# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. LVIII. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1891—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## PUT UP THEIR CHAMPIONS.

### It Was Nomination-Day in the Dominion.

### LIBERALS ARE REJOICING.

### Five of Their Candidates Elected Without Opposition.

### SIR JOHN MAY BE BEATEN.

### The Premier Hasn't a "Sure Thing" by Any Means at Kingston.

### LAURIER, THE LIBERAL LEADER, ELECTED.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The nomination of candidates to go before the public at the forthcoming election passed off quietly today. There will be a contest in every constituency with the exception of about six, out of which five Liberals were returned by acclamation and one Conservative. The Liberal leader, the Hon. Mr. Laurier, was one of those returned by acclamation for Quebec East. The fact that five Liberals were unopposed is a pretty strong indication in which way the popular tide is running. During the last two days there has been quite a reaction, especially among the farmers, in favor of the Liberal party, and the heads of that party are now as confident of winning the election as the Conservatives were two weeks ago.

The following have been elected by acclamation to the House of Commons: South Simcoe, Col. Tyrwhitt (Con.); Provencher, A. A. C. Lariviere (Con.).

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The nominations throughout the Dominion were made today. The candidates are mostly Ministerial in the Western provinces, and will be elected by acclamation. The contests in all the important constituencies and the issue in all the provinces outside Quebec have narrowed down to the trade relations with the United States, and the Liberals are more hopeful since Archbishop Fabre said in his letter on loyalty to England that he had been misinterpreted to the injury of the Liberal party. A letter from Mr. Stapleton Caldecott, a prominent Toronto merchant, to Mr. Kerr, a Liberal candidate here, was read at a meeting last night. In this letter Mr. Caldecott said: "Provided you will not do anything to affect the autonomy of the Dominion or discriminate unjustly in legislation against the mother country, and will move in the direction of the fullest possible trade relations not only with the United States, but with the whole world, I will support you."

The Hon. A. S. Hardy, one of the Ministers of the Ontario Government, protested the loyalty of the Liberals. He said he did not favor any annexation or imperial federation, but home rule for Canada. He declared there was no annexation party in the colony and that the Liberal victory in Hamilton this week was the answer to the Tory charge of treason.

#### Great Liberal Rejoicing.

There is great rejoicing in the Liberal ranks over the unopposed return of three Liberal candidates. The Hon. W. Laurier, the leader of the party, was elected by acclamation for Quebec East, Dr. Rinfret for Lot Biniere County, and Dr. Vallancourt for Dorchester County. The Liberals think this unexpected good luck is an indication that they will carry the country by a small majority.

The Canadian Pacific railway authorities have come out flat-footed in favor of the Government and are gently coercing their employés into voting the way they want them to. The foremen in the Parkdale shops went around the other day with lists and required the men to say whether they were Grits or Tories. Two wrote themselves down as Grits and it was hinted to them that it would be in their interests either to vote the Conservative ticket or not to vote at all.

Mr. Mason's seat is in great danger in North Grey on account of his Jesuit vote, and Superintendent Jameson has just returned from Owen Sound, where he addressed the assembled employés, telling them the Government's victory would be best for the Canadian Pacific road and what was best for the road was best for them.

Sir John Macdonald, who is a candidate in Kingston, was not present at his nomination today, his physicians having given positive orders that he must not go into the open air for at least twenty-four hours. Sir John is not the popular man in his old constituency that he once was. He had a narrow escape from defeat at the last general election, and an overwhelming defeat is predicted for him now that the electors have far more reason to elect his opponent than they had then. His opponent is Mr. Alexander Gunn, who is thoroughly in accord with his leader on the question of trade with the United States and is a most popular man in the constituency. Feeling ran high at all the nominations, and riots were barely averted at many of them.

In a speech tonight at Quebec the Hon. Charles Tupper said if Macdonald succeeded a line of steamers from Canada to France and England would be given a subsidy of $750,000.

The *Empire* says:

> The sins of the Dominion Opposition leaders are beginning to find them out. The latest victim is Mr. John Charlton, M. P., a deputy leader of the Opposition, and Sir Richard Cartwright's chief assistant in pushing the commercial annexation policy. He was indiscreet enough to write as follows to a gentleman in Eastern Ontario:
>
> "Under a French Catholic leader and under the manipulation of such unscrupulous machine politicians as J. D. Edgar and others, I have not the utmost confidence in the immediate future of the reform party."

The leader referred to is the Hon. Wilfred Laurier. The *Empire* publishes a fac simile of Mr. Charlton's letter in a prominent part of the paper this morning.

#### Questioning Macdonald's Word.

The *Globe* today has an article on "The Veracity of Ministers," in which it says:

> In Nova Scotia a few days ago Sir Charles Tupper staked his personal veracity that Sir John Macdonald had never sought to obtain from Congress reciprocity in bituminous coal. Young Mr. Tupper has since followed suit and declared that the story was false. The facts are that Sir John Macdonald wrote an autograph letter to a friend of his offering free coal and other articles, which letter was intended to be shown and was shown to the members of the Senate Finance Committee at Washington during the McKinley bill debate last summer and to other members of Congress, as well as to members of the Administration, to whom the friend was specifically authorized to show it. After having been passed from hand to hand it was placed on file among the records of the Finance Committee, where it remains to this day.

The following is the full text of Macdonald's letter:

> LES ROCHERS, ST. PATRICK, RIVIERE DU LOUPE, July 30, 1890.—My Dear Sir: In answer to your esteemed note of this day I desire to say that I am fully assured that the Parliament of Canada will be ready to take all customs duty off coal, ores, and lumber imported from the United States whenever Congress makes those articles free of duty. The Government has already authorized Sir Julian Pauncefote to state to the American Government that they will be prepared to take off the export duty on logs whenever Canadian lumber is admitted into the United States market at the reduced rate of $1.50 per 1,000 board measures. You are at liberty to show this to such members of Congress or the Government as you please. It should not, for obvious reasons, be published in the press or [illegible] in Congress. In the United States, but provision might be made for making the above-mentioned articles free as soon as they are made free by the Canadian Parliament. I remain, my dear sir, faithfully yours,
>
> JOHN A. MACDONALD.

The *Globe* adds:

> The "esteemed note" referred to was a dummy which Sir John got his friend to write as a text on which to hang his own. The people of the maritime provinces and elsewhere can now judge of the value of the word of the first Minister and of that of Sir Charles Tupper.

### MACDONALD MAY BE BEATEN.

#### The Premier Not Sure of Election in the Kingston District.

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Sir John Macdonald spoke twice in Lenox yesterday. He returned to the city during the night. Dr. Sullivan was called this morning and found the Premier sick. His voice has entirely left him. The doctor ordered absolute rest and positively declined to be responsible should he leave the hotel today. The labors of the last two weeks are said to have fatigued him very much. Local Conservative papers say it's a shame that he should be dragged into a contest here where the parties are so evenly balanced. He could easily have been elected for several outside constituencies at his mere suggestion. He was brought here because no one else could make quite so good a run. He had been told he would have a triumphal course, but his election is by no means certain.

### MAKING A HARD FIGHT.

#### The Campaign in Canada Growing Warmer Every Day.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The manner in which a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in this country is chosen is entirely different from the mode of procedure in the States. He is usually called upon by electors, who are either landholders or men who have an income of at least $300 a year. They call upon him to stand for election in the district in which he lives. The petition is generally presented from two to three weeks before the last week preceding the election. As an example, today and yesterday nominations were made. Before the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., as provided by law, the returning officer of the Government, appointed for the purpose, was at a given place. The Liberal candidate for a seat in the House called upon the returning officer with a petition signed by at least fifty of the original signers of the first call. This petition was sworn to by the signers, the affidavit setting forth that the candidate is a responsible man and that he has deposited $200. The object of this deposit is to keep out the riffraff. If the candidate on election-day fails to receive half of the vote of his district he forfeits the $200. If he exceeds that number of votes the $200 is returned to him. The returning officer having examined the petition and satisfied himself that the requirements of the law have been observed makes the announcement that John Doe is the Liberal candidate in his district for a seat in the Commons. John Doe is then a full-fledged candidate, and from that time on till the elections he is expected to hustle the same as a candidate for Alderman would be expected to hustle in Chicago. The Conservative, of course, gets his nomination in the same manner. In this way the various candidates for the Commons were nominated today in every province in the Dominion.

The fight has now begun in earnest. From this time until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of March 5 the red and the blue, the N. P. and the C. U., the Liberal and the Conservative will be bunched together on the great political course of Canada. These various titles are applied in various provinces and districts to the different candidates. But as a matter of fact, so far as the general issue is concerned there are but two parties, the Conservatives and the Liberals—the ins and the outs; the former led by Sir John Macdonald in the interest of the Government and opposed to trading with the United States, the latter led by Mr. Laurier, opposed to the Government, in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the States, which, according to Mr. Macdonald, is treason, and which will, according to the Conservatives, lead to the sundering of the tie between the English Government and the Dominion.

#### Not to Be Easily Suited.

A nominal majority for the Liberal party will not be construed as a settlement of the issue. If the majority is small immediately upon the assembling of the Commons the Government will be confronted by two questions which must be settled at once. One is the separate-school issue from Manitoba. The Legislature of that province has already declared that there must be no more sectarian schools in that section. The Manitoba Legislature has asked the House of Commons or will ask that its wishes in this respect shall be ratified. There are many members of the Conservative party who will vote for the request of Manitoba. The Conservative party in this district has already compromised itself with the Catholic voters by promising that it will not recognize the wishes of Manitoba in this respect. If a majority of the members of the Commons, which is quite likely, should decide to accede to the request of Manitoba that act will be construed as opposition to the Government. In this country when a majority of the members of the Commons take a step of that kind it means that the Government must step aside and that the Governor-General shall call upon some member of the opposition to form a Ministry which will be in accord with the sentiments of the people as expressed by the majority. If no one can be found to form such a Ministry the Commons is prorogued and another election is ordered.

Another important question which will confront the assembling of the Commons is that which will come down from the Northwest Territories in the shape of a demand from the Legislature of that section that the English language shall be employed in all legal documents and legal papers. This is an important question in Canada. The Commons will be asked to ratify the wish of the Northwest Territories. In this case, as in the previous one, there are many Conservatives who will favor the wish. The Government cannot oppose the majority in this case any more than it can in the previous one. If it does the same result will follow. Inasmuch as these two questions are of vital interest to the Dominion, and inasmuch as they must inevitably come before the next Commons session, the Government must meet them.

If the Government majority is small the result foreshadowed must follow. If it does the fight has got to be made over again, and the people, being fully aroused already, will go into the next fight with these two issues added to that of unrestricted reciprocity, and in that event it appears that Sir John will be so completely snowed under that the lion and the unicorn would never be able to find him more.

#### Have Quit Crying Treason.

The question as to the outcome of the election is decidedly mixed. Both parties were never before so much in earnest. The lie has been given and taken so repeatedly that it has lost its effect. The cry of traitor and treason is no longer in it. The resurrection of a pamphlet published in the summer of 1849, in which it is shown that men who were then, as now, supporters of the Government were in favor of reciprocity, had a good deal to do in stopping the cry of treason. The gentlemen who got up that document issued an annexation manifesto. It was followed by the organization of an annexation association, whose membership was about 800. The object of this association was "to promote by lawful means, particularly by petitioning, a friendly and peaceable separation from British connections and union upon equitable terms with the United States." The following year there were negotiations for reciprocity and five years later the reciprocity treaty with the States was negotiated. Since

[Continued on second page.]

## THEY WANT FREE TRADE.

### DEMOCRATS OPENLY DECLARE THEIR OPPOSITION TO RECIPROCITY.

### Mills' Frank Statement—He Would Open Our Markets to Germany, France, and England—Republicans and Democrats Divided on the Subsidy Question—Speculators and Lobbyists Interested—Treasurer Huston Resigns and J. A. Lemcke of Indiana Succeeds Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The jealousy of the Democratic leaders against reciprocity cropped out unexpectedly today. Mr. Mills of Texas made the leading speech on his side against the shipping bills. Republicans are not united in favor of those measures, while all the Democrats are not against them. The question, therefore, can hardly be looked upon as purely a party one. But this was not the point. Mr. Mills doesn't conceal his convictions for unrestricted free trade as against reciprocity. He declared that he did not believe in the reciprocity policy of Secretary Blaine, and then went on to urge free trade with England, Germany, France, and the other competitors of the United States. Apparently he didn't believe in opening up the markets of the Latin-American countries without giving European countries the same advantages. Mr. Mills' speech had this meaning: He is the leader of his party in Congress and will probably be Speaker of the next House. He will set up the Ways and Means Committee for free trade and against reciprocity. Republicans want no better issue than this.

The outlook for the subsidy bill tonight is doubtful. When the two days were set aside by the Committee on Rules it was believed this insured the passage of the measure reported, known as the Farquhar substitute for the Senate bill. This did not, however, insure legislation, as the passage of anything that required going back to the Senate meant uncertainty as to the final outcome. A good many Republican members want to go on record as favorable to legislation which will develop the shipping interests in the line of reciprocity, but they object to the bill as presented to them for their support. It was to meet these objections that Mr. Hopkins of Illinois prepared a new measure. Mr. Candler took a similar view and Mr. Butterworth said tonight that if he got a chance he intended to put in a word against the bill. It is the effect of these defections which makes the supporters of the proposed legislation doubtful of the outcome. The Pacific Mail people are the most persistent in urging legislation. Their agents today were so active that members complained of the annoyance of being buttonholed every time they left the chamber. One member said in debate that the Pacific Mail lobbyists infested the House restaurant at lunch time, and crowded members from the tables. Operating among Republicans they urged Western members to vote for the bill in order to carry out the pledges of the party, and among Democrats they said it was "in direct line with the Democratic policy of free trade." They even went so far as to urge members to absent themselves when the roll is called on the passage of the bill if they were unwilling to vote for it. In the crowd lounging in the corridors to catch members going in and out were a number of persons representing speculators in New York who were seeking the latest information as to the probable fate of the bill in the House, and wiring such tips as they got from the wiseacres. The House will take up the bill again tomorrow for consideration and amendments under the five-minute rule, and a final vote on the passage is to be taken at 5 p. m.

When the discussion of the bill began in the House today Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio said that time had done a good deal for the Republican side of the House. Under the operation of the McKinley bill, as part of the letter and spirit and purpose of that bill, the United States had opened markets for many bushel of wheat and a good many barrels of pork.

Mr. Mills opposed the bill and ridiculed the reciprocity policy of the present Administration. He said:

> If the United States wants reciprocity, why not negotiate with England, France, and Germany. England has pulled down the barrier and welcomed every barrel of pork or bushel of wheat that was sent her. She was willing to take more cotton, more wheat, more pork, more agricultural products if the United States would take down its bars and extinguish the fire which it had ignited on the ocean in order to prevent commerce. Now the Republicans wanted foreign trade; a few months ago they put up the bars against that trade. Then they said that they did not want to have anything to do with foreign paupers; now they wanted to trade with them; and in order to do this they wanted further to tax the people in order to send ships to foreign ports, to show the American flag, and to return in ballast. The advocates of the bill wanted ships. Why not build them? They had the primitive policy which it was claimed brought down the cost of production. It was claimed that the McKinley bill had cheapened the cost of necessities. It had cheapened one thing. It had cheapened the wages of the American labor in all parts of the country. [Democratic applause.] If the gentleman did not like cheapness why insist on cheapening the wages of the workingman?"

In concluding his remarks, Mr. Mills laid down the doctrines of the Democratic party, quoting from the utterances of Thomas Jefferson. He affirmed and reaffirmed that the will of the majority when expressed was the will of God. But that will must be reasonable, it must be rightful. It must, by equal laws, protect the rights of the minority. That was what the Democrats were contending for.

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois opposed the bill because he was opposed to the policy of subsidy. It was against the policy of the Government and always should be to take money from the Treasury and to pay to a class of persons engaged in private callings.

Mr. Cummings of New York addressed the committee in advocacy of the bill, as tending to build up the American merchant marine and to extend the American commerce. The bill would achieve results that could not be achieved by the passage of a free ship substitute. Free trade and sailors' rights was good Democratic doctrine. Shipping interests had always been allied to free trade. The maritime prosperity of England might be cited as an example; but even with free trade, hundreds and hundreds of millions had been drawn from England in order to increase her carrying trade. This only illustrated the skillful policy of Great Britain to secure and maintain the carrying trade of every other nation.

Mr. Fitch of New York opposed the bill, denying that it would prove of any benefit to the laboring man. The stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship company was yesterday quoted at 38; this afternoon it was quoted at 40%. The stockholders of this company were the honest laboring men whom Congress was going to help. [Laughter.]

### ONE KIND OF SILVER INFLATION.

#### The Recoinage of Uncurrent Silver Will Increase the Circulating Medium.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The recoinage of uncurrent fractional silver coins, for the expense of which the Senate has provided an appropriation of $150,000 on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, is a matter of general importance to the public. There is in the Treasury of the United States subsidiary coin amounting to about $22,500,000, about $19,000,000 of which is in half dollars, about $2,500,000 in quarter dollars, about $300,000 in dimes, and the remainder in unassorted coin. By reason of abrasion a very large proportion of this coin is uncurrent, much of it is of a denomination for which there is practically no demand, and the whole of it is carried on the books of the Treasury as an unavailable asset. It has been accumulating for years, and it seems impossible to put it into circulation in its present form and condition. By recoining it into such denominations as are in demand, at the same time restoring the weight lost by abrasion, this useless coin will be made available, and the people will get the benefit of it. The recoinage involves no expense except the value of the metal necessary to reëstablish the full legal weight of the coins.

### A BLOW AT THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

#### Messrs. Cannon and Fithian Become Personal in Their Remarks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—At the evening session the House proceeded in Committee of the Whole to the further consideration of the General Deficiency Appropriation bill. Mr. Sayers of Texas moved to strike out the paragraph appropriating the necessary amount for the payment to the Pacific railroads for services performed for the Government.

Mr. Crain opposed the amendment.

Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania supported the proposition to strike out, addressing his remarks especially against the Central Pacific company, and asserting that that company was not only insolvent but fraudulently insolvent.

Mr. McKenna of California opposed the amendment. The Union Pacific road had been paid for precisely the same kind of service rendered by the Central Pacific. Both roads were bankrupt. To pay one road and not the other was flagrant discrimination. There was an equality of condition, let there be an equality of treatment. There seemed to be a difference between Eastern and Western railroads. It seemed to make a difference where the railroad was owned and where the member speaking came from.

The law-making power of this Government could not afford to disdain the decision of the supreme law-making tribunal of the country. There was nothing to justify the refusal of the judgment of the Supreme Court. A debt due could not be set off against a debt not due.

After a considerable debate an altercation took place between Mr. Cannon and Mr. Fithian, in the course of which Mr. Fithian said that he would not have his face published in the papers as the gentleman's had been, to which Mr. Cannon retorted that he had sufficient character to defend him against such assaults. There was much confusion in the House, but ultimately the motion to strike out was agreed to—147 to 63. The committee then rose and the deficiency bill was passed. The house at 11 o'clock adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

### TREASURER HUSTON RESIGNS.

#### J. A. Lemcke, Ex-State Treasurer of Indiana, Appointed to Succeed Him.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 26.—A private dispatch from Washington announces that J. A. Lemcke, ex-State Treasurer of Indiana, has been appointed United States Treasurer, vice Huston, resigned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—Neither the President nor United States Treasurer Houston will either confirm or deny the report that United States Treasurer Houston has tendered his resignation. The impression prevails, however, that he has tendered his resignation.

### YUMA DOOMED TO DESTRUCTION.

#### Three-quarters of the Town Under Water—Floods in the East.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 26.—Superintendent Fillmore of the Southern Pacific received a dispatch from Yuma today stating that the town is doomed to destruction. Three-quarters of the city are flooded, and water is also threatening the last quarter. The operator closed by stating he could not keep his place another half-hour. The Southern Pacific division headquarters were swept away and with them the ticket and freight offices. The roundhouses and machine shops will probably escape, as they are on high ground. The 1,200 inhabitants of Yuma have taken refuge in the penitentiary on high ground. The bridge across Colorado River, 500 feet long, will be destroyed, as the water is almost up to it and rising a foot an hour.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The heaviest freshet for years exists in the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers. Ice gorges formed in the Mohawk near Tribes Hill and in the Hudson at Stuyvesant. Along the banks of both rivers the New York Central's tracks run and they are submerged to such a depth that trains cannot run over them. This necessitates the using of the West Shore, Boston and Albany, and Harlem railroad tracks by the Central to get its trains through. The water rose rapidly today and tonight is sixteen feet above mean tide. The flood caused a total suspension of business in the territory adjacent to the river.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—There were serious delays to travel on the Hudson River division of the New York Central today, owing to heavy freshets in the upper Hudson. The main point of obstruction was between Schodack and Stuyvesant. Both tracks there were covered with two feet of water for two miles all day, and heavy masses of ice have been lying on the down track, so that all trains had to use the up track. In some places ice was piled up ten feet high on the down track.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The Mohawk River at 7 o'clock this morning was at the highest stage it has been since March 17, 1865. This afternoon the water has been receding and is now falling almost as rapidly as it rose last night. A severe rain-storm in the early part of last evening was the cause of the flood. The river was already at full banks and when the rain came the tributaries swept down great streams and sent the Mohawk booming. There has been very little damage in this city except that arising from flooded stores and cellars.

### RAILROAD BUILDING FOR THE YEAR.

#### Over 18,000 Miles of Road Likely to Be Constructed Before 1892.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—In its issue of this week the *Engineering News* will publish statistics showing the relative railway construction of the United States for the calendar year of 1891. According to the figures presented there are now 18,814 miles of railway projected which have some prospect of being completed or placed under contract for construction before Jan. 1, 1892. Of this mileage 9,279 miles are projected in the Southern States. In the northern section of the country the chief centers of activity are in the States of New York and Pennsylvania in the East and the States of Montana and Washington in the West. The State of Washington takes the lead with 1,478 miles, and Alabama comes next with 1,157 miles. Georgia and North Carolina have over 900 miles each, New York and Texas over 800 miles each, and Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Montana over 600 miles each.

#### Fixing Up the New Lloyds.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The annual meeting of the Inland Lloyds will be held tomorrow. The Chicago visitors are Messrs. C. W. Elphicke, representing the London Assurance; G. L. McCurdy, Insurance Company of North America; J. S. Gadsden, Ætna; R. E. Risban, Union Marine. From Milwaukee came F. L. Vance, representing Commercial Union; from Detroit, H. M. McDonnell, representing Detroit Fire and Marine; Eugene Harbeck, Michigan Fire and Marine. The Buffalo agents are Townsend Davis, O. T. Flint, H. S. Sill, Paul Crosby. McDonald is expected today, when the business of fixing up the new Lloyds will proceed. It will be observed that the Ætna company is represented in the meeting in spite of the report that the company had retired from the lake business.

#### Charged with Train Wrecking.

BOONEVILLE, Mo., Feb. 26.—Two suspicious persons named Lawrence and Smith are under arrest here charged with having wrecked the Missouri Pacific passenger train shortly after the train robbery at Otterville last November. Smith confesses that he and Lawrence wrecked the train, their object being robbery. Lawrence denies Smith's alleged confession. The prisoners claim to hail from New York.

## INDORSED UNDER ORDERS

### MAYOR CREGIER CONGRATULATED BY HIS EMPLOYES.

### Men Who Exist by Consent of the City Administration Meet at North Side Turner-Hall—A Resolution Filled with Humor Unanimously Passed—The "Old Man" Received with Obedient Cheers—He Talks of Democratic Unity and Challenges the World.

The Democracy held another mass-meeting last night, the chief attraction of which, instead of being a bald-headed stuffed eagle, exhibited by Carter H. Harrison, was a political dead duck, personated by De Witt C. Cregier. The meeting was held down stairs in the dining-room for masquerade dancers at the Turner Hall on North Clark street, and was by way of a reply and "defi" to the candidate and audience which gathered at Apollo Hall on Blue Island avenue the night before.

But the crowd was not one-quarter as large and not nearly so enthusiastic. The City-Hall pap that gave them strength to cheer seemed to muffle their voices. Like gorged carrion they seemed to be able to cry out only when they felt the sense of danger that they might lose their places. In the speeches there was plenty of vituperation by innuendo, and an anger subdued by policy. The campaign between the factions is yet too new for vigorous blackguardism.

It was not only in size but in personnel that Cregier's mass-meeting of last night was different from Harrison's of the night before. At Apollo Hall there were few officeholders, and nearly 3,000 Democratic enthusiasts; in the Mardi-Gras dining-room at Turner-Hall there were no unpaid enthusiasts, and several hundred tax-eaters and henchmen. The audience gathered to listen to Cregier was composed almost exclusively of ward and precinct politicians, and notable among them was Capt. White of the Twenty-fourth Ward and ballot-box fame; Henry Hamilton of the Water Department; Charley Crain, Cregier's son-in-law; Banks Cregier, a scion of the "old man," and Superintendent of the police-patrol barns; expectant Joe Dixon; Pete Begler, who was defeated last year by McAbee, and is now promised the nomination for Alderman of the Twenty-fourth Ward; Lieut. Kipley and Lieut. Clarke, chiefs of the City-Hall detective force; Detectives Duffy, Wood, and several others of that department; Contractor Cooper, Johnny Coyne, and scores of other birds of like feathers.

#### McAbee's Mild Recitation.

The meeting was called to order and presided over by the City-Hall Tailor, Greisheimer, and he introduced M. B. McAbee, brother of the Alderman of that name and repeating fame, who said, with an expressionless face, that the Democratic party was one of harmony and success. Then Pete Begler arose and offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the Twenty-fourth Ward Democratic Club expresses its high appreciation of the administration of the Hon. DeWitt C. Cregier as Mayor of Chicago; that it commends him for his faithful discharge of his duty to the public; for his fidelity to the taxpayers and the working people of Chicago; that it indorses his policy of demanding compensation for all public franchises as being in the interests of the people, and that it heartily indorses him for renomination by the Democratic convention and reëlection by the people.

A motion to adopt the above by a rising vote was declared carried unanimously, although a one-eyed man in the lower left-hand corner of the dining-room declared, with an irreverent epithet, that not more than one-half of those present got on their legs—and he was not far out of the way.

George Skamber, whose pronounced French accent would indicate that he was a man from Alsace or Lorraine, was the next official bugler. "They say they are going to defeat the Honorious Cregier and put another man on top of the City-Hall, but they can't do it." He said this two or three times and then sat down, while the officeholders applauded the statement.

Emil Hoechster, a resident of the Twenty-second Ward, who has been an officeholder and officeseeker all his life, said he never regarded persons, but was in favor of principles and the welfare of the people and the Democratic party. Mr. Cregier has done well by the city and he ought to be renominated. [Voice at the end of the hall, "Rats! You're trying to hold on to your job."] But Hoechster, instead of being disconcerted, rattled on until the perspiration filled his official mouth.

#### Enter Cregier.

Everybody had been expecting the orator of the evening, the Mayor, for some time, and the audience was getting very tired of McAbee and others who tried to fill up the time by fulsome platitudes and prophecies of Democratic success. But a few minutes before 9 o'clock a big shout announced that Cregier had arrived, and he reached the Chairman at the close of three cheers. He looked a little haggard and depressed, and after being introduced he said:

> I come as a member of the club to its meeting. I see many present whom I have known as boys and some of whom I have spanked. Looking back a few years I remember the Democratic party of Chicago when it was sick, almost dead; but today it is vigorous and homogeneous. If you doubt it look towards Springfield, where you can see 101 resolute and united Democrats. That is the spirit to be manifested and which will down any man that dares to divide or disrupt it. It is our duty to conquer for our party, not for any one man. No one man, whether he be Mayor or not, amounts to much in himself. Two years ago you nominated and elected me and I have discharged the trust with all the fidelity of my nature. I will make a slight change in Cleveland's dictum that "a public office is a public trust" and will say that "a public office is a public target," as I have experienced for two years.
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> But now I say to my enemies and critics: "Fire away, and if you can find the bull's eye, hit it." I challenge any man to find a black spot on my Democratic administration, and so when a man says that he made Chicago he is drawing on his imagination and your credulity. I don't know that anybody has said so—I simply want to put myself right as not vain enough to say it. Chicago will grow no matter who is Mayor or Alderman or Supervisor. The city has progressed without example during the last two years; but, mind you, I don't say I caused all this. To my associates in the Administration give the credit. I only looked on and appointed and discharged a few policemen. The Democrats of the East look to Illinois and Chicago. This city must go Democratic, and if any man attempts to divide you, no matter what his talk, brush him out of the way, trample upon him.

Continuing, the Mayor said he was talking to Mayor Grant of New York some time ago and learned that that city, small in territorial extent when compared to Chicago, had a municipal fund of $36,000,000 to expend, while Chicago had only about $8,000,000. The police force of this city was only about 1,100, which was equally disproportionate to that of New York. In conclusion the Mayor said:

> I feel perfectly satisfied with myself [A voice: "That's imitating Carter, but you ain't big enough"], and I have nothing to apologize for. It is for you to say whether you are satisfied or not, and I now want to proclaim it right here that I am a candidate for Mayor for two years more, and I intend by all fair and honorable means and by your aid to be elected.

#### Robson Will Not Marry.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Both Stuart Robson and Miss May Waldron indignantly deny the rumor that they are to be married. Robson's wife died only a few months ago. The couple had lived happily together for more than thirty years. This fact, however, does not prevent gossip from spreading the report that he is to be married to a young lady of his company who is young enough to be his granddaughter.

#### Ingold-Bond Nuptials at Carlyle.

CARLYLE, Ill., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—This afternoon Mr. Amos Ingold of Mount Vernon, Ill., and Miss Emma Bond of this city were married, the Rev. T. Jones of Pocahontas performing the ceremony.

### REJECT THE COMPANY'S PROPOSITION.

#### Pennsylvania Employes Won't Accept the Officials' Terms.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Grievance committees of the various organizations representing employés of the train service of the Pennsylvania system tonight summoned the supreme officers of the United Order of Railway Employés to this city. The result of the conference of the Pennsylvania company officials concerning the adjustment of local grievances of the men was rejected by the representatives of each organization tonight. Enginemen, firemen, conductors, and trainmen's committees held separate conferences and each decided by a unanimous vote to reject the company's adjustment.

The adjustment, according to the men, is no adjustment. They gain slightly in the matter of deadhead trips. Where they formerly were given half-time for a return deadhead run they will get full freight time. That is a small gain. As to lost or broken tools, the men are better off under the old rules. It is apparent, therefore, that the company's adjustment gives the men no increase whatever. The men asked for an advance in wages. Engineers wanted an increase from $3.80 to $4.25 per day. Firemen, conductors, and brakemen asked for advances in the same proportion, and in addition each branch of the service demanded that nine and one-half hours constitute a day's work and that each hour over that time be paid for pro rata. Furthermore, it was demanded that if a crew's trip was a distance of sixty and less than 100 miles time should be given for 100 miles or one day, and if the trip was under sixty miles pay should be given for sixty miles.

The company's reply took none of these demands into consideration, and the men say tonight that they will accept nothing less than an advance of pay.

It is expected that all the members of the Supreme Council of the United Order of Railway Employés, together with Grand Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, will arrive here tomorrow night. They will hold a conference and afterward the next step will be to communicate with President Roberts of the Pennsylvania lines. It is understood that Mr. Roberts will refuse to see these officials in their official capacities, and in that event there is nothing left for them but to give the word to the men to quit work. In order to reach President Roberts a visit of the Supreme Council to Philadelphia is necessary unless Mr. Roberts will come here.

It is understood that citizens are tonight considering the advisability of asking Mr. Roberts to come here to meet the trainmen's officials, provided he intends to receive them at all. It is believed that Mr. Roberts will not meet them as labor officials. The company has recently expressed itself forcibly on this point. It is necessary, however, in carrying out the constitution of the organization for these men to make an effort to meet the head of the company with a view to adjusting grievances. In case of failure then the final action is taken. A strike is more in prospect tonight than at any time since the inauguration of the controversy.

### MISS ANNA DICKINSON PROSTRATED.

#### Her Health in a Precarious Condition—A Sufferer from Insomnia.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 26.—The rumor that Anna Dickinson had suffered mental prostration and that friends had found it necessary to remove her to a quiet place created a sensation here late this afternoon. Miss Dickinson has resided for years with her sister, Susan E. Dickinson, in the Village of West Pittston. For some time past her health has been in a precarious condition and she has been constantly under the eyes of her physician, who treated her for insomnia. This disease has been undermining her vitality for some time, and, although she has been carefully nursed by her devoted sister, no improvement was perceptible. A consultation of physicians was held yesterday, and it was decided that changes of scene and absolute quiet furnish the only hope for her complete recovery. Accordingly she was removed quietly from her home this afternoon, but where she has been taken is a mystery that her friends decline to unravel. They emphatically deny, however, that she has been taken to an insane asylum or that her mind is unbalanced.

Miss Susan E. Dickinson, in conversation with a reporter, said that her sister was simply suffering from nervous prostration brought on by an acute attack of insomnia, and that there was no truth whatever in the story that she had lost her mind. It is thought by Miss Dickinson's friends here that her prostration is due to overwork. It is generally believed that the attack is only temporary and that in a short time she will have completely recovered.

### DID NOT EXPLODE AS ADVERTISED.

#### A Covington Man's Scheme to Beat the Insurance Companies Fails to Work.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 26.—A special grand jury in Covington, Ky., today reported an indictment for arson against W. Winchester, recently proprietor of chemical works in that city. Mr. Winchester when his establishment caught fire hastily drove out the few girls employed by him, locked the doors, and begged the firemen to flee for their lives, as a dreadful explosion would soon follow. The firemen treated him as a lunatic, forced their way in, and soon put out the fire. It was then discovered that he had piled up his boxes of chemicals in such a way as to give the impression of an immense stock, while in fact there was but a single tier of boxes that were filled. He had insurance for $12,000. The insurance adjusters appraised the stock at about $300. Mr. Winchester fled as soon as the fire was extinguished.

### TROUBLES OF THE HARROW TRUST.

#### Its Members Are Discussing Them at a Meeting in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—A secret meeting of the National Harrow company was held in Buffalo today. Among those present were President Childs of Utica, Edward Norris of Utica, Edwin H. Risley of the law firm of Risley & Perry of Utica, F. T. Henry and W. H. Stewart of Kalamazoo, A. O. Bement of Lansing, Mich., and G. W. Stevens of Auburn. It is surmised that the conference is called to consider the advisability of dissolving the trust, which has become embarrassed by its defeat in the action brought by the Clipper Chilled Plow company of Elmira.

### INDIANS WANT MODERN FURNITURE.

#### Iron Bedsteads, Woven-Wire Springs, and Hair Mattresses Given Out.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Annuity goods, consisting of the wagons, modern iron bedsteads, with patent woven bottoms, and fine hair mattresses and pillows to match, and an endless variety of household goods are now being issued to the Sioux Indians at Lower Brule Agency.

#### Cigarettes Drove Him to Crime.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—C. Budd Smith, the forger, who was arrested at Memphis on the steamer U. P. Schenck for passing a bogus check on the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, is a brother of Ballard Smith of the New York *World*. His real name is Palmer Smith. He has a brother in this city, Huntington Smith, a wealthy and prominent real estate dealer. The latter thinks the prisoner's mind had become impaired through cigarette smoking.

### SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

General Master Workman Powderly, when questioned as to a rumor that he had resigned from the leadership of the Knights of Labor, emphatically denied it.

Abram Levi, wanted in Chicago for receiving stolen goods, and who jumped his bonds, has been arrested in Toronto and has consented to return to Chicago without extradition proceedings.

## LAST EDITION.

## PALMER SHOULD RETIRE.

### A Democratic Editor Demands the General's Withdrawal.

### IT IS TIME TO MAKE A CHANGE

### Some One Else Should Be Given a Chance to Be Senator.

### ALL HOPE FOR JOHN M. TO WIN GONE

### The Fight Likely to Be Dropped Until Next Tuesday.

### TROUBLE AHEAD FOR SPEAKER CRAFTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—A. M. Brownlee, editor of the *Standard*, a Democratic paper printed at Benton, Ill., is out in an open letter in which he voices the views of a great number, if not a majority, of the Democrats of Illinois, who see as well as any one that Gen. Palmer cannot be elected. The document bears evidence of careful preparation and is of great moment at this time. It reads as follows:

> BENTON, Ill., Feb. 24.—It seems to me that a grave error is being made in the discussion of the Illinois Senatorship contest. The position is taken by some writers that if Gen. Palmer cannot be elected then the party is bound to go down to defeat with him even though some other able and honest Democrat could be elected. I do not understand the Democratic party of Illinois placed itself in any such unfortunate position when it nominated Gen. Palmer. If it did a serious blunder was made. For what is the Democracy of this Nation fighting? To get control of the National Legislature through the election of a majority of the members of the House and Senate and a Democratic President. We want this, not for the spoils of office, but to enable us to repeal the McKinley bill; to wipe out the trusts and combines fastened upon the throats of the people by vicious Republican legislation. We have gained the Lower House; we have cut down the majority in the Senate; we have almost a certainty of electing our next candidate for the Presidency.
>
> **A Matter of National Interest.**
>
> In view of these facts and the narrow margin in the Senate of the United States the election of a Democratic Senator from Illinois passes up beyond the domain of State politics and becomes a matter of intense National interest. If the Illinois Democracy elect a Senator, that Senator's vote before his term expires may give us that control of National legislation which we so ardently desire, and enable us to accomplish those reforms upon which we have set our hearts, and by so doing we will be able to prove our faith by our works and will remain in power as long as we are able to administer our policy and determination to legislate in the interests of the whole people and to abolish all class legislation.
>
> So it appears that the election of a Democrat, if such a matter can be accomplished, is an imperative duty and one which the Democrats of Illinois owe to the Democracy of the United States. If no other question than the Senatorship had entered the contest in Illinois last fall and our members of the House and Senate had been elected on no other issue there might have been more reason in the victory or defeat cry; but the fact is the main battle in Illinois, as in all other States, was made on the tariff issue and our gains can more reasonably be ascribed to the disgust of the people over the McKinley bill than to any one other thing. Is no praise due to the gallant Democrats [illegible] who fought the battle of the people and who from every stump in this grand and great State of ours exposed the fallacies of the protectionists and showed the people how they were systematically being robbed by the high-tariff barons under the specious guides of protection to American labor? What issue elected that splendid educator, Raab, and made Farmer Wilson State Treasurer? Shall we say that the great overshadowing issue which gave the Democrats a magnificent victory in nearly every State in the Union was dwarfed in Illinois into a secondary place and that the Senatorship overtopped all issues?
>
> **The Victory Due to the Tariff.**
>
> It is no disparagement to Gen. Palmer to tell the truth. The Democrats of Illinois owe their victory to the tariff first as the great National issue which disintegrated the radical vote, sending many of them into the Democratic party, many of them into other parties, and causing many of them to refuse to vote at all. They owe it secondarily to the Compulsory School law, as Raab's heavy majority clearly shows; and also to the Senatorial fight and to the canvass made by Gen. Palmer. In the General's fight two points were involved: The first was to get an expression of the people of the State in regard to the manner of electing United States Senators. On this point the people decided in the affirmative at the polls, the only place where it can be decided until a change is made in the Constitution of the United States. The second point was the election of a majority of members of the General Assembly of Illinois so that Gen. Palmer could be personally rewarded for his services by his election. When the Legislature convened it was settled that Gen. Palmer would be the Democratic candidate to be elected if possible. But it was not declared either by the State convention or by the Democracy of the State that the Democratic members elected to the Legislature should vote for Gen. Palmer after it was demonstrated that they could only suffer defeat by so doing. No, this second point was lost. We established the fact that the people of the State are in favor of electing United States Senators by direct vote, but we failed to elect enough members to accomplish our desire, and thereby elect Gen. Palmer. Otherwise he would have been elected on the first ballot.
>
> **They Are Not Traitors.**
>
> As we are daily striving to elect him it seems strange to say that he was elected last fall. Now the Democratic party has stood solidly for him. It most earnestly and sincerely desires his election. What has been said to the contrary? Nothing. But after a long contest in which the solid Democratic vote has been cast for Palmer every time, certain men whose political faith and sagacity cannot be rightly questioned have simply said "that if the General could not possibly be elected, and if some other Democrat could be, then party politics would demand the election of that man." Such men have been promptly denounced as traitors. Should W. R. Morrison, Gen. Stevenson, Carter Harrison, Rufus N. Ramsey, Andrew J. O'Connor, and men of that class, whose lives have been devoted to the cause of Democracy in Illinois, be called traitors? These men speak not from hostility or rivalry to Gen. Palmer. They say: "Palmer, as long as there is any hope; after that if it is possible to save the party by the election of some other man do so."
>
> It seems to me that this, in place of being reprehensible, is pure party patriotism and should be made the party policy. Death in a downy bed is sad enough, but death in the last ditch at this time of the year is an end not desirable. We hold that the main issue upon which the Democratic members of our General Assembly were elected was the tariff, or pure Democracy opposed to plutocratic radicalism; that the Senatorial question was a local issue; that the "101" are Democrats who owe and acknowledge allegiance to the Democracy of the Nation, and that they lose nothing in this fight if they elect any honest and capable Democrat. Though, while they have expressed themselves as being in favor of the election of United States Senators by the people, it is simply impossible for them to elect in that way until a change is made in the Constitution of the United States, and any Democrat elected in Illinois would carry the fight made by the people under Gen. Palmer into the Senate and work for the submission of an amendment to the Constitution which would take the election of Senators out of the hands of legislators and throw it directly into the hands of the people. But under the "Palmer or death" régime the battle closes and the National Democracy loses an active earnest worker in the United States Senate.
>
> We believe the 101, whose names should be enshrined in the hearts of the Democracy for their splendid devotion to the expressed will of the party, are Democrats "in whom is no guile," and that as they have stood like the Rock of Ages for Gen. Palmer so should they finally stand for the election of any honest Democrat when it is clear-

ly demonstrated that Gen. Palmer cannot be elected.

A. M. BROWNLEE,
Editor Benton (Ill.) *Standard*.

### WILL COME UP AGAIN TODAY.

**The Question of a Quorum Likely to Receive Further Attention.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—It is understood that the Senatorial contest will not assume a period of activity again until Tuesday of next week. Senator Mathews of Champaign is still too ill to be able to come to the Capitol and his physician has advised him to remain at home during the rest of this week. Three or four Republicans, among whom are Senators Lehman and Ferguson and Representative Payne, are still seriously indisposed and will not leave their rooms in this city unless their presence in the joint assembly is imperatively demanded. This will not be the case, however, as the F. M. B. A. members have agreed with the Republicans not to vote until the full Republican membership shall be in the city next week. Thus, when the ballot for United States Senator is taken tomorrow, it is safe to assume that the only votes cast will be the 101 Democratic votes for John M. Palmer. The Republican and F. M. B. A. members will refuse to vote and thus break a quorum.

Chairman Fuller of the Republican steering committee will again raise the question tomorrow that no quorum having voted the only thing in order is to adjourn or move a call of the House and that a second ballot until the presence of a quorum is demonstrated is entirely out of order. It is expected that Speaker Crafts will overrule this decision tomorrow, as he did today, but Senator Fuller expects to quote some authorities on the subject, and it is likely that a prolonged colloquy between himself and the presiding officer of the joint assembly will ensue. Speaker Crafts will make the same decision that he did today, but it is urged by certain members of the Republican steering committe that the Republican policy tomorrow should be to appeal from his decision. If all the Republicans except Mathews are present and if the farmers should vote with the Republicans, of course the appeal would be sustained and Speaker Crafts' position declared not tenable by the joint assembly. This would have the effect of making it rather awkward for the presiding officer, as it is assumed that in cases where a deliberative body has failed to sustain the decision of its presiding offier a precedent is thereby established which must be subsequently observed by the chair. The advisability of pursuing this course is seriously discussed tonight by many Republicans, but no definite action has been agreed upon. It is possible that the whole subject may be allowed to rest in abeyance by the Republicans until next week, when something is to be gained by the contemplated proceedings.

This "scheme" was reported to be as follows: The Republicans of the House, after raising the same question and being overruled, tomorrow were to go over to the Senate and hold their joint session there with the Republican Senators and with the President of the Senate presiding. This, they insist, is possible under Speaker Crafts' ruling of today. The Republicans were to induce the F. M. B. A. members to go with them by holding out to them the promise that Streeter should receive a majority of the 103 votes that would be cast. Then if the F. M. B. A. men went with them the ingenious scheme was to give Streeter 95 votes on the first ballot, but before the result was announced and after the F. M. B. A. men had voted the Republicans were to change their votes to Oglesby, thus giving him an election which a Republican United States Senate would undoubtedly sustain. The F. M. B. A. men having once voted would be powerless to withdraw their votes without unanimous consent, which would be refused.

This is a nice scheme, but it is one which the F. M. B. A. members are not inclined to entertain. They have not been slow to perceive that in such a program they will be at the mercy of the Republicans in case treachery should be contemplated by any considerable number of the party, and when seen tonight stated that they had heard of the scheme but did not intend to be a party to it. The F. M. B. A. members stated unequivocally that they were opposed to departing from many well-established precedents, unless such departure should be absolutely necessary in order to preserve their constitutional and legislative rights. In other words, the F. M. B. A. party takes the position that the joint assembly should be held as usual in the House, that it should be presided over by the Speaker of the House, and all the precedents of the past religiously observed in this contest unless the presiding officer himself should make some attempt to deprive the political parties of their recognized parliamentary rights. In such a case as this only will the F. M. B. A. members participate in any unusual procedure. For the sake of gaining political advantage they will not consent to anything which is not in accordance with the practice of past Senatorial contests.

Pairs are being arranged tonight and preparations made for a general exodus from the city immediately after the joint assembly tomorrow. Indeed it is probable the members will leave on the noon train and before a joint ballot is taken at all. The Democrats are inclined to force the fight, but they realize that the combined Republican and F. M. B. A. parties are now in the majority and that their dictum will probably be observed so long as this alliance continues.

### REPUBLICANS REFUSE TO VOTE.

**The F. M. B. A. Men Keep Them Company—Joint Session Proceedings.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—The illness of the three Republican legislators—Senators Mathews and Lehman and Representative Payne—prevented the Republicans and farmers from voting in the joint assembly today. Mathews is at his home at Urbana. Lehman and Payne, although in the city, are suffering from bronchial fever and were unable to attend the joint assembly.

The F. M. B. A members met the Republican steering committee, and at the request of the latter consented not to vote.

The 128th ballot showed 101 votes for Palmer and no quorum voting. Mr. Fuller renewed his point of order of yesterday that nothing was in order but adjournment or a call of the House; that a further ballot was out of order until the presence of a quorum was demonstrated.

Speaker Crafts overruled the point in a brief statement and ordered another ballot to be taken. President Ray protested against the Speaker's ruling, but said as nothing was at stake today he would permit the Secretary to call the roll of the Senate. Many Republican Senators and Representatives retired during the next roll-call, and two succeeding ballots showing no change the Democrats consented to an adjournment.

### OFF UNTIL NEXT TUESDAY.

**The Senatorial Contest to Be Dropped for a Few Days at Least.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Tomorrow's joint session will be of a perfunctory order. Quite a number of legislators will leave Springfield in the morning, and the business of the Legislature will be suspended until Tuesday next. Speaker Crafts disagrees with Lieut.-Gov. Ray and Senator Fuller as to the methods of conducting the joint sessions, as will be seen by reference to the press report of the proceedings of the day. The Republicans will not press the point they have made, but preserve it for use as a precedent on some other occasion later in the session.

The Democrats of the House have prepared a paper indorsing the position Speaker Crafts has taken refusing to announce the committees until a Senator shall have been elected. The paper has been signed by seventy-five Democrats and will be handed to the Speaker in the morning. Two Democrats refused to sign it because they did not approve of the policy that was being pursued relative to the matter. This would leave a minority at the Speaker's back, with seventy-three Republicans, three F. M. B. A. men, and two Democrats, or a majority of the House, against him. The Speaker has not announced his decision as to the expediency of giving out the committees, but will, it is understood, allow the Democratic party to relieve him of any responsibility he may have incurred in the matter. The Speaker's course will then have met with the approval of the party, and the Democracy of the State will be chargeable with the delay in appointing the standing organizations of the House and the great expense to the people of the State. But sixty-five working days remain for the session now. Judging by similar events of the past the Legislature usually adjourns late in May or early in June, the exception to the rule being the Thirty-fourth, which came to an end late in June. If the committees were appointed and began work at once the session could not accomplish much more than the making of the appropriations and the adoption of some necessary amendments to statutory law. There may not be a committee for a fortnight now if the Speaker obeys the wish of his party, and there is no immediate prospect of the election of a Senator.

## DEMOCRATS GET CONTROL.

### THEY CAN'T ALLOW REPUBLICANS TO GOVERN TERRE HAUTE.

**The Indiana Legislature Passes a Bill to Take the Control of the Police Away from the Officials of Terre Haute, Who Are Republican for the First Time in Years—Farmers in Ohio Gaining Strength—Work of Western Legislatures.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The Senate today passed the Metropolitan Police bill intended to take the control of the police out of the hands of the Terre Haute authorities, who are Republican for the first time in years. Terre Haute is much opposed to the bill, but Republican control of police is too much for a Democratic Legislature. Senator Howard, Democrat, attempted to stem the tide in deference to the public sentiment in Terre Haute, but was swept out of sight.

The bill prohibiting the using of pumps or other means to give artificial pressure to natural gas was called up in the House. Mr. Gent moved indefinite postponement, but the motion failed to carry. Mr. Claypool attacked the bill, saying it was being lobbied through by a few gas towns. Mr. Erwin said it was the wisest measure yet devised to prevent the piping of natural gas out of the State. Mr. McCullough asserted that while a man owns all above and below his land the gas in his well is derived from rock underlying his neighbors' lands, and that the use of pumps would give him gas to which he had no right. The bill passed by a vote of 61 to 27.

The Congressional Apportionment bill was passed in the Senate. The Republicans asked till tomorrow for its consideration, in order that Senator Hays, who has charge of the bill for them, and who is detained at home by illness, might be present to present their side of the case. The Democrats, however, ordered a suspension of the rules to push the measure through.

### FARMERS WILL SURPRISE THEM.

**The Alliance Likely to Cut Quite a Figure in Ohio Politics.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—"A prominent Ohio Democratic Congressman" lets a Washington paper have his views about the Buckeye situation, as follows:

If Mr. Campbell claims a renomination he will be our candidate. If I were a delegate at the convention I should vote for him if he allowed his name to go before the convention. There would be nothing else to do, but I think it would be to the interest of the party for him to decline to run again. I am not unfriendly to Mr. Campbell. Gov. Campbell's administration has been unpopular among the Democrats of the cities and among the working politicians generally. The Germans and the German press are against him on account of his action with relation to the Cincinnati Board of Improvements. I have no doubt that Mr. McKinley will be nominated by the Republicans. He will hold the full Republican strength, and his canvass will be conducted with some enthusiasm. His high protective position will be against him, as will also his attitude towards silver. I have no doubt that the party favoring lower duties and more money will have a decided advantage in the canvass. If we could nominate a man who could hold the party together we could defeat McKinley on the tariff issue. The Farmers' Alliance movement in Ohio is a factor of more importance in the politics of the State just now than the old-line politicians generally appreciate. The Alliance is very active and I think that Mr. McKinley will lose a good many votes through Alliance opposition to high tariff and close money. The Ohio Alliance is not for free trade, but it is in favor of a considerable reduction of tariff. The extravagant salaries of county officers and heavy taxation in the State as well as the tariff are going to be issues in the canvass. The Alliance is going to make a great effort to elect members of the Legislature which chooses Mr. Sherman's successor. It will be found that men who are not friendly to the farmers' interests will not have much chance in the race for the Legislature. The Alliance is going to have more strength in that body than politicians generally think likely.

### SLOW WORK IN WISCONSIN.

**Time of the Legislature Taken Up in Rereferring Bills.**

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The opponents of the bill to divide Ashland County and create the County of Iron scored a point today by getting the measure rereferred to the Committee on Town and County Organization, which had previously reported it to the Assembly without recommendation. The vote to rerefer was 46 to 25, and is believed to be a knockout for the divisionists.

The question of rereferring bills today brought about a wrangle, and the declaration was made that the session would not be finished before June 1 unless the practice ceased. The work so far is away behind. Up to date Gov. Peck has received but nine bills for signature, and there remain about twelve hundred to be acted upon.

In the Senate today, after a long debate, the bill of Senator Phipps, to prevent deception in the sale of butter and cheese, was ordered to a third reading. The Assembly adopted a resolution prohibiting the use of cigarettes in the chamber. The following bills were passed: To prohibit the unauthorized use of labels and trademarks adopted by associations and trades unions; to prevent child labor, being the Administration bill to take the place of that portion of the Bennett law relating to child labor. A bill was reported back authorizing a bounty of one cent per pound for sugar manufactured in Wisconsin.

Gov. Peck gave his first public reception to the Legislature tonight.

### CUT AND DRIED FOR CHAMPLIN.

**The Nomination for the Supreme Judgeship in Michigan.**

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The cut-and-dried plan for the renomination of Justice John W. Champlin to the Supreme Bench left no ground for excitement, and the 750 delegates to the Democratic State Convention held here today therefore gave vent to their surplus energy by cheers and yells for everybody and everything Democratic. The convention shouted itself hoarse when Ex-Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson arose to support the nomination of Justice Champlin. The supporters of Judge William Newton of Flint demanded a ballot, but when it was found that Champlin had received 636 votes to 132 for Newton it was moved to abandon the ballot and declare Justice Champlin the unanimous nominee. The latter was summoned before the convention, and expressed his thanks for the honor conferred. The platform adopted congratulates the country on the defeat of the Federal Election bill, indorses the steal of two Senators by the Democratic majority in the Upper Michigan House, and promises the repeal of the McKinley bill in 1893. A letter was read from Daniel J. Campau, now in Germany, resigning the Chairmanship of the State Central Committee, but the convention refused to accept the resignation.

### GOLD AND SILVER BOTH GOOD.

**Speaker Elder of Kansas Doesn't Want a Jug-Handled Scheme.**

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 26.—Speaker Elder introduced the following bill in the House today declaring gold and silver coin of the United States as a legal tender for all debts within the State and prohibiting contracts in gold payments:

Sec. 1. That the gold and silver dollars and half-dollars coined by the United States shall be and the same are hereby declared to be a full legal tender for all debts and dues made and entered into by any person, corporation, company, or copartnership within this State, and all contracts specially made and entered into by any party whose contracts are to be enforced under the laws of this State are hereby prohibited and shall be void in law.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official State paper.

The committee appointed to investigate the charge against Judge Bodkins of the Sixth Judicial District reported today that the evidence shows that the Judge has been guilty of unbecoming conduct and recommends impeachment proceedings. This was made a special order for tomorrow.

### RESUBMISSION DEFEATED.

**The Lower House of the Kansas Legislature Rejects the Resolution.**

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The concurrent resolution providing for the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment to a vote of the people was defeated in the Lower House this afternoon by a vote of 72 to 27. The Alliance legislators considered the resolution in caucus and decided not to make it a party question, but to allow each member to vote as he chose. This meant the defeat of the resolution, as the Republicans were compelled to vote against it as a party measure.

The legislative committee which went to Atchison and Leavenworth for the purpose of investigating the manner in which the Board of Police Commissioners were enforcing the law will report in a few days. The committee refused to make its report public tonight further than to say through its Chairman that the Prohibitory law was a farce in both towns, and that saloons were running wide open in violation of the law.

### STOCK-YARDS BILL PASSED.

**Provisions of the Measure Adopted by the Nebraska House.**

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The law relating to descent and distribution of estates occupied the attention of the Senate for the greater part of the day. The House discussed and passed the Stock-Yards bill by a vote of 87 to 7. The lobbyists are getting tired of attempting to do business with the House, and will attempt to kill all objectionable bills by work on the Senate. The Stock-Yards bill makes all stock-yards public markets and places all persons on exactly the same footing in their dealings. The Governor is to appoint Inspectors, who shall not charge more than 12 cents per car. Yarding fees are fixed: For cattle, 15 cents; hogs, 5 cents; sheep, 3 cents per head. Feed must not be sold for more than double the market price. Commissions are fixed as follows: Cattle, $8; hogs, $5 for single deck and $8 for double-deck; sheep, $4 for single and $7 for double-deck cars.

**Many Candidates for a Judgeship.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The Governor, since the passage of the Appellate Court bill giving him the appointment of five Judges, has been flooded with applications from candidates. Joseph B. Black, Thaddeus Rollins, and John A. Holman are urged from this city, Judge Henry C. Fox from Richmond, Judge Morris from Fort Wayne, Hiram Brownlee from Marion, Charles L. Henry from Anderson, De Witt C. Justice and Judge Chase from Logansport, E. D. Crumpacker from Valparaiso, Judge Holland from South Bend, and W. L. Penfield from Auburn. Judge Stotzenburg of New Albany, Judge J. D. New of North Vernon, and Judge Downey of Ohio County are other candidates. Three of the appointees will be Republicans and two Democrats.

**Conference of Charities and Correction.**

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The State Conference of Charities and Correction came to an end tonight. The following officers were elected: President, J. W. Ostrander, Jefferson; Vice-President, W. B. West, Utica; Secretary, A. O. Wright, Madison. The leading address of the day was by S. T. Merrill of Beloit on "Compulsory Education Exemplified." He said: "Among all enlightened nations the public opinion has crystallized into the sentiment that the State has a right to control the education of rising generations. In most States laws have been framed requiring all children between certain ages to attend school for a specific period, but for lack of provisions for their enforcement thousands of children never see the inside of a schoolhouse."

The speaker urged the adoption of some State-fostered institution where children could be taught useful occupations and thrifty habits.

**Will Not Join the Alliance.**

LANSING, Mich, Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The grand officers of the Patrons of Industry read their annual reports today. The financial statement showed that the receipts during the year amounted to $17,520, of which sum $6,609 remains in the treasury unexpended. The delegates decided to make no compromise with the encroaching Farmers' Alliance and adopted a resolution declaring against amalgamation with any other order. The following grand officers were elected: President, Azoriah S. Partridge of Flushing; Vice-President, Thomas Pickett of Isabella; Secretary, John E. Taylor of Montcalm; Treasurer, J. J. England of Tuscola; member of Finance Committee, Duboise Conklin of Kent; Sentinel, H. A. Daniels of Tuscola. All the grand officers are pledged to accept no nominations to office from any political party.

**B. F. Clayton Wants to Be Governor.**

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Benjamin F. Clayton, or "Farmer Ben," as he is familiarly known, is being urged as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor next summer. He is Secretary of the National Farmers' Congress and is a practical farmer. He owns and operates one of the finest farms in Iowa. It is located near the Town of Macedonia, this county. Mr. Clayton has a wide acquaintance in Southwestern Iowa and will receive the solid support of the entire Ninth and a part of the Eighth and Tenth Congressional Districts as a starter.

**Want Blaine and Cleveland Again.**

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—A complete poll of the Minnesota Legislature on Presidential candidates was made today with the following result: Republicans—For Blaine, 58; Gresham, 2; Harrison, 1. Democrats—For Cleveland, 57; Hill, 1; Carlisle, 1. Alliance—For Owen (late candidate for Governor of Minnesota,) 10; Ignatius Donnelly, 6; Weaver, 3. An analysis of the vote demonstrates clearly the utter absence in Minnesota of either Harrison or Hill strength in the ranks of the two old parties, each having received but a single vote.

**Tender Thanks to Gov. Hill.**

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—It is learned from Albany this afternoon that Gov. Hill has decided to make no official reply to the sharp letter from Gov. Bulkeley yesterday. Several Democratic Senators have addressed personal letters to Gov. Hill thanking him for refusing to recognize Gov. Bulkeley as the legal Governor of Connecticut. The Democratic general caucus today pronounced against doing any business whatever until the matter of the State election is settled.

**Michigan Patrons of Industry.**

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 26.—The convention of Patrons of Industry, now in session here, adopted a resolution this forenoon submitting the question of taking independent political action to the supreme council meeting here next month with a recommendation in favor of its adoption. They also arranged for a series of lectures in the interest of the order similar to those of the State Grange.

**In Session Eighteen and a Half Hours.**

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 26.—The session of the House lasted until 4:30 this morning. The Republicans finally succeeded in passing both bills to reorganize the Council or districts and the Senatorial Redistricting bill. The House was in continuous session eighteen and one-half hours, one of the longest in the legislative history of the State.

**Farmers Pass a Railroad Bill.**

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 26.—Elder's Maximum Railway Freight bill passed the House by a party vote, the Farmers' Alliance members voting for and the Republicans and Democrats against it. The bill will doubtless be killed in the Senate.

**Nominated for the Bench.**

OLNEY, Ill., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The Democratic Delegate Convention for this (the Second) judicial circuit met in this city today. C. C. Boggs of Wayne, S. C. Landes of Wabash, and E. D. Youngblood of Gallatin were nominated.

**Senator Peffer Bound for Washington.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo. Feb. 26.—Senator-elect Peffer, who will succeed Senator Ingalls in the Upper House of the National Congress, passed through here today en route to Washington.

### OBJECT TO COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

**Wisconsin School Superintendents Speak Against the Law at Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The feature of the concluding session of the National Educational Association today was the paper by Oscar H. Cooper, Superintendent of Schools at Galveston, Tex., on "Universities and Schools." He praised the public schools as the National feeding and developing grounds for the universities. In the discussion of the paper it was the opinion of all who participated in the debate that the chasm between higher and lower education should be bridged. A number of resolutions were adopted. The first declared the rightful inheritance of every child to become acquainted with our National language, and that it is the duty of the State to provide this education. The resolutions were discussed at considerable length. Objections were made, and especially by the Wisconsin members to that part of Sec. 1 insisting upon the education of every child in the National language. They declared that these words would cause trouble, as they would be misunderstood, and finally the section was amended by striking out the objectionable words.

**Dancing in the Indian Territory.**

ATOKA, I. T., Feb. 26.—The Rev. G. W. Hicks, Superintendent of the Baptist Mission about fifteen miles north of Anadarko, writes to the Indian Mission under a recent date that the Wichita, Caddo, Delaware, and Kechis Indians are still dancing. Their dances commenced during the Sioux troubles and have continued since, with only temporary intermission. About 1,000 Indians are participating. The Rev. Mr. Hicks considers the situation critical.

**Ohio Tilemakers Elect Officers.**

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The Ohio Tile, Brick, and Drainage Association adjourned today after listening to a number of papers and electing the following officers: President, J. W. Everat, Westerville; Vice-President, W. B. Blair, Cincinnati; Secretary, W. D. Richardson, New Baltimore; Treasurer, S. E. Haggy, Etna; Program Committee, J. W. Everat, W. B. Blair, and W. D. Richardson.

## WHO GOT ALL THE MONEY?

### A QUESTION AGITATING NEW YORK DRAMATIC CIRCLES.

**Lester Wallack's Heirs Would Like to Know How It Came That Theodore Moss, Wallack's Treasurer, Who Began at Six Dollars a Week, Is Now a Millionaire—Anthony Comstock Makes an Exhibition of Temper in a New York Court-Room.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Dramatic circles were somewhat disturbed today over a story which purported to shed light upon the somewhat complicated business and financial arrangements of the late Lester Wallack, New York's most popular actor, and Theodore Moss, his Treasurer. These relations began some thirty years ago, when Moss was employed at $6 a week. They ended only with Wallack's death, when Mr. Moss passed as a millionaire. The story in question gained interest because it was supposed to have been inspired by the Wallack family and to be merely the prelude and trumpet blast of a legal battle and inquiry into the question so often put in dramatic circles, "What became of the several fortunes that John Lester Wallack made in his many successful theatrical enterprises?"

"That's precisely what we would like to know," said Arthur Wallack when a reporter put that question to him; "but, speaking for the Wallack family, I can't say that we are prepared to assert that Theodore Moss got more of the money made by my father in his theater than was his fair share. Whatever we might think about the matter—and I don't mind saying that we have done a good deal of thinking—we would make no charges any place except in court. Mr. Wallack's family does not fight with unsigned newspaper articles. We go into the open court. When people say to me, 'Arthur, what became of the thousands and thousands of dollars that Lester made over and above what he could possibly have spent?' I simply say: 'I don't know; I wish, however, I could substantiate my suspicions.'"

Mr. Moss is out of the city, but Mr. Lovecroft, representing Mr. Moss, was seen this evening at Palmer's Theater. He said: "The story is an absurd lie on the face of it, and originated simply and solely in the personal spite which young Mr. Wallack seems to have against his father's best friend."

### ANTHONY IN A BAD HUMOR.

**Comstock Shows His Temper in a New York Court-Room.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The case of Eugene A. Mann, the proprietor and publisher of *Town Topics*, and of his clerk, Eli J. F. Randolph, charged by Anthony Comstock with the publication of an alleged indecent article, came up for trial today before Justice Kilbreth in the Court of Special Sessions. The defendants were represented by Lawyer Hummel, who called the attention of the court to the fact that the complaint had not been properly drawn and that his clients did not know what particular article was objectionable. Comstock does not permit the court clerks to draw up his papers, but does it himself. He forgot to mention in his affidavit the alleged indecent article, and therefore the complaint could not hold.

Comstock argued that he was in the right, but the court decided against him. "Your complaint is too general," said Justice Kilbreth. "You leave it to the court to wade through all the advertisements in the paper. The defendant is entitled to know what he is called upon to defend." Comstock, when the case was dismissed, turned from the bar angrily, exclaiming: "I shall take this to the grand jury," and left the court-room.

### BURKE-ROCHE WANTED MONEY.

**He Sent His Wife to Get It from Her Father, but the Mission Was a Failure.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The divorce case of Mrs. Burke-Roche against her husband, James Burke-Roche, came up in Wilmington, Del., today in the Superior Court. Unusual interest was manifested in the proceedings, inasmuch as ex-Secretary Thomas F. Bayard had taken a hand in the matter in the absence of United States Senator Gray. Mr. Bayard's colleagues today were Levi C. Bird and H. H. Ward. The divorce had been practically granted at the last session of the Superior Court, but was finally held up on some technical point relative to the validity of the decree if granted as the respondent was a subject of Great Britain, and could not be prevailed upon to attend the divorce proceedings. Mr. Bird made a detailed statement to the court to the effect that there had been ample summons on the part of the attorneys for the petitioner, but that all attempts at locating the exact whereabouts of Mr. Burke-Roche himself had failed.

The testimony of Lucy Hewitt, sister of Mrs. Roche, was as follows: "After the marriage of my sister to Mr. Burke-Roche in Christ Church, New York, Sept. 22, 1880, they set sail for Liverpool. They lived together until December, 1886, the respondent never contributing a cent toward the maintenance of the family. The family was supported by my father, Frank Work. When Mrs. Roche came to this country in December, 1886, she came at the instance of her husband to entreat with my father to advance money enough to raise the heavy indebtedness of Mr. Burke-Roche. My father, finding that Mr. Roche had misappropriated money sent to his wife, refused to advance any more money."

The closing argument in the case was made by Mr. Bayard, who made a most rhetorical appeal to the court for the granting of the decree. Mr. Bayard spoke for almost two hours. The Judges reserved their decision until Saturday.

### "WILL YOU GIVE US YOUR BRAINS?"

**The Question Propounded by a New York Scientific Society.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—"Will you give us your brain to cut up when you die?" This is the startling question that has been propounded to hundreds of prominent men in every walk of life within the last few days. The request comes in the form of a confidential circular issued by a society newly organized for the purpose of a more advanced investigation of mental phenomena as shown by brain formation and development and its regulations to health and disease, intellect and ignorance, morality and crime. The leading brain specialists of the country have for a long time desired that it should be the general custom for the brains of men and women who become in any way famous during life to be dissected and examined and the results put on record. But it wasn't until lately that they have seen their way clear to bringing this about. Now they hope to make the custom general through the medium of the special society which is being organized.

The members of the society agree to allow an autopsy to be performed after their deaths. They give full permission to the specialists to preserve and handle their brains any way they please and to record their observations. The society already has a long list of men and women who have given their consent and is waiting to hear from several hundred others in this country and abroad. The list will not be made public. It is known, however, that Phillips Brooks is one clergyman on the list, while Chauncey M. Depew, James G. Blaine, Dr. R. Heber Newton, and others are among those who have received requests from the society, and it is said they have accepted.

### MARRIED A COLORED COACHMAN.

**Miss Ella Tice Startles Her Friends by Eloping with Her Dusky Lover.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Miss Ella Tice of Williams Bridge, white, and pretty, has startled the neighborhood up there by running away from her home and marrying a colored coachman named James Randolph. Miss Tice is the daughter of the late Isaac B. Tice, inventor of the machine for gauging whisky which is now in use by the Government. After her father's death her mother married Thomas Hyde, a Westchester County politician. Mr. Hyde is fond of playing cards, and as Randolph is one of the best players in the neighborhood, Mr. Hyde used to have him at his house to play. In that way the coachman got acquainted with Miss Tice, and they met frequently afterward at the Baptist Church, which both attended regularly. Randolph is employed by Mr. Stickney, a Broadway merchant who lives out there. Mr. Hyde says he will have the marriage annulled on the ground that Miss Tice is not of age and her parents had not consented to the marriage.

### GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

**Plans for Reorganizing the American Loan and Trust Company.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—[Special.]—There was an unexpected delay in the arrangements for reorganizing the American Loan and Trust company today. The conference committee did not meet to talk with Russell Sage, but will meet tomorrow. It is proposed, after reducing the capital stock to $500,000 as originally intended, to issue $500,000 more of new stock, the sale of which will give the concern a working capital.

**Italy Heads the List.**

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration for the year ended Dec. 31, 1890, has been transmitted to the Legislature. The report shows that between Jan. 1, 1890, and April 18, 1890, when the contract between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioners of Emigration was revoked, there arrived at the Port of New York a total of 76,869 alien emigrants as steerage passengers and 8,926 cabin passengers of foreign birth. Of this number Germany furnished 14,435; England, 8,751; Ireland, 5,304; Russia, 7,119; Italy, 16,171; Austria, 7,176; Hungary, 5,405; Sweden, 3,995; Bohemia, 2,647; Denmark, 2,283; Scotland, 2,161; Switzerland, 2,131; Norway, 1,974; Poland, 1,683; France, 1,310; Holland, 1,284; Belgium, 629; Portugal, 303; Spain, 140; Turkey, 129; Greece, 30; Australia, 11, and other countries, 724.

**Wanted a Fighting Man.**

The execution of the "deed of gift" by executors Vaughan, Bulkley & Ritch, giving away the residuary estate of over $3,000,000, received by them as residuary legatees under the will and codicils of Daniel B. Fayerweather, was a much discussed subject today. The contest, however, was continued before Surrogate Ransom. Executor Ritch testified that Mr. Fayerweather had a dislike and distrust of Mrs. Fayerweather's relatives, and he also thought that if any of the institutions should not be able to take what was left them under the will, the executors, as residuary legatees, would be able to give it to them. The executors thought they might hold the money until an enabling act was passed by the Legislature. Mr. Fayerweather suggested Mr. Vaughan as a good executor, because he was a good fighting man.

**Bait to Catch "Suckers."**

The bogus copies of options which have been peddled about on New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad stock with the idea of persuading "lambs" that some big corporation wanted to buy up all the securities at about $15 a share above the market price caused a slight interest in the annual meeting of the railroad held in Jersey City today. The annual report showed that the road's gross earnings for 1890 were $1,592,083, the operating expenses $890,968, and the net earnings $701,114. Investigation merely corroborated the statement already made that the stories of the sale of the road so far have been based on deliberate fiction, and that certain swindlers concocted a fraudulent contract, which they showed to the members of the genus "sucker."

**They Were Addicted to "Kiting."**

There were vague hints thrown out by counsel for James A. Simmons at his trial today that there would be sensational developments at today's hearing before Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court. Phillip L. Meyer was the principal witness today. He told how for four years before the wrecking of the Sixth National Bank he and Pell had exchanged checks. These exchanges were made, of course, for the purpose of "kiting." Pell, he said, used to carry around in his pockets blank checks and notes signed by Simmons. Pell would fill them out for what sum he saw fit. Pell acted as financial agent for Simmons and also for Jacob Lorillard.

**Had a Rough Voyage.**

The National Line steamer France, which arrived this morning from Liverpool, experienced unusually rough weather. It left Liverpool Feb. 7 and encountered a succession of terrific gales from the southward, shifting to northwest, with high cross seas lasting nearly all the passage. Feb. 14, during a heavy southerly gale, an enormous sea boarded the ship, flooding the after-deck and washing overboard Second Officer William C. Baines, a native of Liverpool, who was lost. The ship was badly damaged.

**Arrested for Alleged Census Frauds.**

Census Enumerator Alfred B. Thieme was arrested today on complaint before Commissioner Shields of making a false certificate concerning an enumeration he had made of the inhabitants of the fourteenth section of the Eighth Assembly District. James H. Wardle, a special envoy who was sent here from Washington, appeared as complainant. The charge against Thieme is made under Sec. 13 of the Census act of 1889. The offense is punishable with a fine of not more than $5,000 and imprisonment for not more than two years.

**Stole a Glass Eye.**

One of the meanest thieves arraigned in the Hudson County (N. J.) Court of Sessions was John Plumquest, who was put on trial today. He is a boarding-house sneak-thief. Among the complainants was John Standish of Hoboken. Standish has a glass eye. In his haste to get to his place of business one morning he forgot his glass eye. Plumquest stole it. The thief was convicted and was sentenced to serve a term of six years in State Prison.

**Acquitted the Polish Priest.**

Father Mathias Yodyzsus, the Polish priest of Brooklyn, was acquitted by the jury this evening in Brooklyn of the charge of assault which Mrs. Agnes Czesnewicz, one of his parishioners, made against him. The priest's discharge was due to the contradictory evidence given by Maggie Fiatkowska, his late servant, who testified in Mrs. Czesnewicz's behalf.

**To Take the Rev. A. J. Canfield's Place.**

At a meeting of the Society of the Universalist Church of Our Father, on Grand avenue, near Fulton street, Brooklyn, it was decided to extend a call as pastor to the Rev. C. E. Nash of Akron, O. The congregation has had no pastor since November last, when the Rev. Andrew J. Canfield accepted a call to Chicago.

### OBJECT OF MR. WHITEHEAD'S BILL.

**Intended to Apply to the Case of the Town of Cicero.**

A bill was introduced in the House at Springfield Wednesday by Representative Whitehead of the Seventh District to provide for the division of incorporated towns. It provides that on petition of 100, or of one-fifth of the legal voters of an incorporated town, the County Court shall order the submission of the question of the division of the town to the legal voters thereof. The bill is intended to apply to the case of the Town of Cicero. The people of the western or Oak Park section of that town want to form a separate municipality distinct and apart from the eastern or Austin portion of the town, which, it is expected, will soon become a portion of the city through annexation. There is a section of school land belonging to Cicero unsold. Under the law as it stands this section, which is at the eastern end of the town, would pass into the possession of the city in the event of annexation. Mr. Whitehead's bill provides for the equitable division of the property when the town is divided as a preliminary to annexation.

### IT WAS A MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

**Many Valuable Buildings in Minneapolis Badly Damaged.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 26.—A fire that started in the Clare-Speaker paint works on Fifth street last night at midnight proved to be the most disastrous fire Minneapolis has experienced in years. The damage to property is nearly $1,000,000, most of which is to the Lumber Exchange, a twelve-story block at Fifth street and Hennepin avenue. The Robinson Block and the Russell Block, the latter owned by Sol Smith Russel, the actor, are completely ruined. The fire caught in the upper stories of the Lumber Exchange, which was claimed to be fire-proof, and burned fiercely. The water did not reach above the seventh or eight stories and the firemen were nearly powerless. St. Paul was called upon for aid and responded with two engines.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 26.—Fire broke out at 1 o'clock in the village of Greensboro, Ind., and destroyed several business houses and residences. The fire originated in the general store of William Hodson and spread rapidly, consuming the office of Dr. Newby, Dr. Barnard's dwelling-house, Duncan Wilson's dwelling-house, Levi Ulrich's hardware store, William Elliott's dwelling, and Duncan Wilson's pump-shop and contents. The loss will run up into the thousands, with little insurance.

**A Man Who Gives Millions.**

Baron Hirsch has been talking at Monte Carlo about his charities. When his only son died, a few years ago, he decided to retire from active business and employ a part of his great wealth in ameliorating the condition of his less fortunate co-religionists. He proposed to the St. Petersburg authorities to give $10,000,000 to the poor and suffering Jews of Russia, but he annexed certain conditions to the gift (with regard to naming the trustees, etc.) which the Czar's advisers wouldn't listen to. Since then he has given about $2,400,000 to aid Russian Jews in emigrating to and establishing themselves in this country, and is now arranging to colonize another swarm of them at his expense in South America. He has also given between two and three millions to endow free schools in Galicia. He is not at all a bigot; gives munificently on occasion to non-Jewish institutions and enterprises; and has adopted two English children whom he is having brought up in the Christian religion.

**Killed by the Elliotts.**

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 26.—The Coroner's inquest on the Monday tragedy, by which W. L. Hughes, an innocent spectator, and A. C. Osborne, one of the principals, lost their lives at the hands of William J. and Patrick J. Elliott, was concluded tonight and a verdict rendered that Hughes came to his death at the hands of W. J. Elliott while shooting with intent to kill and murder Osborne, and that Osborne came to his death by a shot fired by Patrick J. Elliott aided and abetted by William J. Elliott.

## PUT UP THEIR CHAMPIONS.

### IT WAS NOMINATION-DAY IN THE DOMINION.

**Liberals Are Rejoicing—Five of Their Candidates Elected Without Opposition—Sir John May Be Beaten—The Premier Hasn't a "Sure Thing" by Any Means at Kingston—Laurier, the Liberal Leader, Elected.**

[*Continued from first page.*]

the publication of this document the cry of treason has fallen off.

A gentleman who has for many years made a study of the political campaigns in Canada, and in twenty-five years has never failed to call the turn on the result, says the battle ground of this contest is the Province of Ontario. That for many years it has become a saying that "As goes West Moreland County, so goes the Dominion." This county is in what is known as the Midland of Ontario. The gentleman says he has in his possession a letter from a reliable authority in which are given the names of some twenty-five citizens of East and West Moreland Counties who have always heretofore voted with the Conservatives. Each one of these men is so influential that he can control fifty votes. The names are those of the oldest and most influential men in that district. Each one of them is now an open and avowed Liberal. The gentleman who has the letter said: "There is no question but what the west end of Ontario will be Liberal. The relations of the people down there with the United States are so close that they are open annexationists. If the prognostications of the writer of this letter are correct the vote of the two sections will certainly overcome the conservative majority of the west end. And if this is the result there is no question in my mind about the overthrow of Sir John. We have a system in this country by which thousands of voters are disfranchised. The list of voters is made up from the assessment rolls by a Government officers. The list has not been revised for two years. It cannot be revised except by order of the Government. Just before the last Commons was dissolved the Government was asked to revise this list. It fell back on the cry of poverty. Said it was not able to do it. Since the list was made out thousands of persons whose names are on it have either died or moved out of the Dominion. I have it on good authority that emissaries have been sent by the Government to Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, and other American cities, for the purpose of bringing over voters to take the place of those on the list who are no longer here. It is one of the misfortunes of our system that we have no alternative in such a case. The Government party with us has the boodle and it is unscrupulous and desperate. I am not in the habit of being overconfident, but from other letters in my possession and a careful study of the situation I have no hesitation in saying to THE TRIBUNE that the Liberals will win the day in the coming elections. Unless some Burchard should rise up and open his mouth between now and then the Liberals will win.

**Like Our Western Farmers.**

"A great number of the most stalwart, upright, and honorable farmers of Canada are at this time in very much the same position as were the majority of the farmers of such Western States as Kansas, Minnesota, and Iowa just before the Congressional elections of 1890. For years they have been voting for the old party, not because in their hearts they approved of its policy, but because it was their party and all their lives they had been taught to believe that a political turncoat was a most loathsome thing. The McKinley bill, which converted the rod of iron the tariff had previously applied to the farmers' backs into a whip of scorpions, forced the American farmer to come to a decision; he had either to vote as his interests and his convictions dictated or as the party lash drove him. The American farmer freed himself from his party shackles and voted against protection. The Canadian Conservative farmer is today no better off than was the American farmer."

Next Sunday the men who have been on the stump—Ministers of the Government and others—will begin to make tracks for home. Sir John, who is evidently afraid of Kingston and Hamilton, will linger in the vicinity of those two places until Tuesday. Mr. Laurier will come to this city and remain until after the elections. Arrangements are being made for special trains to run between the principal points election-day. It will unquestionably be one of the liveliest elections that Canada has ever had.

**Queer Use for the American Flag.**

It may be of some interest to the Americans to know that the Stars and Stripes are being used in this section by Conservative campaigners as a sort of caricature. The correspondent was going down the street today when his attention was directed to a British and an American flag on a large poster. They were grouped. Asking a Canadian what that meant he replied that it was a way in which the Conservatives tried to show to the voter that if he supported the Liberal ticket the American flag would soon be as prominent as the British flag. "It may seem strange to you," he said, "that in this advanced stage of the world such a thing would be expected to have any effect upon an intelligent voter. And I do not suppose that it would have on such a one. But the Conservative campaigners think that if they can once get it into the heads of the voters here that the American flag can float as high as the British flag the Canadian will do anything to prevent such a state of affairs. It is just such tactics as this which have disgusted intelligent Canadians with Sir John Macdonald's policy."

A prominent Conservative was asked today to explain the difference between the Canadian duties and United States duties. He replied: "The former were adopted by the Canadian Parliament after due consideration of Canada's interest. They are what Canada's representatives consider best suited to her needs. They give such protection to Canadian industries as a consideration of the peculiarities of Canada's situation demand. The United States duties were adopted by Congress without the slightest regard to Canada or its concerns. Many of them are unsuited to Canada's situation. All are higher, in most cases 100 per cent higher, than the Canadian duties. What is the Canadian consumer to gain by the change recommended to him by the Liberal party? If he pays the duties now, he cannot profit by a change that will make him pay 100 per cent more."

The same gentleman said: "I am in favor of free trade with Great Britain; I am in favor of Canada doing that which will benefit the country which has done so much for Canada. I admire the enterprise of the United States, and like her people as neighbors, but I do not believe in adopting any free-trade measures between this country and the States while we would put a duty on the product of the mother country."

Asked if he would be in favor of free trade between all the countries, he replied: "No; I am satisfied in my mind that free trade with the United States means annexation. If it comes I will bow my head in submission. But I never will until the time does come. As an intelligent Canadian I think Sir John Macdonald made a mistake in raising the cry of treason. I do not think it is treason for men to want to better their condition. At the same time I can tell you that if the Liberals win at the next election annexation is only a question of time."

The Archbishop denies that his pastoral had any political significance, but there is little doubt that the pastoral was issued in the interests of the Conservative party in order to influence the minds of the French-Canadian electors in the country districts, where as yet education is painfully deficient, and where the words of the Archbishop are taken as the only guidance in all things, secular as well as spiritual. As confirmation of the significance of the pastoral it is freely stated that the Archbishop has received the promise of $65,000 from the Government through the Hon. Mr. Chapleau to go towards the completion of the Catholic Cathedral, the building of which is stuck for want of money, provided the Conservatives get back to power. This is in consideration of the Archbishop's pastoral of last Sunday.

### WERE THE LETTERS STOLEN?

**Erastus Wiman Thinks Some One Plundered His Desk.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—"Who picked Erastus Wiman's pocket?" This, according to a Washington dispatch to the *Herald*, is a question that is asked with considerable eagerness. A gentleman prominent in public life received a telegram from Mr. Wiman yesterday saying that two private letters written to Editor Farrer of Toronto, which Sir Charles Tupper read in a speech at Windsor, Ont., Monday night, had either been stolen from him or he had lost them. It appears incredible that two letters could be lost and find their way into the hands of the man for whom, of all other men, they were not intended. It is thought that Sir Charles' action in reading Mr. Hitt's letters to Mr. Wiman, which, by the way, contain no reference to annexation, was simply to stir up feeling on the assumed ground that American officials are intermeddling in Canadian affairs—a second Sackville-West case, as it were. As a matter of fact, members of Congress are supremely indifferent about Canadian annexation and Canadian politics. They think that sooner or later Canada will feel it to be to its advantage to come into the United States Government, and when it gets ready it will come.

**After the Congressmen.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Mr. Erastus Wiman has written a letter to each member of the House in behalf of Canadian reciprocity. His effort has resulted in obtaining written pledges from seventy or more prominent men in the House that they will support a Canadian reciprocity resolution. These pledges are to be used as Liberal campaign documents in Canada. Mr. Wiman confidently expects to have a working majority in the House for his Canadian reciprocity scheme by Saturday.

### HAVE BUT ONE STAR IN THEIR FLAG.

**The Woman Suffrage Association Meets Under the Banner of Wyoming.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—"Wyoming" was the refrain at the opening meeting of the National American Woman Suffrage Association today. On the rear wall of the stage hung two great American flags, quite like the ordinary style, with one exception. Instead of the usual number of stars up in the corner there was but one, and that was for the State of Wyoming. This State is the State of the woman suffragists, and the only one that they are ready to admit is a properly organized and managed member of the sisterhood of States. It is their hope and intention that more States will soon be eligible to a place on the flag.

During the Woman's Council there was much diluted suffrage talk, because all its members were not in favor of that object. But the meeting this morning was purely and simply for the one purpose, and everybody was pleased to say just what she thought. So there was plenty of unadulterated suffrage talk. Susan B. Anthony was the omnipresent spirit of the meeting. She responded to the address of welcome made by Mrs. Marble, President of the District of Columbia Woman's Suffrage Association. Then she read the paper of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who is absent in Europe. It was in Mrs. Stanton's usually radical vein. Miss Lucy Stone, who used to be the President of a rival association, gave a résumé of the work from 1850 to 1890. She thought women could congratulate themselves upon what they had accomplished in the last fifty years, but the root of the evil, disfranchisement, still remained and they must pull sturdily at it until it was removed. Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, who is now an adopted citizen of Chicago, read a paper on "Women in Politics and Jurisprudence." She closed with an extract from a letter of a woman justice of the peace of Wyoming giving an account of her experience in the office.

At the evening session Mrs. Julia Ward Howe told of the "Possibilities of an American Salon." Florence Balgarine, in discussing the "Status of Women in England," described the aims and methods of the Great Britain suffragists. The Rev. Ida C. Hultin of Des Moines and the Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer of Providence, R. I., also made addresses.

The chief incident of tomorrow's session will be Senator Carey's exposition of "Wyoming as the True Republic," because it has woman suffrage.

### SOME INTEREST IN PACIFIC MAIL.

**Wall Street Speculators Think the Subsidy Bill Will Pass.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Increased activity and a further slight advance in prices were the result of operations today in Wall street. The temper was decidedly more confident all round. The market closed firm despite the engagement of $600,000 gold for export by Messrs. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. Pacific Mail was the most active stock, and is up 1⅝ on the belief that, "barring accidents," the Subsidy bill will go through. St. Paul was second in activity. It rose 1¼ and receded ⅛ from the highest, closing at 55¾. There was nothing in the way of news to exert much influence upon stocks one way or another and the market was narrow. The two stocks already named, together with Union Pacific and Burlington, represent one-half of all the transactions. Susquehanna and Western fell off 2 per cent further on Mr. R. K. Dow's apocryphal statement that the mythical "deal" was "off for the present."

Industrial shares attracted more attention than usual of late. The H. B. Claflin company shares "listed" last evening by the Governors were dealt in for the first time on 'Change. The first preferred convertible sold at 101½, the second preferred convertible 103, and fifty shares of the common at 106⅜. National Cordage preferred was more active and sold up 1⅛ to 106.

Surprise—and it must be confessed amusement—is excited by the resolutions adopted by the Governors of the Stock Exchange touching "the little board." They run thus:

*Resolved*, That all communication between this exchange and the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, or any part of the building thereof, by means of messengers or clerks, or in any other manner, directly or indirectly, is detrimental to the interests and welfare of this exchange, and is hereby prohibited.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Arrangements be authorized and instructed to enforce this rule.

The words "or any part of the building thereof" would prohibit any member of the Stock Exchange from even taking luncheon in the big restaurant in the Consolidated building.

**A Substitute for Gutta Percha.**

Senhor da Costa, a gentleman well known in Portuguese scientific circles, is reported from Goa to have discovered an excellent and abundant substitute for gutta percha. If this is true, it will be good news for the electric telegraph companies. It is the solidified fluid which issues from the nivol-cantem, which grows wild in the Concan district, and is generally planted for hedges. Senhor da Costa states that it is insoluble in water, it softens under heat and hardens in the cold. It receives, moreover, and retains a given, moulded shape, can be cast into very thin sheets, and is capable of taking the minutest impressions on its surface. Though white when it flows from the tree, in its dried state it is of a chocolate color, closely resembling gutta percha.—*London Telegraph*.

**Local Political Notes.**

An assemblage of Hibernians, called the Independent Club of the Eighth Ward, met in William O'Brien's saloon, Brown and Henry streets, last night and elected Mike Harnett President. The club is alleged to have fifty members, although but sixteen or eighteen were in attendance last night. After the election of officers a timid individual handed the President a resolution declaring the club to be for Cregier for Mayor, but the chief executive of the club coolly consigned the paper to the waste basket without deigning to read it aloud. His excuse was that he didn't recognize the name attached and it might have come from the United Order of Deputies for all he knew. The club is for Harrison.

The Republican Club of the Third Ward met last night at the club rooms in Lincoln Hall, No. 274 Thirty-first street. A committee consisting of John Richardson, A. H. Cook, W. O. La Monte, J. Flynn, and J. Leffler was appointed to secure speakers for the spring campaign. A committee of fifteen on organization was appointed.

There was a meeting of citizens of the Ninth Ward at Frank's Hall, Fourteenth and Laflin streets, last night in the interests of Ald. Joseph E. Bidwill. There were about 1,000 in attendance. Speeches were made by P. E. Canfield, Frank Crittenden, J. A. Power, J. B. Carter, and Ald. Bidwill. At a similar meeting two weeks ago 210 voters signed the roll of membership and last night 548 additional names were secured.

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

$2.75 pays for 12 of Brand's best cabinet photographs. Studios 210 Wabash-av.

## DOWIE'S FOOLISH WORDS.

### THE "FAITH-HEALER" SAYS: "GEN. SHERMAN IS NOW IN HELL."

### He Bases His Declaration Upon the Teachings of the Bible—The North Side Turngemeinde Will Build a $200,000 Turner Hall—Albert A. Hovey Commits Suicide—Ashland Avenue Residents Must Submit to a Saloon—Other Local News.

One John Alexander Dowie, late of Melbourne, Australia, who prefixes the title "Reverend" to his name, is making a desperate attempt to force himself upon public notice. He is at present giving a series of sermons on "Divine Healing" at Washington Hall, No. 70 Adams street. Among other statements made by him yesterday afternoon in his talk was the following:

"If the teachings of the Bible are true Gen. Sherman is now in Hell and he could not sneak into Heaven by means of extreme unction performed over his half-insensible body."

It is perhaps as well for the reverend gentleman that there were no G. A. R. veterans in his audience or he might have needed the remedy he preaches. The memory of Sherman's greatness and heroism, his honor and integrity, and his well-known practical Christianity is too fresh for such observations to be received with patience by those who followed him.

Dowie is an apostle of the "faith cure," a mode of treatment which has caused the confinement of some of its professors in penal institutions and others in insane asylums. It is plainly evident, judging from the man's utterances, that there has been a dereliction of duty in his case. He ought never to be suffered to go at large.

Dowie prefaced his remarks on Sherman by a violent attack on clergymen of all denominations for "deifying a man whose life and death were not in harmony with the requirements of Christianity."

It is giving too much dignity to the incendiary Australian to give space to a notice of him or his utterances, but he should have the idea forced upon his notice in some manner that this is not the proper locality nor is the time opportune to attack the gallant warrior before the tears of mourning are dried.

## WILL BUILD PALATIAL QUARTERS.

### The North Side Turngemeinde to Have a $200,000 Home.

The North Side Turngemeinde, the leading society of Chicago Turners, is to give up its old North Side home and build a $200,000 structure that will, it is said, outclass anything of the kind in the world. An ideal site for a magnificent building has already been secured and it will not be long before ground will be broken. Not only will the new structure contain ample room for a hall, club-rooms, and gymnasium, but in addition there will be the novel features of an open-air gymnasium and natatorium.

The North Side Turngemeinde has a membership of 650. The gymnasium in the present quarters at the North Side Turner-Hall long ago proved too small for the growing membership. The question of securing larger accomodation was not agitated, however, till about three months ago. About that time President Nettelhorst got an option on a fine piece of property facing Lincoln Park. This piece of ground had a frontage of 104 feet on La Salle avenue, 106 on Wells street, was 343 feet deep, and located about 200 feet north of Eugenie street, just where La Salle avenue runs into North Clark street. Mr. Nettelhorst talked to several members of the Turngemeinde, and as a result made a contract for the ninety-nine-year lease, the price being $4,000 for the first five years, $4,500 for the next five, and $5,000 for the other eighty-nine years. Mr. Nettelhorst was not certain that the Turngemeinde was prepared to accept the lease of this property, but he knew that it would not be long before the society would need new quarters and he intended holding the property until the Turngemeinde was ready to take it. He feared it might be disposed of to others and therefore seized the opportunity he had.

When the members of the Turngemeinde learned of Mr. Nettelhorst's purchase they became enthusiastic for new quarters, and so rapidly did the idea develop that at the last meeting of the society a committee—H. Suder, L. O. Kohtz, M. Stern, William Fries, F. Goetz, and E. Fiedler—was appointed to act with the Board of Trustees and draw up plans for the new building.

The Turners intend to put up a structure that will surpass anything known in this country in that line. The present intentions are to not only have club-rooms, a large hall, gymnasium, etc., but a swimming school and an outdoor gymnasium. The prestige the society has at present is expected to be increased by a membership that will exceed 1,000.

Besides the fact that the society's present quarters are cramped, there is another reason for the removal. The North Side Turner-Hall is out of the way of the majority of the Turngemeinde's members. The new location is nearly in the center of the residence district in which the Turners live. The present headquarters of the Turngemeinde will be sold and it is likely that it may be turned into a theater. It is worth about $200,000. The Turngemeinde already has been offered $175,000, but the members will not sell for that amount.

## KILLED HIMSELF IN A BATH-TUB.

### Albert A. Hovey Slashes Himself to Death with a Razor.

Albert A. Hovey, transfer agent of the Rock Island road, committed suicide yesterday forenoon at his boarding-place, No. 243 Michigan avenue. He came to Chicago with his wife about five years ago and the couple lived at the above number, a boarding-house kept by Mrs. Laura E. Young. Owing to failing health Mrs. Hovey left for Hot Springs, Ark., last Tuesday. Since her departure Mr. Hovey had appeared lonely, but nothing was thought of it by friends.

At noon yesterday Mrs. Young found Mr. Hoey's dead body in the bath-tub, the throat cut from ear to ear, and a bloody razor grasped in the right hand. The bath-tub was half filled with water, dyed a deep red by the blood from the cut. The body was removed to Jordan's undertaking-shop on Madison street, and telegrams were sent to his wife and to a brother living in Bridgeport, Conn.

Mr. Hovey was about 40 years old, and so far as is known was in a fair financial condition. The news of his suicide was quite a shock to his business and social acquaintances.

## COMPELLED TO SUFFER A SALOON.

### Judge McConnell Decides Against the Protests of West Side Aristocrats.

The aristocratic propertyowners near Ashland avenue and Harrison street will hereafter have a saloon in their midst. They were compelled to swallow the bitter pill by Judge McConnell yesterday in the mandamus suit of Angelo Arata to compel the Mayor to furnish him with a license to conduct a saloon at No. 664 West Harrison street, almost immediately opposite Mike McDonald's castle and in an aristocratic neighborhood. The Mayor had declined several weeks previous to grant the license on the protest of seventy-five Ashland avenue propertyowners, but this, Judge McConnell said, was no good legal reason why the license should be withheld, the applicant being, as admitted, a man of good character. "I regret that there is no legislation that will give the Mayor discretionary power in granting licenses for certain districts," said the court, "but the law is against the Mayor in this case and the license must issue." It was issued at noon, and in a few days Arata will open his place in a blaze of glory to signalize his victory.

## VOW THAT IT WAS AN ACCIDENT.

### Mary Ann Hanley's Relatives Relate the Circumstances of Her Death.

Deputy Coroner Monaghan held an inquest yesterday afternoon upon the remains of Mary Ann Hanley, the young girl who died from a stab from a knife alleged to have been inflicted by her brother, Thomas Hanley, 16 years old, at their father's house, No. 112 Elbourn avenue, Wednesday night. The investigation was made at the Maxwell Street Police Station.

The first witness was Thomas Hanley, the father. He testified that Wednesday night his son asked him for some money. He told him he did not have it to spare and went out to pay a bill at No. 60 Nixon street. When he came back he met his daughter—the dead girl—coming out and she told him she was cut. He then called the police.

Deputy Monaghan asked the witness if he had heard how the stabbing was done, and he stated that he had. He said that one of the dead girl's sisters had told him that Tommy was playing with a knife and that the dead girl playfully tried to take it from him. In the scuffle she slipped behind the kitchen stove and fell upon the knife.

"Where is that knife now?" asked the Coroner.

"I broke it up and threw it in the stove," interrupted the prisoner, who until this time sat with his face in his hands.

Katie M. Hanley, a 17-year-old sister, said she heard no scuffle, but was startled by seeing Mary come running through the house crying out that she was stabbed. Thereupon the witness fainted. She saw no knife and did not know how her sister received the cut.

Nellie Hanley, another sister of the accused, said that she was in the middle room when the dead girl came running through crying out that "Tommy had stabbed her accidentally." She went into the kitchen and found Tommy standing in the corner scratching his face with his finger nails. "That is how he received those scratches," said the witness. Continuing she stated that she found the knife, a black-handled one which Tommy had always carried, lying on the floor. She picked it up and gave it to some one, she did not know who. Afterward, in talking with her sister before she died, she had feebly said to her that she was trying to take the knife from him when it slipped somehow and the point entered her groin.

At this point the investigation was continued until 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The police express the belief that the members of the Hanley family have concocted a story for the purpose of shielding the prisoner.

## CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY WORK.

### A Car Full of Waifs to Start for Long Island, Kas., Next Week.

A car full of homeless children will be taken next week by the Children's Aid Society of Chicago to Long Island, a village in the northwestern portion of Kansas, where homes are being procured for them. Mrs. Fanny Kavanagh, a representative of the society, is gathering up the little ones. She finds them in the courts, where they have been brought by policemen who pick them up on the streets; in the hospitals, where they have been sent by heartless parents; in the lying-in hospitals, where destitute mothers are unable to care for them; and in all the various avenues into which the little mites are driven by circumstances. They are aged from a week to 12 years. The smallest ones are housed now at the Nursery at No. 4648 Emerald avenue and the older ones are kept in families until the car is ready to start. It is estimated that there are 150 children, mostly mere babes, abandoned or in some way rendered homeless weekly in Chicago. The mortality among the infants is frightful. At a lying-in hospital it was said yesterday that they had sent thirty-two children to public hospitals last year from January to April, and had received notices of the deaths of twenty-eight of them. It is to bring these homeless children to childless homes that the society was formed. Its office at No. 204 Dearborn street has daily calls to care for little ones.

This first car-load of young Chicagoans will go West under charge of the Rev. J. C. Stoughton of the society. Mrs. M. E. Smith of Long Island is securing homes for them. A meeting will be held at 3 p. m. Saturday at the office of the American Exchange National Bank of the officers of this society, the Orphan Asylum, Newsboys' Home, Home for the Friendless, Half-Orphan Asylum, Foundlings' Home, Anchorage, Bethesda, and Kindergarten Missions, and the Evanston and the Glenwood Industrial Schools. There the Aid Society will ask the officers of the other bodies to place in their hands children, so that they may find permanent homes for them with families.

## POOR PEOPLE WASTE TOO MUCH.

### So Said W. F. Kellett Before the Members of the Single Tax Club.

The Single Tax Club held an interesting meeting at the Grand Pacific last evening. A large number of outsiders were present.

William F. Kellett, who does not belong to the club, spoke on "The Crime of Poverty." The cause of poverty, he claimed, is due principally to the destructive waste indulged in by the poorer classes, and he claimed that everything goes to support this idea. This waste is not only destructive waste, but it is preventable waste. Poor people wantonly wase more in proportion than do rich people.

Mr. Kellett cited a familiar case in support of his position. "Look at the average teamster," he said, "when he is feeding his horses. He will permit fully one-third of the grain to be wasted and make no effort to prevent such loss. This, of course, is only a small matter, but it is a straw which shows which way the wind blows."

Prefacing his further statements with the remark that he was not a Prohibitionist, and did not care to be regarded as such, Mr. Kellett proceeded to say that the liquor traffic was responsible for much of the waste, and, in fact, that the bulk of the waste among poor people was due to that traffic, and that alone. To support his position Mr. Kellett read a large quantity of statistics which showed the amount of money spent during the last year, etc.

"Other causes for poverty," continued the speaker, "are the tobacco traffic, unnecessary amusements, unnecessary and useless literature, and the wasting of time by those people who love to be idle. All of these habits go to make up the cause and constitute the crime of poverty."

Louis F. Post, President of the New York Single Tax Club, replied to Mr. Kellett's remarks. He took the position that it was all nonsense to claim that unnecessary waste was the great cause or even one of the causes of poverty.

## FOR THE SHERMAN MEMORIAL.

### Arrangements Almost Completed for the Sunday Services at the Auditorium.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the Sherman memorial service to be held Sunday at the Auditorium under the auspices of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Societies met at Col. Sexton's office yesterday.

The services will begin at 3 o'clock. The hall, however, will be opened at 2, and the first floor will be reserved for the Grand Army until 3 o'clock. The stage and boxes will be reserved for army officers and past commanders. The committee on speakers has had a hard time securing orators for the occasion. The Rev. H. W. Bolton and the Rev. W. E. Burch of Edgewater have agreed to speak. The committee on music reported that the services of the Imperial Quartet, of Miss De Beck, and Clarence Eddy had been secured.

The services will also be a memorial to the late Admiral Porter. The committee appointed for the purpose adopted suitable resolutions on the Admiral's death.

The newly-elected officers of William T. Sherman Command No. 1, Society of Veterans of the Regular Army and Navy, were installed Wednesday evening at No. 219 West Madison street by Capt. James Lockwood of Sheridan Command No. 4. The officers were as follows: Joseph C. Hoffmann, Captain; O. S. Warland, First Lieutenant; S. A. Warn, Second Lieutenant; G. Appelt, Commissary Sergeant; John Hausman, Quartermaster Sergeant; Edward Ogden, First Sergeant; John W. Pauly, Second Sergeant. A committee was appointed to draw up appropriate resolutions on the death of Gen. Sherman.

## ENTERTAINED THEIR FRIENDS.

### Members of the Y. M. C. A. Give a Reception at the Madison Street Rooms.

The Madison Street Department of the Young Men's Christian Association gave a reception and entertainment at the rooms of the association, No. 148 Madison street, last evening for the Societies of Christian Endeavor of Chicago and vicinity.

The guests were received in the parlors between 7:30 and 8 o'clock by a reception committee consisting of R. E. Pendarvis, F. B. Cleaveland, A. G. Murray, E. A. King, C. W. Wilcox, and Prof. H. P. Roundtree. There was a large attendance. Between 8 o'clock and 8:30 the guests were entertained in the gymnasium by a series of athletic performances, including medicine ball pitch, a wand drill, back vaulting, and horizontal-bar exhibition by a dozen young men under the direction of Prof. L. B. Smith. This was followed by a musical and literary program in the main hall.

A banjo duet, "Old Folks at Home," by Mr. R. J. and Master Eddie Hamilton; select reading, "A Chapter of Accidents," by Miss May Clarke; a piano solo, "Gondoliera Venezia e Napoli" and "Caprice," by Miss H. Benedict; and a vocal duet, "Flow Gently, Deva," by Prof. S. W. Mountz and Mrs. T. D. Wallace, were among the numbers on the program.

Mr. L. Wilbur Messer, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., delivered an address of welcome and spoke of the objects and work of the association. Mr. Ira W. Allen Jr. spoke in a similar strain regarding the Societies of Christian Endeavor, and the Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D., spoke of the relations of both organizations to the church.

## TRYING TO PROVE SELF-DEFENSE.

### The Defense in the Hathaway Case Puts Several Witnesses on the Stand.

In the Hathaway murder trial yesterday the defense produced several men and women who were eye-witnesses of the affray that culminated in ex-Ald. William P. Whelan's death. One, Mrs. Mary Forsythe, it was shown, had been arrested on a charge of larceny, and when she was ready to testify her bondsmen notified the State's-Attorney's office that they desired to surrender her, and she was re-arrested when she left the witness-stand. The bondsmen were Emil Barzilay and Victor H. Paraski. As soon as court adjourned Mr. Foster and Mr. Charlton, the lawyers for the defense, signed her bond anew and she was released.

Matt Hogan, proprietor of the saloon and restaurant at No. 336 State street, where the killing took place, had little that was new to add to the testimony of McGuinniss. When Hathaway came in he spoke to McGuinniss about the rich food he was eating and Whelan said "Nothing is too rich for any guest of mine." He saw McGuinniss "grab" Hathaway and push him towards the front door, but did not see a blow struck. Some women came in about that time and Hogan went to the front to send them up-stairs. While he was behind the front screen the shot was fired. Whelan was on the floor and Hathaway was near the bar with a revolver. He saw no cane in Whelan's hands at any time. He saw Hathaway while going to the front part of the saloon and also after the shot, and there was no blood on his face.

The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Charlton and brought out the fact that Hogan ran a club-house at No. 47 Congress street. He declined to answer a question as to whether it was a gambling house or not on the plea that it might incriminate him, and denied that he had ever been in the Louisiana penitentiary.

Charles E. Gilbert, bartender for Hogan, told little that was new. He stood behind the bar and saw McGuinniss pushing Hathaway. He was busy cleaning glasses and had his back turned when the shot was fired. He saw Hathaway with a revolver and wasted no time running to a stairway behind the east end of the bar and going down a few steps. When he got back McGuinniss and Hathaway were gone. On the cross-examination he admitted that McGuinniss might have struck Hathaway and he not have seen it.

Thomas Warren, the colored cook at Hogan's, testified that Hathaway and a strange man ran down into his kitchen after the shooting. While in the kitchen Hathaway said to the man with him: "I did not mean to hurt him, but fired to scare them off."

Officers Trehorn and McDonald, who made the arrest of Hathaway, testified that the only mark on him was a cut on his lip, and this could not be seen unless pointed out. Lieut. Max Kipley testified to the same slight bruise.

J. B. Norval of Memphis, Tenn., was the first witness for the defense, and he saw the whole affair according to his story. When McGuinniss took hold of Hathaway he put his arm around his neck and struck him. He saw Whelan advancing and saw him jerk a cane out of Hathaway's hands and then hit him with it. When the shot was fired Whelan had hold of Hathaway. The witness was a positive one and the State failed to shake his testimony. He also swore that Hathaway's face was covered with blood.

Molly Forsythe, one of the women who went to Hogan's that night to get supper, said she saw two men attacking a smaller man, and when they had him up against the wall the shot was fired. She saw a cane in one of the men's hands and saw him hit Hathaway once with it. The latter was bleeding in the face. The State brought out that witness was under bonds on a charge of larceny. At the conclusion of her testimony she was arrested by a bailiff, but she was released when Lawyer Foster said he would go on her new bond.

Henry Russell, the carriage driver who took Whelan to Hogan's place, was on the stand when court adjourned. He said that he saw the affray from first to last. When Hathaway had moved away to the bar after having some talk with Whelan he saw Whelan spring from his chair and run to where Hathaway was and strike him with a cane he carried twice. He followed him up and then Hathaway pulled his revolver and fired. Hathaway was trying to get out of Whelan's way. His hat was knocked off and he was bleeding.

Owing to the meeting of the Judges this morning there will be no court, but Judge Tuthill will try and hold an afternoon session.

## CALLS IT AN INCENDIARY FIRE.

### Inspector Shay's Strong Statements About the Michigan Avenue Blaze.

Inspector Shay has no doubt that the fire at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning at No. 2236 Michigan avenue was of incendiary origin. Mr. Shay, who was at work on the case all day yesterday, will continue his investigations today. He said last evening: "The fire was an incendiary one undoubtedly. Before it was got under control so much damage was done that it made it hard for me to discover much evidence; but we found a lounge saturated with kerosene. The lounge was in the front parlor up-stairs. A few feet away was a mattress which had been thoroughly soaked with the same fluid. Two fires, at least, and perhaps others were started at about the same time, but we found distinct evidences, one in a room in the basement and the other up-stairs in the parlor.

"We found $3,000 insurance on about $250 worth of household goods. We found that Mrs. Mary A. Kneier, who occupied the house, was soon to move out, as her lease had expired and she could not renew it, as she could not give the security demanded by the owners of the property—the Catholic Orphan Asylum.

"Wednesday Mrs. Kneier took a portion of the goods and sold them to a second-hand dealer.

"The house at the time was not filled with boarders, as has been stated. The only occupants were two servant girls, who were sleeping in a bedroom in the basement. The girls were the servants of Mrs. Kneier, who also rents a house at No. 2222 Michigan avenue. They were sent over to the other house to sleep. They say that when they retired for the night at about 10 o'clock everything was all right. The next thing they knew they were awakened by the crackling of the flames. The room was filled with smoke, almost suffocating them, but they managed to make their escape. No arrests have been made, but it is probable there will be today."

## LAST DANCE OF "THE ASSEMBLIES."

### Close of the Series of Eight by the West Side Social Club.

The last dance of The Assemblies was given at the West Chicago Club last night. It concluded a series of eight, the club having decided to give no more entertainments until Lent is over. The dance last night was begun with a german, which was led by F. Ziegfeld Jr. and Miss Shepard. The list of those present includes:

Messrs. and Mesdames—

Geo. E. Ambuhl,
F. M. Gray,
C. L. Bonney,
O. W. Holmes,
C. E. McHenry,
Harry Burns,
F. G. Hartwell,
A. L. Chambers,
A. S. Leckie,
H. W. Thomas,
W. I. Clark,
Jordan Cady,
D. H. Howe,
G. E. Marcy,
A. W. Patterson.

Misses—

F. Rosenbaum
Hattie Hopkins,
B. Pollock,
Mamie Mauran,
Bessie Cross,
Mamie Castle,
Grace Adams,
Kittie Donahue,
Wakefield,
Nelson,
Lucy Oliver,
Edith England,
Carrie Ogden,
Kittie Mills,
Mattie Sinclair,
Grace Price,
Champlin,
K. Banker,
Bella Pinkerton,
Isabel Baers,
Laura Shepard,
Cora Wallace,
Charlotte Vinton,
F. Thompson,
Gregory,
Allian Pinkerton,
Hiblock.

Messrs—

T. D. O'Brien,
R. M. Stewart,
J. W. Weston,
E. J. Ziegfeld,
H. C. Dean,
W. R. Champlin,
C. B. Durphy,
W. D. Gregory,
W. F. Monroe,
L. C. Bonney,
R. E. Crugen,
A. Plamondon,
W. A. Stevens,
T. R. Woodward,
Carl Ziegfeld,
Ford Loesch,
C. C. Reed,
A. C. Durborow,
M. W. Hartwell,
J. G. Miller,
J. J. Byrne,
J. J. Casey,
J. P. Stewart,
G. S. Schwartz,
F. M. Witbeck,
E. Flagg,
J. E. Taylor,
F. Champlin,
Elmer Foster,
W. S. Keenan,
R. C. Ambuhl,
E. L. Bourke.

## KEAN'S ASSIGNEES NOT ENJOINED.

### Judge Scales Declines to Grant the Petition of a Baltimore Firm.

Judge Scales yesterday declined to enjoin the assignees in the Kean estate from turning over the assets to Morris & Ganse or Mr. Kean's friends in consideration of a settlement with the creditors on a 35-cent basis. The application for the injunction was made by Langrall Bros. of Baltimore, creditors to the amount of $1,100, and in their petition it was set forth that they feared their claim that their money was a trust fund would be prejudiced unless an injunction were granted, inasmuch as the 35-cent offer had been accepted by a majority of the creditors, and that upon their application the estate could be taken out of the hands of the court. Judge Scales said there was little danger of the assignees doing anything rash, and he didn't care to uselessly encumber them with an injunction. Mr. Baldwin, however, was directed to answer the petition in five days.

## TRADES CARNIVAL IN ENGLEWOOD.

### Given Under the Auspices of the Garfield Boulevard Y. M. C. A.

Under the auspices of the Garfield Boulevard Y. M. C. A. a trades carnival was given at Arcade Hall in Englewood last night.

The hall was hung with banners, the rafters being concealed beneath the folds of the National colors. Around the sides of the hall were disposed the various booths, while the main floor was reserved for the trades drill. This was taken part in by eighty costumed young ladies. Capt. R. T. Rapp acted as master of ceremonies. W. J. Gaeckel gave an exhibition of club swinging, and the exercises closed with a competitive military drill between the Northup Light Cavalry, Capt. Erickson commanding, and Camp No. 8, Sons of Veterans, James F. Lyons commanding. Music during the evening was contributed by Miss Dessie Henderson, Dr. Raoul Andra, Mrs. Marion Neill Bowen, and the Swedish Male Quartet.

## CHICAGO VETERANS CELEBRATE.

### Survivors of the Mercantile Battery Elect Officers and Banquet.

A reunion of the surviving members of the Chicago Mercantile Battery was held last evening at the Wellington Hotel. This company was one of the most noted light batteries in the volunteer service and was raised in this city early in the war. Its ranks were filled with the most intelligent men, perhaps, who left Chicago during the rebellion. They participated in most of the battles and marches under Grant and Sherman in the Southwest, and in the Vicksburg campaign did splendid service.

The following officers were elected: President, W. G. Spaulding; Secretary, G. W. Kretsinger; Treasurer, Richard Powell.

A banquet followed the election of officers.

## GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

### Levi Under Arrest.

Abraham Levi, alias D. Goldstein, has been arrested by Detective A. F. Links of Chicago in Buffalo. Dec. 12 Levi was arrested for keeping a fence at No. 1539 State street and another at the corner of Taylor and Clark streets. He was supposed to have aided in disposing of about $20,000 worth of stolen property. Dec. 11 Mr. Wiener went his bail to the amount of $700. Levi left his bondsman to settle with the State and visited Toronto, where he was located by means of a decoy letter sent by Detective Links. Acting for the bondsman Mr. Links went to Toronto and became acquainted with Levi with the intent of bringing him across the line. By a judicious system of pawning and again redeeming his personal wearing apparel Links managed to become close in the councils of Levi, who was enriching himself as did the people of Lombardy. A business trip to Buffalo was planned and here on arrival Mr. Levi was arrested, and will again visit Chicago this morning under the watchful care of Detective A. F. Links.

### Stole Horses and Wagon.

At 8 o'clock last night Peter Foran, a teamster in the employ of Moran & Healey of "Packingtown," was robbed of his money and a team of horses and wagon. Foran was on his way to the packing-house barn, and was crossing the Forty-third street viaduct. When almost within ear-shot of his destination two men sprang out from a shadow and jumped on the back of the wagon. Before Foran could divine their intention he was seized around the neck by one of the robbers, who bound a handkerchief over his mouth to prevent him from making any outcry. The other robber then rifled Foran's pockets and secured $24. The two men then gave the unfortunate man a severe beating, and throwing him out on the viaduct drove rapidly away.

### Cigar-Dealer Diffley Is Warm.

Mr. W. Diffley, the cigar-dealer who was arrested Monday for refusing to allow the internal revenue officers to examine his stock, was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday and waived examination. He was held to the grand jury in $1,000 bail, M. W. Wheeler signing the bond. When asked why he waived examination Mr. Diffley said: "I did it because of the prejudice that exists in this court in favor of officials. I would have been held to the grand jury any way, and I thought it better to take my witnesses before the jury. I am satisfied that when the jury hears the evidence I will be discharged. If not, I will fight the case if necessary to the court of last resort. We will see whether citizens have any rights officers are bound to respect.

### Talked to the Seamen.

There was a lively session of lake Captains, tug owners, and vesselmen at the lodge rooms of the Excelsior Marine Benevolent Association yesterday afternoon. Ald. Dunham and Marine Attorney Kremer had been specially invited to appear before the seamen and deliver addresses on subjects bearing on marine interests. Mr. Kremer was the first speaker, who spoke for an hour and a half on laws governing navigation of the Chicago River and the liability of tugs to their tows. Ald. Dunham gave the sailors some pretty straight talk on the proposed Canal street bridge, giving a detailed account of the history of the movement for its erection. He urged the Excelsior Marine Benevolent Association to take steps to procure the removal of the bridge.

### Secured Judgment for $200.

Many Chicago people have good cause to remember James B. and Minnie Neal, who came to Chicago from the East and opened a florist's establishment at No. 149 State street. One of their alleged partners was Thomas Cluck, who advanced Mrs. Neal $1,500 on some diamonds. Mrs. Neal sought to recover her jewels, and, failing, caused Cluck's arrest on a charge of larceny as bailee. Cluck was acquitted and began suit against his accusers for $20,000 damages. Yesterday the case came up for hearing in the Superior Court, but the Neals were not present. Their attorney, B. M. Shaffner, represented them. The jury was out six hours and then came in with a verdict for $200. The attorney for the plaintiff was disgusted and entered a motion for a new trial.

### Nobody Owns the Grease.

"Who shipped the 500 pounds of oleomargarine to Minneapolis that was seized by the Dairy Commissioner of that city?" was a much-discussed question among packers and wholesale dealers yesterday.

The consignment seized was to "A. Wright" of Minneapolis and bore the branded letters "F. and B., Chicago." Each and every shipper on the local board denied the soft impeachment with the penalty attached thereto. It is not probable that the Minneapolis seizure will find a Chicago claimant.

### Was Crushed to Death.

An inquest was held yesterday by Deputy Coroner Monaghan upon the body of little Mabel Angel, whose parents live at No. 156 Winchester avenue. She was playing hide-and-seek Wednesday afternoon in front of the house and hid behind a pile of lumber. The heavy boards fell upon her, crushing her to death. The jury returned a verdict censuring the contractor of the new building next door for allowing the lumber to remain in a dangerous position.

### He Disappeared Mysteriously.

James Teuville of the contracting firm of Du Bril & Teuville has been missing from his home and business since Wednesday afternoon, and the police were asked last night to assist in the search for him. Mr. Teuville lives at the Julian Hotel, Englewood, and left for his place of business as usual Wednesday. During the afternoon he started down-town, since when he has not been heard of. He usually carried large sums of money with him.

### Charged Him with Larceny.

W. C. Pendleton, the General Ticket Agent of the Wisconsin Central railroad, was charged in a warrant sworn out by C. J. Allardt yesterday before Magistrate Bradwell with the crime of larceny. The plaintiff claims that when he presented the cover of certain railroad transfers for a rebate of $10 that Mr. Pendleton would neither give him the money nor return the cover. The defendant avers that Allardt is not the owner of the cover. The case will be heard March 4.

### The Jamestown Independent Movement.

The Rev. Henry Frank, recently of Jamestown, N. Y., will preach at the Church of the Messiah Sunday morning. Until three years ago Mr. Frank was a Methodist. At that time he developed what was known as "the independent movement of Jamestown," which resulted in the establishment of one of the largest independent churches in the United States. Mr. Frank was for some years a resident of Chicago.

### Did Not Want to Prosecute.

Frank B. Sage, who gave his residence as No. 100 Walton place, did his utmost yesterday to escape prosecuting the notorious Mary Keating, who had stolen his $250 diamond stud several nights ago. Magistrate Prindiville compelled the plaintiff to prosecute, and as a result held the defendant to the grand jury in the sum of $800. "Too many of these cases are settled out of court, and I am tired of it," said his Honor.

### Will Lay the Corner-Stone.

The corner-stone ceremonies of the Kenwood M. E. Church will take place Saturday, Feb. 28, at 3 p. m. Drs. Trusdell, Swift, Caldwell, Axtell, and others will participate in the ceremonies.

### Caught a Mail Pouch Robber.

Capt. Stuart received a telegram yesterday from Burlington to the effect that the man who robbed the mail pouch at Burlington the night of the 24th had been arrested. The robbery was a bold one, and took place at the depot. Yesterday a man was arrested while attempting to pass a check known to have been in the stolen pouch.

### West Ridge Saloonkeeper Fined.

Nicholas Kartuzser, who opened a saloon in West Ridge Jan. 1, was brought before Justice Freeman yesterday afternoon and fined $75 in a submitted case for selling liquor within the four-mile limit of Northwestern University at Evanston. Martin Jacques will be tried this afternoon and Henry Transch tomorrow in the same court.

### The Letter Went Astray.

A letter was mailed from the Chicago Post-Office in May, 1888, and was yesterday returned to the writer. The queer thing about it was that, while the letter was sent to Lexington, Ill., it was picked up on the street the other day in Janesville, Wis., and returned to the sender in Chicago. Though mailed over two years ago the letter was not soiled and was in good condition.

### Dismissed the Suit.

The Polytechnic Institute conspiracy case which has so long held forth in Justice Blume's court was ended yesterday by a dismissal of the suit. Dr. F. W. Harkins, the proprietor of the institute, had had W. C. Rider and E. C. Perry, two former associates, arrested for endeavoring to take away his custom. The court held that there was not sufficient evidence to hold that defendants.

### Won't Widen the Avenue.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys South yesterday recommended the repealing of the ordinance passed Oct. 6 last for the straightening and widening of Michigan avenue from Ninety-fifth to One Hundred and Third street. The matter was sent to the Commissioner of Public Works for him to draw up a proper repealing ordinance.

### Stole Their Mother's Pension.

Deputy United States Marshal Charles started for Fulton, Ill., yesterday to get Edward and Jesse Lifer, who are held there for violation of the postal laws. The boys are charged with collecting pension money due their mother. One of the youngsters has served a term in the penitentiary.

### Militiamen in the Dance.

Companies I and G of the First Regiment gave the last of a series of winter entertainments last evening. The feature of the evening was a game of indoor base-ball between the Harvards and the First Infantry nine. The Harvards won by a score of 8 to 4.

### War Concert for Charity.

Farragut Women's Relief Corps No. 92 gave a war concert or "song pictures" of the war at the church, Laflin and Monroe streets, last night. The program consisted of twenty-one musical numbers and various tableaux illustrating scenes and events in army life. The proceeds will be devoted to charity.

### To Relieve Col. Corbin.

Col. Corbin will be relieved as Adjutant-General of the Department of the Missouri tomorrow by Col. Chauncey McKeever, who is the second officer in rank in the Adjutant-General's Department. Col. Corbin will leave for California shortly.

### Items.

Nellie O'Brien and Annie Farley, the notorious pickpokets, were taken to Joliet yesterday by Jailer Morris, the first to serve a sentence of three years the other of one year.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 16° above zero; 9 a. m., 16°; 10 a. m., 17°; 11 a. m., 18°; 12 m., 20°; 1 p. m., 22°; 3 p. m., 22°; 6 p. m., 22°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.40; 6 p. m., 29.48.

Edward Warner, 45 years old, No. 578 State street, while crossing the State street cable tracks between Harmon court and Twelfth street was struck by a north-bound grip-car and severely injured about the body and legs. He was taken to the County Hospital.

## DR. BENSON WILL BE WHITEWASHED.

### The County Board Investigating Committee Hears Testimony—Its Report.

Dr. Benson went before the Investigating Committee of the County Board yesterday afternoon. The committee after hearing testimony under oath for four hours adopted this resolution:

> We have investigated the newspaper charges with regard to the management of the Insane Asylum at Dunning, and from the testimony taken we are of the opinion that the Superintendent acted properly and is free from blame.

It is signed by Frank Stauber, J. R. Brandt, Oscar D. Allen, and Jacob L. Cahn. Mr. Cool was absent, but it is said that he will also sign the document or at least not oppose it in the board.

Dr. Benson was first called to the stand. He said the wards were visited twice daily and oftener if necessary. He himself made a personal inspection of the whole institution daily and responded to every special call. He saw Doodles daily after his entrance to the asylum. He made a physical examination of the patient and found no signs of violence. Doodles spoke rationally and denied that he had been struck, except accidentally by another patient. Reynolds was discharged for disobedience of orders. He applied restraint to a patient without permission. He denied Dreyer's story of patients being allowed to suffer from gangrene. There was no such case and had been none. was not seriously burned. When Dreyer made his statement in the Doodles case Benson told him that he should hold him culpable for withholding the information so long. Dreyer offered to keep silence in the matter for $15. Dreyer was then discharged. Deponent thought that the saloon in Norwood Park was responsible for the scandals and the grand jury would recommend the county to abolish it. Attendants would visit saloons in spite of all rules and discipline.

Dreyer was next called. His testimony was a trifle incoherent and he frequently contradicted himself. The statements in the paper whose report started the investigation were reiterated with such variations as the cross-examination elicited. He did not instantly report the Doodles abuses because he feared he would be "done up" if he did so.

Engineer Griffiths was called. He denied Dreyer's allegation that wards C was as cold as 50°.

Attendant Reynolds denied every allegation of Dreyer. He did not receive Doodles, did not strike him, or see him struck. Physicians always made regular rounds and responded to special calls. Dreyer had tried to incite the help and patients to insubordination.

Mr. Cella, the asylum storekeeper, testified that he had seen Dreyer intoxicated several times; had seen him in the saloon.

The Mrs. Powers affair then came up. Dr. Benson told his story. He employed Mrs. Powers as housekeeper upon recommendation. She stirred up insubordination. He had determined to discharge her when her baby was taken sick, but out of pity did not do so. He ordered the removal of the diphtheretic child to a cottage to protect the lives of patients. Mrs. Powers refused. Being unable to get the child out of the administration building, Dr. Benson resorted to the most stringent antiseptic methods of preventing contagion, and upon the death of the girl carefully removed Mrs. Powers' effects and fumigated all the effects. He sent Mrs. Powers home to recover her health, but hearing that she was criticising him he discharged her.

Mrs. Powers tried to present her side of the case, but the Commissioners would not listen to her and treated her with scant courtesy. She was much irritated, and referred in rather uncomplimentary language to Dr. Benson, who hardly behaved with dignity during the little scene. The Commissioners seemed to think that the scandal of the Benson administration reflected on themselves. The investigation as a consequence was cursory and rather farcical. The graver charges of maladministration, extravagance, and nepotism were not inquired into at all. Other members of the board do not view the matter with the same complacency as the members of the committee. It is probable that there will be a fight against the adoption of the whitewashing report and a demand for a fuller investigation.

## EVANSTON MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

### They Hold a Union Meeting—Plan to Increase the Size of a Library.

The thirteenth annual union missionary meeting of the Evanston churches was held at the First Baptist Church in that village yesterday. The exercises commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning and continued throughout the day. The program was as follows:

Opening—Devotional Exercises.
Report of General Secretary.......Mrs. Dr. Fish
President's Address.......Mrs. Dr. Terry
Report of Baptist Societies.......Mrs. E. R. Lewis
Report of Presbyterian Societies.......Mrs. J. M. Smith
North China Mission.......Mrs. Isaac Pierson
Solo.......Mrs. Skinner
Work Among the Jews.......Mrs. J. E. Howland
Recent Work in India.......Mrs. Thomas Craven
Report of Congregational Societies.......Mrs. Clarence Pool
Report of Methodist Societies.......Mrs. Dr. Clapp
Duet.......Mrs. Skinner and Miss Horning
Medical Work in China.......Dr. Anna Gloss
Solo.......Miss Horning
Upper Burmah.......Mrs. J. A. Freida

About 500 ladies were in attendance. The ladies of the Baptist Church furnished coffee and tea. The reports from the different societies showed continued interest in the various missionary fields, an increase in the number of members of the home societies, and a larger amount of money raised during the last year than heretofore.

The boys' branch of the Y. M. C. A. gave a "book reception" at the rooms on Davis street, Evanston, last evening. The admission to the reception was one good book, to be used to increase the number of volumes in the boys' library. About 150 members and friends were present, and each donated a book for this purpose. The program of the evening included a farce in three acts entitled "Kansas Immigrants."

## NEW YORK GRAND ARMY OFFICERS.

### They Are Elected at the State Encampment at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic came to an end tonight. Most of the day was devoted to the annual election. These officers were chosen: Department Commander, Charles H. Freeman, Corning; Senior Vice-Commander, Edward J. Deevy, Albany; Junior Vice-Commander, Edward A. Dubey, Brooklyn; Department Chaplain, the Rev. Clark Wright, New York; Department Surgeon, Dr. S. G. Cook, New York; Council of Administration, Theodore L. Poole, Post No. 151; Martin Short, Post No. 35; George F. Hopper, Post No. 24; Joseph P. Cleary, Post No. 397; Charles S. Saxton, Post No. 173.

The State Woman's Relief Corps elected these officers this afternoon: President, Mrs. Ellen M. Putnam, Buffalo; Senior Vice-President, Mrs. Jane Eisenbrey, Gloversville; Junior Vice-President, Mrs. Stimson Smith, Brooklyn; Treasurer, Mrs. Kate L. Gledhill, Albany; Chaplain, Mrs. Oliver Chandler, Syracuse.

### More Troops Leaving Pine Ridge.

RUSHVILLE, Neb., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Seven companies of the First Regiment, Col. W. R. Shafter in command, arrived from Pine Ridge this afternoon, and leave for San Francisco tomorrow. This is the remnant of the First Regiment, the other companies having been previously removed. Of the large number of regulars at Pine Ridge six weeks ago there remain now four troops of the Ninth Cavalry, which are in winter quarters ten miles out, and three companies of Indian scouts at the agency.

## OFFICIAL WEATHER FORE CAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Friday:

For Ohio, fair Friday, except local snows on the lake shore and diminishing northwesterly winds, slightly warmer by Saturday.

For Indiana and Illinois, fair, variable winds, warmer by Saturday.

For Lower Michigan, fair, except slight flurries of snow on lake shore, diminishing northerly winds, slightly warmer Saturday.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 26, 7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Fair weather. Slightly warmer.

| Place of observation. | Height of barometer | Thermom'tr | Max'm temperature | Direction of wind | State of weather | Precip'tation for 12 hours |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abilene, Tex. | 30.28 | 44 | 52 | S. | Clear. | |
| Bismarck, N. D. | 30.22 | 6 | 12 | N. W. | Clear. | |
| Boston, Mass. | 29.40 | 34 | 46 | N. E. | Snow. | .38 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 29.70 | 26 | 30 | N. W. | Fair. | .01 |
| Cairo, Ill. | 30.28 | 26 | 28 | N. W. | Clear. | |
| Charleston, S. C. | 29.72 | 54 | 60 | W. | Cl'udy | .22 |
| Cheyenne, Wyo. | 29.94 | 28 | 42 | W. | Cl'dy | |
| Chicago | 30.10 | 16 | 22 | N. W. | Clear. | |
| Cincinnati, O. | 30.06 | 24 | 30 | W. | Clear. | |
| Cleveland, O. | 29.86 | 24 | 28 | N. W. | Clear. | |
| Fort Custer, Mon. | 30.20 | 4 | 4 | S. | Snow. | |
| Davenport, Ia. | 30.24 | 18 | 20 | N. W. | Clear. | |
| Denver, Colo. | 29.98 | 38 | 42 | S. W. | Fair. | |
| Des Moines, Ia. | 30.26 | 18 | 22 | W. | Clear. | |
| Detroit, Mich. | 29.98 | 18 | 22 | N. W. | Snow. | |
| Dodge City, Kas. | 30.24 | 26 | 46 | N. E. | Clear. | |
| Dubuque, Ia. | 30.18 | 14 | 18 | N. W. | Clear. | |
| Duluth, Minn. | 30.04 | 12 | 12 | N. W. | Clear. | |
| El Paso, Tex. | 30.14 | 54 | 58 | N. W. | Clear. | |
| Erie, Pa. | 29.78 | 24 | 28 | N. W. | Clear. | .02 |
| Galveston, Tex. | 30.38 | 48 | 50 | N. | Clear. | |
| Grand Haven, Mich. | 30.00 | 16 | 22 | N. W. | Snow. | .04 |
| Green Bay, Wis. | 30.04 | 12 | 16 | N. W. | Clear. | |
| Helena, Mont. | 30.18 | 4 | 10 | N. W. | Snow. | .10 |
| Huron, S. D. | 30.24 | 8 | 12 | N. W. | Clear. | |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 30.10 | 20 | 20 | N. W. | Clear. | |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | 29.96 | 50 | 74 | N. W. | Clear. | .06 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 30.36 | 24 | 24 | S. W. | Fair. | |
| Keokuk, Ia. | 30.24 | 20 | 24 | N. W. | Clear. | |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | 30.08 | 26 | 30 | N. W. | Snow. | .01 |
| La Crosse, Wis. | 30.16 | 12 | 14 | N. W. | Clear. | |
| Manistee, Mich. | 29.96 | 16 | 16 | W. | Cl'udy | .02 |
| Marquette, Mich. | 29.94 | 10 | 14 | N. W. | Cl'udy | .06 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 30.06 | 14 | 16 | N. W. | Clear. | |
| Minnedosa | 30.14 | 0 | 8 | N. | Fair. | |
| Montreal | 29.60 | 24 | 28 | S. W. | Cl'udy | |
| Moorhead, Minn. | 30.16 | 10 | 14 | N. W. | Clear. | |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 30.24 | 26 | 28 | N. W. | Clear. | .01 |
| New Orleans, La. | 30.28 | 40 | 56 | N. W. | Clear. | |
| New York City | 29.42 | 32 | 38 | N. W. | Snow. | .62 |
| Norfolk, Va. | 29.56 | 38 | 54 | N. W. | Cl'udy | .18 |
| Omaha, Neb. | 30.34 | 14 | 18 | W. | Clear. | |
| Oswego, N. Y. | 29.66 | 28 | 32 | N. W. | Cl'udy | |
| Pensacola, Fla. | 30.20 | 40 | 54 | N. W. | Clear. | |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 29.48 | 30 | 42 | N. W. | Snow. | .40 |
| Port Huron, Mich. | 29.88 | 20 | 22 | W. | Cl'udy | |
| Rapid City, S. D. | 30.34 | 12 | 20 | N. W. | Cl'udy | |
| Rochester, N. Y. | 29.72 | 26 | 30 | N. | Cl'udy | .02 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 30.26 | 24 | 26 | N. W. | Clear. | |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 30.12 | 12 | 16 | S. W. | Clear. | |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | 30.00 | 38 | 42 | S. | Cl'udy | |
| Sandusky, O. | 29.72 | 24 | 30 | N. W. | Clear. | .08 |
| Sioux City, Ia. | 30.32 | 14 | 16 | E. | Clear. | |
| Springfield, Ill. | 30.20 | 20 | 24 | N. W. | Clear. | |
| Springfield, Mo. | 30.26 | 22 | 26 | N. W. | Clear. | |
| Toledo, O. | 29.96 | 18 | 20 | N. W. | Snow. | |
| Vicksburg, Miss. | 30.30 | 38 | 46 | N. | Clear. | .07 |
| *Portland, Ore. | 30.12 | 40 | | S. | Cl'udy | .12 |
| *San Francisco, Cal. | 30.22 | 44 | | S. E. | Fair. | |

*Morning reports.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

| | Age. |
|---|---|
| N. P. Mortensen, Mary M. Schaller | 40-25 |
| G. G. Woelfel, Lacon, Louise Luedtke, same | 26-18 |
| Ernest Freund, Sophie Schmoll | 47-45 |
| George Broun, Kansas Anderson | 24-18 |
| Adelbert N. Cummings, Susie Moekil | 21-19 |
| F. J. Adawek, Algonquin, F. Sadilek, Barrington | 27-20 |
| W. Ellinghager, Bertha Boll | 27-20 |
| Olaf Jenssen, Christine Owelle | 28-23 |
| Wilhelm Meyer, Augusta R. Schmidt | 25-25 |
| Daniel O'Hern, Agnes Egan | 29-28 |
| Fred H. Keiser, Lisle; Louise Luiski, same | 22-21 |
| Frederick Plesse, Dina Stava | 48-41 |
| Charles Swenson, Bertha Petterson | 27-24 |
| George C. Watkins, Julia M. Farrell | 24-18 |
| Edgerton A. Worboys, Mary Falma | 23-18 |
| William O'Hern, Kate McCarthy | 26-22 |
| Charles B. Geldert, Margaret L. Quick | 28-24 |
| Einar Wold, Antonia Johnsen | 31-20 |
| Gustav Heyer, Henrietta Lemann | 21-20 |
| Charles L. Perkins, Bessie E. Caulkins | 44-24 |
| John Burghardt, Lena M. Noel | 21-18 |
| Hubert J. Hitzelberger, Maggie Zimmermann | 23-21 |
| John C. Sloffegen, Anna Vohl | 25-23 |
| Josef Seizrath, Margaret Nelson | 32-37 |
| John W. Eck, Louise Minger | 45-37 |
| Albert Henry Poole, Annie Griffin | 21-20 |
| Adam Lieb, Augusta Langist | 40-32 |
| John F. Campbell, Lena Schneider | 24-22 |
| John B. Gruschow, Pauline Mueller | 23-20 |
| William Chamberlain, Anny Hurst | 25-21 |
| Albert Schlessinger, Rosie Veverkova | 27-21 |
| Nicholas Gross, Kittie Carlin | 28-24 |
| Charles Bullor, May Stevens | 22-19 |
| William Bubbers, Hulda Kristoffersen | 22-20 |

## DEATHS.

*Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free.*

FOSKETTE—Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1891, at Warsaw, N. Y., Milton Foskette, aged 46 years.

HANLEY—Mary Hanley, beloved daughter of Thomas and Mary Hanley, at their residence, 112 Elburn-av., formerly Nebraska-st., Feb. 25, 1891, aged 26 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

HOYOS—At 4455 Champlain-av., Feb. 26, Rosita Hoyos, only daughter of Aniceto and Ida V. Hoyos. Funeral notice hereafter.

JOHNSON—Feb. 26, at 10:30 a. m., Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson, aged 68 years. Funeral private. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

MOORE—Feb. 26, Daniel Moore Jr., son of Daniel and Hannah Moore and beloved husband of Kate Moore (nee Corrigan), aged 30 years. A member of the Horseshoers' Union. Funeral from the residence of his parents, 3613 Wentworth-av., Sunday, March 1, at 9 a. m., to the Church of the Nativity; thence to the C. & N. W. Depot, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

McGENNISS—At Boston, Feb. 24, Charles B. McGenniss of Chicago, aged 32. Funeral postponed to Saturday, Feb. 28, at 3 p. m., from residence of Mrs. Henry Corwith, 1702 Michigan-av. Burial private. Friends please omit flowers. New Orleans papers please copy.

McCLELAND—Thomas A. McCleland, aged 48 years member of George A. Thomas Post 5, G. A. R. Funeral today, 1 p. m., from Grand Army Hall. Comrades invited. Interment in Chicago Board of Trade Battery lot, Rosehill Cemetery.

MALCOLM—Feb. 25, at 51 S. Sheldon-st., Francis F. Malcolm, infant son of F. B. and Katherine Malcolm. Funeral Friday, Feb. 27, 12 o'clock noon, by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.

O'SHAUGNESSY—Mary A. O'Shaugnessy, beloved wife of Thomas F. O'Shaugnessy, at her late residence, 508 W. Indiana-st., aged 35 years 7 months and 17 days. Funeral Saturday at 9:30 a. m. to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

PORTER—Feb. 26, Lorimer Porter, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert E. Porter, 5528 East End av. Funeral private.

ROACH—Thomas H. Roach, beloved son of John J. and Hannah Roach, aged 3 years and 2 months. Funeral Friday from parents' residence, corner McLain-av. and Bello-st., at 1 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

STIMMING—Friedericke, beloved wife of Theodore Stimming, aged 58 years. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 28, 1891, from the residence of her daughter, 134 Sigel-st., at 1:30 p. m. No flowers.

SULLIVAN—Feb. 26, 1891, Mrs. Mary Sullivan, aged 90 years, and a resident of Chicago in 1836, mother of Daniel E. Healy and Jeremiah Sullivan. Funeral from her late residence, 2961 Main-st., Saturday, Feb. 28, at 9:30 a. m., to St. Bridget's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

WINN—J. W. Winn, at the residence of his brother, J. C. Winn, 208 S. Wood-st., on the 25th inst. Remains to be taken to Enterprise, Miss., there to be interred with Masonic honors.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CARTER H. HARRISON FOR MAYOR—Grand mass-meeting at Second Regiment Armory, corner Washington-boulevard and Curtis-st., Saturday evening, Feb. 28. The Hon. Carter H. Harrison will speak.

THE CHICAGO KINDERGARTEN CLUB will hold a business meeting at 10 a. m. Saturday, Feb. 28. The presence of every member is earnestly desired. Miss Josephine Locke will lecture at 11 a. m. Subject: "Ethics of Form and Color." Art Institute.

A MEETING OF THOSE INTERESTED IN the formation of a German-English free kindergarten association will be held Saturday, Feb. 28, at 2:30 p. m. in the office of the Kindergarten Journal, No. 182 Evergreen-av.

A FINE PROGRAM IS ARRANGED FOR the boys Saturday at 3 p. m. in Emerson Hall, No. 45 East Randolph street, by the Moral Educational Society.

THE FOURTH ECONOMIC CONFERENCE will be held Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at Recital Hall, Auditorium Building. Subject: "The Silver Question," by M. L. Scudder. Public cordially invited. Seats free.

## TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SITUATION WANTED—WOULD LIKE TO REPRESENT a manufacturing firm in Detroit, Mich. Address for 3 days G. T. BARROWS, Hotel Brevoort.

THE COLUMBIA—TONIGHT.
AL. HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS.......Proprietors
ONLY GOOD FUN IN TOWN. | LAST TWO NIGHTS. LAST MATINEE SATURDAY | EVANS AND HOEY. | A PARLOR MATCH.
Next Sunday—THE LILLIPUTIANS in "The Pupil in Magic." Seats on sale.
Sunday, March 1—
First American Tour of the Great Sensation, THE BIGGEST NOVELTY IN YEARS.
THE LILLIPUTIANS
In Their Great Spectacular Play,
THE PUPIL IN MAGIC.
2 GRAND BALLETS.
MORE THAN 200 ARTISTS.
Great Scenery, - - - Dazzling Costumes, New and Original Effects.
Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday—Matinees.
Seats and Boxes Now on Sale.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN.......Manager
CLEVELAND'S CONSOLIDATED MINSTRELS. | Billy Emerson, Barney Fagan, Luke Schoolcraft, Hughey Dougherty, 7—CRAGGS—7

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—EXTRA.
Seats Now on Sale. | BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 2. THE DUFF OPERA CO., Headed by the charming English Artiste, MARIE TEMPEST (Late of the Lyric Theater, London), THE RED HUSSAR.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
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FLIGHTS EVERY OTHER 15 MINUTES FLIGHTS.
Do Not Fail to Visit This Wonder.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
LAST NIGHTS—FAREWELL MATINEE TOMORROW.
RUSSELL'S COMEDIANS
In the Latest Musical Frolic,
MISS McGINTY.
Beginning Monday, March 2,
MISS ROSINA VOKES, Supported by FELIX MORRIS And Her London Comedy Company, in "THE SILVER SHIELD."
Sale of Seats Now Open.

THE AUDITORIUM—"Soudan."
Second Week of the Great Play—Eugene Tompkins' Grand Production of THE
SOUDAN
As Played at the Boston Theater for 137 Consecutive Performances.
THE GREAT BATTLE SCENE AT 10 TRAFALGAR SQUARE AT 10:10.
MATINEE TOMORROW.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fire-Proof.
DAVID HENDERSON.......Manager.
FRANCIS WILSON AND COMPANY IN THE MERRY MONARCH
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

THE ALHAMBRA. Telephone 8142.
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Admission.......25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
Tonight at 8. | GRAY & STEPHENS' | Old Oaken Bucket.
Next Sunday Matinee—Hands Across the Sea.

MADISON-ST. OPERA-HOUSE.
Between State and Dearborn-sts.
Hannah & Hogg, Props. G. L. Hogg, Manager.
Commencing Monday Evening, Feb. 23, Ending Sunday Evening, March 1. ROSE HILL ENGLISH FOLLY CO. A Host of Beautiful Women. Matinees Tues., Thurs., Sat. and Sun. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c. Boxes $1. Next Week—The Sensational Boom Burlesque and Specialty Co.

THE PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Good Reserved Seats, 25 and 50c.
A clever, witty company of burlesquers.
Louise Dempsey Burlesque Co.
To immense crowds nightly. Mat. Saturday.
Sunday—THE LIMITED MAIL. One week.

H.R. JACOBS' ACADEMY.—Madison & Halsted.
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday. MR. JOHN A. STEVENS, supported by an absolutely first-class company, will present the beautiful drama
WIFE FOR WIFE.
Next Sunday, the realistic military drama, After Twenty Years.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON.
The only War Museum in America. A wonderful exhibition of historic relics. Open daily and Sunday from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

EDEN MUSEE—Daily Matinee and Evening.
REFINED SPECIALTIES
HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA.
OPEN AT 10 A. M. THE WORLD IN WAX.

CLARK-ST. THEATER—Clark and Kinzie-sts.
Tonight, Hands Across the Sea.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
Next Week—THE FUGITIVE.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
Clark-st. Dime Museum.
Week Commencing Monday, Feb. 23,
Fourth Week of the "ROMANY GYPSY CAMP."
Theater No. 1—Edwards' Comedy of "Chips."
Theater No. 2—Lincoln's "Remarkables."
Theater No. 3—Miles Morris' "Hibernicon."

AUDITORIUM RECITAL HALL.
The Students of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery PROMISE A FINE PROGRAM TONIGHT.
Tickets can be had at the Hall or at the College.

CRITERION THEATER.
TONIGHT AND BALANCE OF THE WEEK.
FRANK I. FRAYNE in the successful American drama, Kentucky Bill!
Introducing his Trained Horses, Dogs, Bears, and Wolves.
Next week—Louise Dempsey's Big Burlesque Co.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
JOSEPH MURPHY | Tonight and rest of week KERRY GOW.
Next Sunday Matinee—EVANS AND HOEY.

JACOB LITT'S STANDARD.
Halsted-st., corner Jackson, West Side.
We Are Doing the Business.
Daly's Under the Gaslight.
Next Sunday—Peck & Fursman's Uncle Tom's Cabin.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Harrison.
CARRIE NELSON'S BURLESQUE BEAUTIES.
10c—Admission—10c.

HAVLIN'S—To Secure Seats Telephone 5137.
Last Three Performances.
Little Lord Fauntleroy | Gertie Homan, Georgie Cooper, Frank Aiken, James Peakes, Minnie Radcliffe, and Miss Woodthorpe.
Next Sunday—A DARK SECRET.

LYCEUM THEATER.—Burlesque and Fun.
SENSATIONAL BOOM MODEL BURLESQUE CO. A Host of Pretty Girls, Specialties and Fun. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

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## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL CONSISTORY, S∴ P∴ R∴ S∴—Princes: You are requested to assemble at the preceptory in full uniform Saturday, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock sharp to attend the funeral of our deceased Frater Hosmer A. Johnson, 33 deg. The Consistory will leave precisely at 12:30 o'clock. Cars to Rosehill.
AMOS PETTIBONE, 33 deg.,
Commander-in-Chief.
GIL W. BARNARD, 33 deg., Grand Secretary.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, K. T.—Sir Knights: You are hereby ordered to assemble at the asylum Saturday, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased Frater R. E. Sir Hosmer Allen Johnson. By order of
JOHN E. SERMIS, E. C.
FRANK HULBURD, Recorder.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1891.

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was 97⅝, which is equal to 75½ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THERE was a firmer feeling at the opening of the New York stock market yesterday, but the engagement of $600,000 gold for export had an unfavorable effect at the close. The Chicago stock market was extremely dull, but prices were firm. New York exchange was 80 cents discount and there were considerable shipments of currency. Sterling was unchanged.—The Chicago produce markets were fairly active yesterday, and rather nervous, though the tendency was toward higher prices. Wheat was affected by the cables and weather, corn by light receipts and light stocks, and provisions acted in sympathy with grain. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅜ cent higher, corn ⅜ cent higher, oats 1¼ cents higher, cash rye 2 cents higher, barley and flax easy, May pork, lard, and ribs firm.

THE acceptance of the Presidency of the Chicago University by Prof. Harper of Yale is looked upon with regret by friends of education at the East, who regard him as one of the few men who have aroused enthusiasm in special studies. The Boston *Herald* says:

> This is not the first time that conservatism at Yale has allowed the men who could give the university an immense impulse to become the leaders of other institutions, and it is a policy which is in marked contrast with that which prevails at Harvard and Cornell and Johns Hopkins, where the brightest and strongest educators in all departments of study and learning are constantly sought and given such scope in their work that the university reaps the full advantage of their growing fame.

It is well known that Prof. Harper has done a great work in advancing the interests of the Yale Theological Seminary by the impulse he has given to the study of Hebrew and of sacred literature. Thoroughly believing in the value of special studies and in the university extension plan, his acceptance of the Presidency of the new university is a guaranty that it will be brought into close contact with the people, and, as the *Herald* says, into the closest touch with present education in its broadest sense.

THE Senate of the United States has called on the Secretary of the Interior to formulate a plan for a permanent census organization. The idea is that it might be made sufficiently simple to cost little more than the Government now expends in the collection of statistics, and that it would obviate many of the defects of the existing system. Undoubtedly there is room for improvement. In fact, the census work of last year could not well have been more defective than it was, and much may be said in support of the claim that the work would be done better in the future if performed by men permanently in the employ of a census department. But the plea is not good for much when considered by the side of the fact that the omissions in the count of last June were made by enumerators who would not be employed all the time unless the permanent force were so large as to form a grievous burden on the taxpayers of the Nation. It may well be doubted if the good proposed by the change is anything more than a pretense, and it is hardly open to doubt that the intent is parasitic, the object being to make comfortable places for a large addition to the already big force of taxeaters.

THE New York *Investigator* sounds an alarm about rickety trust companies. Of course that kind of institution is a delusion and a snare and ought to be weeded out of existence. The paper asserts that there are too many trust companies in that city, and that in their struggle to make expenses they take speculative risks which render them unsafe custodians for the property of other people. The more rickety members of the class should be carefully sought out and something like the old-fashioned sign board stuck up in their vicinity, telling all who can read that "there is no bottom here." For the rest, the *Investigator* makes the point that they are not as safe as National banks, not being required by law to keep a reserve, and they are not under the same rigid inspection. Hence the savings banks ought not to deposit with them. The suspension of the American Loan and Trust company was brought about by the unexpected call of three savings banks for the amount of their deposits, a total of $375,000. It is an open question if some others would not have to go by the board also if called on for cash which they should be able to furnish without delay whenever wanted by the depositors.

THE Albany *Evening Journal* thinks, now that Quay has made his explanation, Calvin S Brice, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, should speak out also, and it plumps the following questions at him:

> Did he not openly use the money and the influence of the Standard Oil company and the Lake Erie and Western railroad company to secure his election to the United States Senate?
>
> Did he not swear off nearly $70,000 of taxes on personal property at Lima, O., on the ground that he was a resident of the State of New York?
>
> Did not his leading Democratic competitor openly charge that he was elected Senator by the sheer force of boodle, unscrupulously applied?
>
> Does he deny that the Constitution of Ohio debars him from the Senatorship on the ground of non-residence in the State?
>
> Will he not admit that he is a Wall street blackmailer, a railroad wrecker, a Standard Oil boodler, a buyer of legislative votes, and a resident of the State of New York?

The second of these questions already has been answered by the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, which orders him to pay the back taxes due the State. He can only escape from this by showing legally that he is not a citizen of Ohio. But if he shows this, then he must forfeit the seat in the United States Senate which he is about to take. Meanwhile it would be interesting to have a categorical reply from him to the other questions. These charges are much more serious than those which were made against Senator Quay, over which his party made such a fuss. If he cannot explain them away he cannot complain if the Senate should refuse to recognize the validity of his certificate.

### SCOTT WIKE COMES TO LIGHT AGAIN.

There are comets which about every thirty years sweep from the remote depths of space into the field of human vision, blaze for a brief time in the sky, and then pass away into distance and obscurity. They seem to answer no good purpose. The most they do is to scare a few timid, superstitious people. There are some men who seem like these comets to move in about thirty-year orbits, and to burst forth upon the notice of their fellow-mortals much after the fashion of these comets—making a momentary sensation but accomplishing nothing.

There is one of these individuals who is an Illinoisan. His name is Scott Wike. He represents the Twelfth Congressional District, made up of the Counties of Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Pike, and Scott. As they are all heavily Democratic, it follows that Mr. Wike belongs to that political faith. He first blazed upon the public eye in February, 1863, when he, being a Representative of the County of Pike in the Illinois House, reported from the Committee on Federal Relations the notorious armistice resolutions designing to cheer rebels and discourage loyal men. The following elegant extracts regarding the Government are made from these resolutions:

> Subverting the Constitution, State and Federal, invading the reserved rights of the people and the sovereignty of the States, and, if sanctioned, destructive of the Union, establishing upon the common ruins of the liberties of the people and the sovereignty of the States a consolidated military despotism. And we hereby solemnly declare that no American citizen can, without the crime of infidelity to his country's Constitutions and the allegiance which he bears to each, sanction such usurpation. . . . A fraud both legal and moral has been perpetrated upon the brave sons of Illinois. . . . We believe the further prosecution of the present war cannot result in the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution unless the President's emancipation proclamation is withdrawn. . . . We condemn and denounce the flagrant and monstrous usurpations of the Administration and encroachments of abolitionism. . . . We memorialize Congress, the Administration, and the Executives and Legislatures of the several States to take such immediate action as shall secure an armistice for such a length of time as may be necessary for the people to meet in convention.

Having reported and voted for these resolutions, Mr. Wike shot out of public view not to be heard of again until Feb. 23, 1891, with the exception of a brief reappearance last year when he voted for St. Louis and against Chicago in selecting the site for the World's Fair. Last Monday, having completed his orbit, he offered a resolution less wicked and more amusing than the one of 1863. It is a proposition to amend the Constitution so as to punish Speaker Reed—instead of President Lincoln—for various crimes and usurpations committed while suppressing Democratic filibustering, consisting chiefly in directing the clerk to put down certain Democrats who would not answer when their names were called, as "present but not voting."

These are extracts from Wike's preamble, which it will be seen have the ring of other days:

> The arbitrary and tyrannical action of the presiding officer of the House and his political associates on the floor. . . . These arbitrary, unlawful, and unconstitutional acts were done in pursuance of a plan concocted by the leaders of a party just overthrown by an overwhelming majority of the people at the polls, and in the closing hours of their power, . . . all of these unlawful and unworthy official acts making it apparent and patent that the injury threatened to the liberties of the people and to constitutional free government by the arbitrary and unlawful action of the Chair may become calamitous and irreparable.

Then comes the farcical proposition for a constitutional amendment:

> *Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be and is hereby instructed to report to the House forthwith a joint resolution for the action of Congress, submitting for ratification an amendment to the Constitution providing a plan for the impeachment and removal from office, with suitable penalties, or for the trial, either upon indictment or information, in the courts of the District of Columbia, or the Supreme Court of the United States, of the Speaker or presiding officer of the House of Representatives, or the President or presiding officer of the Senate, who shall willfully falsify or falsely make up, alter, or change, or cause or permit the same to be done by the clerk of the body over which the party offending may preside, or by any other person, the journal of its proceedings, either by counting and entering therein as present, etc.

That is to say, if the Speaker directs the clerk to make up the House journal properly, and the majority of the House sustains him in so doing, he shall be punished therefor. Does Mr. Wike really expect that the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States are going to vote for any such foolishness? It is almost as absurd as his proposition that Meade and Lee, Johnston and Grant should lay down their arms for a time to await the conclusions of the National Convention which he wished held at Louisville.

About 1920 Scott Wike will be due again. What folly in the way of a resolution will he hatch out then?

### THE SEMI-ARID PART OF KANSAS.

The special dispatch from Topeka published in THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday explains the craze for cheap silver and fiat money that rages in the drought regions of the West. The people in the western third part of Kansas, which embraces an area of some 40,000 square miles west of the ninety-eighth line of longitude, are almost starving, and their demands for Government aid by the issue of cheap money are about as rational as the act of a drowning man in catching at a straw. The average rainfall for last year in that region is reported to be not more than six inches, and even that parsimonious allowance of moisture from the clouds is not properly distributed for the cultivation of either corn or fall sown wheat. In other words, the farmers in that broad expanse of country have made the cardinal mistake of trying to raise crops in a climate not suited for agriculture and on land which will not yield crops in return for their toil unless the deficiency of rainfall be made amends for by artificial irrigation. The settlers in the corresponding portion of Nebraska and in parts of the Dakotas have made a similar mistake in undertaking to raise grain on arid plains where neither man nor his beast can find means of subsistence, and which, in the language of one of their Representatives, "was only intended by God as a habitation for owls, prairie dogs, and coyotes." They have borrowed the money wherewith to pay for the land and stock it for farm purposes, and now the capitalists are not only out of their cash, but those of them who have had the land thrown on their hands find it is not worth the annual taxes on the "property." Both the settlers and the lenders are the victims of the heartless speculators, who bought the lands for a trifle and then induced their settlement by false representations that the soil is naturally fertile and "the great American desert" a myth which was receding all the time before the advance of civilizing settlement.

The situation is a pitiable one, but it can never be remedied by the stumptailing of silver, disorganizing business all over the land, and cheating men out of their honest dues. That kind of policy will not bring rain on the parched earth, and would prove the surest means of discouraging the investment of capital in constructing the waterways necessary for artificial irrigation. There are but two courses open to the sufferers. The lands which can be most readily supplied with water by canal from surface streams or by artesian well from subterranean ones can be redeemed in short order if the people of those sections show themselves anxious to meet honest obligations by the payment of full value money as promptly as possible. There is plenty of spare capital in the country, the owners of which would be glad to lend it for the purpose of improving those lands, if the inducements offered were equal to those obtainable in other lines of enterprise. But it will never be lent where the people prove by individual acts and collective legislation that they want to repudiate as far as they can and then put the creditor to the maximum of trouble and expense in collecting the remainder. Probably the least favorably situated lands will have to be abandoned, at least for the present, or given back to so much of pastoral use as they are fit for. The occupants must simply do as people do in other lines of business effort when they find they have made a big mistake—get out of it in the best way open—but not try to involve the whole country in financial ruin in order to cover up their mistakes.

### RELIEVING THE SUPREME COURT.

The Washington dispatches say that the House conferrees have agreed to recommend that it accept the Senate substitute for its bill creating a Circuit Court of Appeals in each of the nine judicial circuits. As this is the only way in which any legislation on the subject can be secured, the House doubtless will yield, although believing its own to be the better bill.

As this Senate measure bids fair to be the law soon, it is worth while to state just what changes it makes in the Federal judicial system. In the first place, the jurisdiction of the District Courts is not changed, but appeals from them, instead of being taken to the Circuit Courts as now, are taken to the Courts of Appeal or to the Supreme Court. The original jurisdiction of the Circuit Court is not altered, but it is deprived of its appellate jurisdiction. Cases originating in these courts can be appealed either to the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court. Those cases which can be carried direct from the District or Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court are: (1) Where a question of jurisdiction is raised. (2) Final decrees in prize causes. (3) Cases of capital or otherwise infamous crime. (4) Where the construction or application of the Constitution is involved, but not where the construction or application of acts of Congress is concerned. (5) Where the constitutionality (only) of any law of the United States or the validity or construction of a treaty is drawn into question. (6) Where the law of a State is claimed to be in contravention of the Constitution of the United States.

Nine new Circuit Court Judges are created, one for each circuit. The Court of Appeals is composed of the two Circuit Judges and the Supreme Court Justice for the circuit. Two form a quorum. Should two be absent, one or more District Judges may be called on to act. To this court appeals can be taken from the District and Circuit Courts, and its decisions in the following classes of cases are final: (1) Where the jurisdiction depends on the character of the suitors as citizens or aliens, or citizens of different States. (2) In cases arising under the patent laws. (3) In those arising under the revenue laws. Thus, while the court cannot pass on the constitutionality of the McKinley Tariff law, its findings as to its construction or application will be final. (4) In cases under the criminal laws except as to capital or otherwise infamous crimes. (5) In admiralty cases other than prize. (6) In all other unclassified cases the decision is final where the subject matter of controversy does not exceed $1,000.

It is provided also that a Court of Appeals may certify to the Supreme Court any question of law concerning which its members may have grave doubts. In such cases the Supreme Court can review the whole case. The last-named court can also, if it sees fit, direct the Court of Appeals to send up for consideration any matter pending therein.

The Supreme Court will get real relief by being freed from patent cases which have consumed so much of its time from the days of Whitney down to the present moment. The right to nearly every valuable patent has been fought over at interminable length, and with the docket in its present crowded condition the life of a patent may expire before its ownership has been determined. The Supreme Court will save much time also by being freed of the ordinary run of internal revenue and customs cases, which turn generally on the construction of laws. The admiralty business will be practically taken away from it, for there are no prize cases to pass on just now.

It will be seen also that the decision of the Courts of Appeal will be final in pretty much all the cases which will reach them. That will not please the lawyers, who like to have the largest possible number of halting-places on the road to the temple of justice, but it will be an excellent thing for litigants. They will appreciate it, for while Federal courts give good law they ask a high price for it.

It is possible that on trial this new system will be found not to go far enough, and it may develop defects now unsuspected. If so it will be easy enough to remedy them. In this as in many other cases it is the first step which is the most difficult. The first move having been made toward relieving the Supreme Court, it will not be so hard to make the second.

### FOOD FOR CANADIAN THOUGHT.

The following little table will be of interest to many readers in the United States, and the facts which enter into it are highly important to the Canadians in connection with their discussion of reciprocity. The first column of figures gives the official valuations of the named exports from Canada to the United States during the fiscal year ending with last June. The third shows the amount of duties paid thereon, and the right-hand column shows the amounts that would have to be paid on the same quantities under the new tariff:

| *Articles.* | *Total value.* | *Old duties* | *Am'nt paid do.* | *New duties.* | *T'l under new* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horses | $1,887,896 | 20 pr c | $377,579 | $30 each | $566,370 |
| Sheep | 761,565 | 20 pr c | 152,313 | $1.50@1.75 | 254,500 |
| Poultry | 49,233 | 10 pr c | 4,923 | 3@5c p lb | 28,700 |
| Eggs | 1,793,104 | Free | | 5c pr doz | 815,000 |
| Barley | 4,582,563 | 10c bu | 675,000 | 30c bu | 2,025,000 |
| Peas | 371,332 | 10 pr c | 37,133 | 40c bu | 148,000 |
| Potatoes | 208,915 | 15c bu | 190,100 | 25c bu | 316,330 |
| Hay | 922,797 | $2 ton | 184,000 | $4 ton | 369,200 |
| G. apples | 149,479 | Free | | 25c bu | 83,000 |
| Sundries | 392,161 | Free | 58,000 | | 164,700 |
| Total | $11,219,045 | | $1,679,648 | | $4,718,500 |

The old duties averaged almost precisely 15 per cent. The new ones average 42½ per cent. The difference of a little over $3,000,000 is what the Canadian farmers are losing under the new arrangement as compared with the old, and that they do suffer the whole of the loss is well known, except as they export less now than before. It will be noted that the discrimination is especially severe on eggs and poultry. And the total of $4,718,500, being nearly a dollar per head or a barrel of flour for each family in the Dominion, is a fair measure of the loss to them each year so long as they listen to the voice of the charmer in the person of Sir John Macdonald. It constitutes a prominent argument in favor of unlimited reciprocity with the United States, but not the only one. The farmers of the Dominion would be benefited by being able to import corn and other feeding stuffs at the minimum of expense, and other classes by the lower prices at which they could purchase flour and pork under the proposed arrangement for reciprocal trade. It is only reasonable to expect that ere long an overwhelming majority of the Canadians will see for themselves the full force of these facts, and sweep out at one stroke the opposition to commercial union with the United States, leaving the barrier between the two countries nothing more than a political one.

### FRESH AND OLD ISSUES.

An Oxford (Mich.) correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune* writes to it thus:

> In your issue of Jan. 30 you advise the Republican party of the number of members in the Fifty-third Congress under the new apportionment and state that if the Republicans are to have a majority in that Congress they must necessarily drop old issues that have not had any sap in them for the last fifteen years. As the leading Republican paper in the State will you please enumerate those stale issues in order that the rank and file may know wherein they are advocating a false position?

In its reply the *Tribune* gives the following list of old issues which it thinks might be dropped:

> 1. The War of the Rebellion. The war is over.
> 2. The solid South. The unfortunate condition of things in that section does not properly give license to demagogic appeals to prejudice in the North.
> 3. The bloody shirt. The day of this garment's usefulness as a political argument has gone by.
> 4. The Cobden Club. The bugaboo of British gold in American elections has been seen so often that it doesn't frighten anybody now. One logical argument for the protective policy is worth 100 columns of invective against the free-trade campaign fund.
> 5. The Rebels in Congress. Every one of these men was restored to the full privileges of citizenship with the sanction of the Republican party, expressed in its National platform and given effect by the acts of its representatives in the National Legislature. But a great many Republican orators do not know the history of the Republican party.

It proceeds then to give what it considers the real issues of the hour:

> The policy of protection to American industry can be and needs to be argued with the purpose of illustrating its material advantages to the American people. This sort of campaigning builds the enduring foundation of party supremacy. The question of finance, the purity of the ballot, representative State and municipal government, honest administration of State and National affairs, and all such matters of legitimate party cognizance make up an ample basis for party organization, and their proper championship requires no appeals to prejudice and no stimulus of sectional bitterness.

Many of the Republican papers of Michigan have fallen foul of the *Tribune*, possibly because it gave such a scanty list of "living issues." Thus the Detroit paper has nothing to say on the highly important question of reciprocity with non-competing countries, which has taken so strong a hold on the public mind, and which bids fair to do so much for the agricultural and manufacturing interests of this country.

It has nothing to say about the necessity of the repeal of the increase in the duty on raw wool, an advance which was urged by Michigan Congressmen on the ground that it would help the wool-growers of that State. It has done nothing of the sort, but it will add $15 a year, or the price of three barrels of flour, to the clothing bill of every family in Michigan. No party can get hold of a more "living issue" than the cheapening of woolen goods.

There are other outrageous provisions in the prohibitory protective McKinley bill which should be repealed. Nor does it mention specifically the necessity for making a persistent fight in behalf of a bimetallic standard and against a Mexicanized currency. The men who are trying to swindle their creditors out of a quarter of what they owe them and the simpletons and demagogues who are working with them must be fought till they are knocked out of the ring for good.

There are other issues, too, which should not be omitted. The Republican party should insist on the construction of the Nicaragua ship canal, a grand interoceanic work which will link together its eastern and its western shores and greatly cheapen inter-ocean freights. It must be built, and no foreign Power must have anything to do with it. As there is to be an enormously increased trade with the South American and Central American States as the result of the adoption of Blaine's reciprocity policy, and as the freight transported back and forth should be carried in American bottoms, laws should be passed to aid in building up an American marine.

These are some of the issues which the Detroit *Tribune* has forgotten. Probably if it will add them to its list the other Republican papers of Michigan will accept it without hesitation as a summary of their future policy.

### GREAT STRIKE OF THE COKE WORKERS.

The coke producers of the Connellsville district have asked that their 15,000 workers accept a reduction of wages. They claim that without such concession from the employés they will be unable to continue in operation, because of the lower prices necessitated by a diminished demand for the product and partly because of the increasing competition of Southern-made iron, which is notoriously produced by the aid of cheaply paid labor. It is said the men have decided not to accept the reduction and to strike in case it be insisted on by their employers.

It may be suggested to these men that they will probably find it a bad time to strike at the bidding of a few despotic "walking delegates" and leaders whose pay runs on whether they work or not. Apparently they are demanding from capital something that capital cannot give without submitting to a loss, which is something the capitalist does not concede willingly. The price of coke has declined because the buyers of that material are unable to pay for it as much as hitherto, and the manufacturers must either get it cheaper or close up until prices rise. They tell this to the coke producers, and they in turn inform their employés that they cannot possibly sell at the reduced figures and pay former wages. But they cannot find a market at the old prices, and therefore must either accept the lower ones or cease to sell. In the first case they cannot possibly pay the old wages; in the second they would pay no wages at all, and leave the workers to seek employment elsewhere.

It would be well for the men to inquire into the facts before taking a step they may bitterly regret. If they find on examination that the coke producers could keep on paying present wages and still make a fair profit on the use of the capital they would then have a satisfactory reason for the demand and a fair prospect of gaining their point by united action. But if they discover the contrary they would be exceedingly foolish to strike instead of being willing to take as much as the employers can afford to pay. They should not lose sight of the important fact that while idleness means to the capitalist an unwelcome loss of interest on the use of his money, he much prefers that to losing the principal by continual selling of his production at less than it costs him, and that as a rule he is far better able to stand the strain of idleness than is the average worker.

The coke employés are also reported to be demanding that eight hours shall constitute for them a day's labor. Nobody will object if they gain this point and find they can live on the wages which the bosses can afford to pay for the shorter day as compared with the longer one. Most men would rather work eight than ten hours, the weekly pay to be the same in each case. The workers must regulate that for themselves. But they should not lose sight of the obvious fact that the difference forms no small percentage of the total cost of production and that the employer cannot be expected to pay so much for the labor that he would have to sell his product at a loss. They might as well ask the storekeeper to give them for a dollar groceries which cost him $1.20 as to demand from the employer a greater amount per unit of labor (hour) or of production (ton) than he can get from the men to whom he sells it in a wholesale way after having bought it from the employé at retail. That is a proceeding which no trades union can compass, no strike accomplish, no law of the United States bring about. It is simply and naturally an impossibility.

THE report of Special Treasury Agent Goff, the chief special agent in charge at the Pribylov Islands, shows that seal life on those islands is in danger of quick destruction. He declares that the killing of seals along the Aleutian Islands and as they come through the passes into Bering Sea by the poachers, and the indiscriminate slaughter upon the islands, have so rapidly destroyed them that it is but a question of a few years before the seal family of the group of Pribylov Islands will have disappeared entirely. The following figures tell their own story:

> Where Prof. Elliott's careful survey showed 1,200,000 seal on Northeast Point rookery, St. Paul Island, in 1874, Mr. Goff says that only 250,000 of all ages and sexes were to be found the last season. On the Reef rookery, where Prof. Elliott reported 301,000 seals in 1874 and "10,000 fighting bulls," Mr. Goff could easily count all the bulls in sight in 1890. On the Keetavia rookery the number is reduced from 335,000 in 1874 to 75,000 in 1890. On other rookeries where Elliott found over 1,500,000 seals in 1874 Goff could find not more than 125,000 in 1890.

Assistant Agent Nettleton confirms Mr. Goff. He says:

> The large grass-grown areas of the sealing grounds, until a comparatively recent period occupied en masse by seals to be numbered by the millions, and now almost wholly deserted, the driving and redriving from all of the hauling grounds on this island by the lessees during the recent season in their efforts to obtain their quota, and the meager results attained, tell, in stronger language than I can command, the sad story of the very near approach to the entire destruction of seal life on this island.

Mr. Goff's statements are also confirmed by Prof. Elliott of the Smithsonian Institution and Assistant Agents Lavender and Murray. Their reports are in Mr. Blaine's hands, and they will be used to good purpose when the negotiations are revived after the decision in the Sayward case.

A WASHINGTON dispatch in yesterday's paper concerning the mortgage investigations of the Census Bureau stated that the total amount of mortgages in this country was $9,000,000. This was so absurdly wrong that the reader must have detected the error at first glance. As a matter of fact, what was meant was that nine millions (9,000,000) is the *number* of mortgages in this country. The total amount of these mortgages is in round numbers four and one-half billions or $4,500,000,000. This may seem at the first glance to be a large figure, but in 1887 there were mortgages on lots in this county footing up $228,000,000, and the total mortgage indebtedness of Illinois was about $380,000,000. But about 30 per cent of this represented deferred payments, as distinguished from loans made for the purpose of building, or making other improvements, such as the fencing and tile-draining of farms or stocking them with cattle.

#### Result of the McKinley Law on Worsteds.

It has been found with the McKinley Tariff law, as with other radical legislative changes, that the results produced are not altogether the ones that were anticipated by those mill bosses who secured the increased tax on consumers. It has been found, for example, that the increase in the duty upon fine fancy worsted dress goods [although raising the retail price considerably] does not materially check importation. These fabrics, and also the finer grades of men's wear, are imported now with almost as much freedom as they were before the passage of the McKinley bill, although the duty upon them has been materially advanced [and the cost to the consumer also]. It seems with these goods not to be a question of price. Those who have been accustomed to use them will have them—that is, they prefer the foreign material to the fabric of domestic make, and would purchase the former even if they were compelled to pay much more than the price of the home-made article. This has apparently led to some disappointment on the part of the manufacturers, who believed that if the duty was greatly advanced they could, by underselling foreign producers, prevent them from obtaining access to the American markets.—*Boston Herald.*

The old duty on the better qualities of worsted dress goods was 24 cents per pound weight, and on top of that 35 per cent on their value. Any one would suppose that enormous duty would satisfy the mill-boss, but it did not, and he influenced McKinley & Co. to raise the tax on consumers to 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem, with the effect above described. But the imposed-upon consumers got in their revenge by tumbling the McKinleyites out of Congress neck and crop.

#### How the Scheme Would Work.

Senator Brown of Georgia suggests an international coin. "I am," he says, "in favor of a common silver coin to circulate in this country and in all the countries of South and Central America. The United States is by far the most powerful of these countries and should control in matters of commerce. In order to do this it is necessary to have a common coin, good in those countries as well as in this."—*Ex.*

Well, suppose fifty million South American silver dollars should be minted. It will cost those countries less than forty millions in gold to purchase the bullion in London. What is to hinder them sending their 50,000,000 silver dollars, thus made a legal tender, to the United States, exchanging them for $50,000,000 of our gold certificates, and thus cleaning up a clear profit of ten millions of gold dollars by the operation? But Senator Brown wants to change our currency into stumptail silver worth 75 cents per dollar, and would not object to the South American Republics repeating the operation while a gold dollar remained in the country.

#### Blaine and Business.

*Florida Times-Union:* Mr. Blaine's efforts in behalf of free trade (with the Southern American Republics) are commendable, but it comes awkward to a Republican to carry out Democratic ideas, and the result will show how much better the same ends could be worked out by a reduction of the tariff. The Blaine idea may prove an entering wedge for disrupting the Republican party on the tariff issue. Let them begin to think favorably of free trade with favored nations and they will next be favoring tariff reform. If a petty system of commercial discrimination is the "business" that is to be linked with Blaine's name, he will not find it to yield him much prestige a year from now. The broad Democratic idea of tariff reform is the one for the people if they would build on rock and not on sand.

If Pan-American reciprocity is a Democratic idea, why did the Democratic party in Congress, under the leadership of Mills of Texas, defeat the reciprocity treaty with Mexico, negotiated by Gen. Grant and ratified by the Republican Senate, but nullified by the Democratic House? The *Florida Times-Union* has the effrontery of Old Nick to make such a claim.

#### Harter on the Silver Question.

The Hon. M. D. Harter (one of the new Dem. M. C.'s) writes to the Boston *Herald* from Mansfield, O.: "You no doubt will be interested in the outlook in Ohio for the silver question. So far as I can now judge the Ohio Democracy will prove pretty nearly a unit for a sound, honest dollar, one worth—if it is to circulate permanently—100 cents, no matter whether it is made of gold, silver, or paper. My mail, just now very large, shows that our people feel that to support the Senate Silver bill would be to sell out the Democratic birthright for a mess of very poor pottage."—*Ex.*

Mr. Harter belongs to a Republican family in Canton, O., where Maj. McKinley resides, but changed his party affiliations on the tariff question and joined the Democrats. He is an ultra free-trader and was the Chairman of the last Ohio Democratic State Convention.

#### Fights Shy of the Silver Issue.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* (Dem.), which has a love in its heart for the 75-cent silver dollar, argues against making free silver the issue in 1892, "because it believes it bad policy to fight a desperate and uncertain battle when easy victory awaits the party should it continue to occupy the old free-trade ground. The fruits of this easy victory would not be so great, but they would be all that the party has fought for during the last twenty years, and the way would be made much easier for other reforms. The question, therefore, is whether the party shall take the free trade it has won, or, by demanding more, run the risk of getting nothing. It is not whether we shall 'cower before the dreaded East,' but whether we shall bind together all possible elements of strength to relieve the country from the robber system of taxation against which the Democratic party has so long struggled."

#### The Duty on Steel Rails.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) has been looking at Commissioner Wright's report as to the cost of labor in the manufacture of steel rails here and abroad, and is led by the Commissioner's figures to make the following remarks about the new duty of $13.44 per ton and some other features of the tariff:

> Undoubtedly half this duty would be sufficient to afford all the protection which is really needed or which ought to be bestowed. Manufacturers have been telling the country that all they seek in the domestic market is such an impost as will shield them from harmful competition from the other side of the Atlantic. They merely ask, they say, for rates which will bring the cost of the foreign article up to the level of the home product. In the case of steel rails this advantage seems to be provided three times over. The steel-rail men, though, have hardly any especial advantages over some of the other manufacturers. Most of the leading protected products of this country are protected to an unreasonable and oppressive extent. They are given an amount of protection which fosters combinations and monopolies and which destroys or neutralizes the benefits which protection was originally designed to provide to the people.

BY a decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania there is nothing wrong in using live pigeons at shooting matches in that State. The S. P. C. A. is an institution, we take it, that has plenty of good and instructive literature on hand ready to send out at a moment's notice, and if it hasn't a trunkful of it already on the way to Supreme Court headquarters in Pennsylvania it is not doing its duty.

NO MATTER how bitter a quarrel actors may seem to be engaged in when performing their parts they always make up behind the curtain.

PALMER still has 101, but he hasn't one hundred and won, by any means.

GOV. HILL's refusal to honor a requisition from Gov. Bulkeley of Connecticut on the ground that the latter is not the rightful Chief Executive of that State will be a grateful boon to Connecticut's professional rascals. They will know where to go now if trouble threatens.

A KIND and thoughtful warning has been given to the public by the editors of the *Overland Monthly* that the March number of that magazine will contain a discussion on the McKinley bill by Col. John P. Irish and M. M. Estee.

ACCORDING to the cable dispatches the Prince of Wales and his royal mother had a public quarrel at the launching of two new war vessels yesterday. The Queen, it is said, exhibited much resentment, and it may be regarded as probable she will be a strong and healthy old lady for a quarter of a century longer.

SPRING is not far away. The bluebird has not come yet, but we recognize and hail the advent of a more infallible sign than the coming of the bluebird. Newspapers from Bridgeport, Conn., with interesting items relative to Mr. Barnum, have begun to circulate freely through the mails.

THE Ottawa (Can.) *Free Press* sums up the issue pending in the Dominion election in the following clear and convincing fashion:

> No serious argument can be advanced against the proposition that there shall be complete freedom of commerce between Canada and the neighboring Republic. The Tories themselves admit that such a policy would be good for our farmers, fishermen, lumbermen, and miners, because they say they are willing to have reciprocity in natural products. But reciprocity in natural products cannot be obtained. It is a mere chimera. We cannot expect to get everything for nothing. And though unrestricted reciprocity would greatly benefit our farmers, lumbermen, miners, and other producing classes; though it would result in increasing the value of timber limits, lumber mills, and every sort of property in this district; though it would speedily develop our mineral resources, we are not to be allowed to adopt it because it would reduce the profits of a few combinesters and deprive them of the power of robbing the masses. The issue then is: Shall our farmers, lumbermen, and other producing classes be sacrificed for the benefit of a few selfish monopolists? To cloud the issue, protect the combinesters, and throw dust in the eyes of their victims the Tory leader has raised the disloyalty cry.

IT looks as if the Empress of Germany would be able to give Kaiser William dead loads of information as to the welcome he will receive in Paris if he will only stay away from there.

NEW YORK CITY has been greatly excited over the case of a baby elephant that it became necessary to remove from the second story of a livery stable to the ground floor. A runway of strong planks was built and the animal was persuaded to walk along this to a suitable distance, when it was allowed to fall on a number of bales of hay and roll to the ground, which it reached uninjured, to the delight of the immense crowd of spectators that had gathered to witness the event. It is gratifying to note that the engineering skill of the city was equal to the emergency. The elephant is in excellent spirits, and it is thought that the injuries sustained by the owner of the stable, who accompanied the animal in its fall, will not confine him long to his bed.

## IN A MINOR KEY.

#### Parental Injustice.

Mr. Billus—"Another pair of shoes already for that boy? He's the most destructive and wasteful youngster on earth."

Mrs. Billus—"Johnny wasteful? That is unjust, Mr. Billus. A box of blacking lasts him a year and a half."

#### Why She Hadn't.

Mistress—"Bridget, have you ever spoken to the milkman about the kind of milk he has been leaving us lately?"

Bridget (recently imported)—"No, mem. I never shpake to shtrangers until I am well acquainted wid 'em."

#### Cabby Takes It for Granted.

Stranger—"I want to take a ride round the city. Show me everything that's worth seeing."

Cabman—"Ever been here before?"

"No. I am an English traveler, and——"

"O! Why, man, it won't be midnight for ten hours yet."

#### Too Bad.

Trustee (of new college)—"Gentlemen of the scientific class, I have the pleasure of introducing Prof. Gnosticson, who has just come from the East. He is an eminent gentleman who has devoted twenty-five years of his life to the study of the sciences. And now, professor, by the way, I wish you'd explain to these boys a little matter that has always puzzled me. What is it that makes one of these crooked sticks the Australians use for weapons come back when they throw it away from them?"

Prof. Gnosticson—"Well—h'm—the exact principle of the boomerang's flight has never been ascertained yet, but——"

Trustee (with a groan)—"Three thousand dollars a year gone to thunder!"

#### Canadian Parties—What They Mean.

New York *Tribune:* No previous campaign in Canada approaches the present one in interest or importance. Not only the policy but the destiny of Canada will be profoundly affected by the result, far more, of course, by the Government's defeat than by its victory. For Sir John Macdonald does not represent a policy upon which Canada can strike out in any direction. He stands for delay.

The Grits may be described as Americans—that is, they think the interests of their country indissolubly linked with those of the American nations generally and associated with Great Britain in a much lesser degree—a degree so small, indeed, as to be quite overbalanced by the inconvenience of being dependent upon the processes and necessities of British diplomacy.

The Tories are British. They think they can accomplish the best results for Canada by antagonizing the United States under the protection of England. They admire titles and aristocratic distinctions and they profess to see something sordid and commonplace in republican ways. There can be no doubt that a battle between the parties on these distinctions purely would end in a sweeping Liberal victory, but there are a score of special considerations tending to strengthen the party in power. The chief of these are the corporations, the subsidized railroads, and the manufacturers upheld by the Tory tariff. They bring to Sir John an immense support in money and men, which upon naked questions of policy he could not command. If he wins it simply means that another battle on the same lines must presently be fought. If he loses it means that Canada's supreme crisis is at hand.

#### An Able Editor on the Fence.

New York *Tribune:* Majah Jones of the St Louis *Republic*, who believes at once in Grover Cleveland and free coinage, is in a peculiarly embarrassing situation just now; but he is a man of many resources, and he may be trusted to find some nice, comfortable fence on which to perch until the cruel war is over.

## MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Mme. Helen Hopekirk's second piano recital, given at Central Music-Hall yesterday afternoon, was as a whole more satisfactory than the one of Tuesday evening. Greater fire and more feeling were infused into the playing, and the result was an improvement both in interpretation and in technique. The opening number of the program—Rameau's Gavotte and Variations—was exceptionally well rendered with life and spirit, and yet with an artistic appreciation of the dainty, old-time air which pervades the work. Nothing that Mme. Hopekirk has done in Chicago has equaled in artistic finish and beauty her playing of this composition. The E flat Sonata of Beethoven which followed was carefully and, as a whole intelligently but by no means broadly read, the entire rendering of it being good but in no way exceptional. The Menuetto was the most satisfactory movement. Of the Chopin group, the Etudes—G flat and A flat—were best, being technically well given. Vogrich's Staccato Caprice was played rapidly, but legato throughout, thus giving the composition an entirely different character from that intended by the composer. The Rubinstein Barcarolle and the Liszt arrangement of Mendelssohn's "On the Wings of Song" were interpreted with taste and no small degree of artisticness. The Schubert-Liszt "Erl King" is a severe test of a pianist's endurance, and Mme. Hopekirk stood the test surprisingly well. She began at a rapid tempo and managed to so continue to the end, although at times the strain on wrist and hand was evident and caused fear lest a break-down was imminent. Mme. Hopekirk's last recital will take place tomorrow afternoon. The program contains Beethoven's Sonata in C major, op. 2, No. 3; the great C major Fantasie of Schumann; a Liszt Rhapsodie; the "Brantzug" from Grieg's "Aus dem Volksleben"; a Chopin group, and works by Leschetizky and Mme. Hopekirk.

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At the third reception of the Chicago Conservatory at the Columbia two dramatic selections were given and Mr. William H. Sherwood gave several numbers at the piano. "Old Friends," a comedietta by Lady Violet Cameron, was rendered by the youngest members of the dramatic department. Miss Marie Murphy, who was perhaps 9 years old, played an elderly spinster. She was exceedingly cute. Master Fred Murphy was manly and earnest, and spoke with clear enunciation. A discord was made by introducing an adult among the little folk. "Choptick and Spikens" proved to be a rough-hewn but diverting farce. Mr. Bartly Cushing, who last month displayed much comic force, took the honors of this piece as a nervous and henpecked husband. Mr. George Baker assisted him with ease and humor. Miss Emilie Thompson and Miss Eugenia Kerr contributed portrayals that were helpful. The theater was comfortably filled.

## PERSONALS.

Sir Edwin Arnold's favorite diversion while in Japan was a weekly kite-flying party to which each guest brought his own kite.

Messrs. Morrill, Edmunds, Sherman, and Ransom are the only members of the Senate still in service who were in the chamber when Mr. Ingalls first went there.

Belva Lockwood's advice to young lawyers is to study hard and avoid chicanery. She ought to have added one more hint. The most successful lawyers in this country always wear trousers.

James Lane Allen, the Kentucky novelist, lives at Lexington, where the scenes of some of his stories have been laid. He is a professor of Latin in Bethany College, and an earnest student of comparative philology.

Charles Tebo of Barre, Vt., who is of French descent and 85 years of age, has twenty-nine children, twenty-seven of whom are girls and all living. Mr. Tebo is a frisky man for all this, and one of the best fiddlers and clog-dancers in the State.

Lady Stanley, wife of the Governor-General of Canada, is very popular with the Canadians and is simple and pleasant in her manners. She is a handsome woman, with a tall and graceful figure, and she looks surprisingly young for the mother of a grown-up family.

Mrs. William Waldorf Astor is as graceful and dignified as she is elegant in manner and irreproachable in taste. As a dresser she has few equals and in cheerful good-nature none; yet it is worth a good deal to be at Newport in the season just to see the Postmaster of that city creep into the woodshed when he sees her coming to ask for "Mrs. Astor's" mail.

Gen. Thomas Drayton of South Carolina died two days after Gen. Sherman. The two men were warm personal friends and Gen. Drayton had received from Gen. Sherman just before the latter was taken sick a letter in which the great soldier expressed the anticipation of much pleasure in meeting Gen. Drayton at West Point next year at the commencement exercises. Drayton was an old West Pointer and the last surviving classmate of Jefferson Davis.

Meissonier's meanness was only equaled by his genius with the brush. He was imperious, domineering, and ugly with all who came in contact with him. His treatment of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild is given as an illustration of his character. The painter confided to the banker that he was hard up and was at once given a check for $20,000. Later Meissonier asked the Baron if he could pay the debt by a picture, and the offer was accepted. A short time after this Rothschild was a candidate for membership to an institute of which the painter was a member, and the latter at once made a bitter and open fight against the admission of the banker and defeated his candidature. At the same time the debt of $20,000 was still unpaid.

## CURRENT NOTES.

When two souls have but a single thought, they should stop spooning and take up study.—*Puck.*

"This is a terrible weight of gilt," moaned the little picture with the big frame.—*Washington Post.*

During the winter the hen may be dilatory, but she generally comes to the scratch when the garden is planted.—*Texas Siftings.*

If virtue has its own reward, as the moralists are fond of teaching, some people think pay-day is a long time coming.—*Baltimore American.*

St. Peter—"You seem somewhat out of breath. You must have come in a hurry." The electrocuted—"Yes. I came by wire."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Sanso—"I see by the papers that the De Laitly family have many valuable heirlooms. I wonder what they weave with their heirlooms?" Rodd—"Tissues of falsehoods about their ancestors, I fancy."—*New York Herald.*

First Boston Maiden—"O, mamma and I have been awful busy today." Second Boston Maiden—"Do say! And what has made you so busy?" F. B. M.—"We have been getting out and cleaning our spring spectacles."—*Jewelers' Circular.*

Wife—"John, how is it that up to the last few days you had not smoked any of the cigars I gave you Christmas?" John—"I tried one Christmas and concluded it was better to keep them until Lent, and use them as a means of self-mortification."—*Boston Herald.*

Mrs. Porkly—"I often wonder how people manage to understand each other in France." Mrs. Gotham—"How absurd." Mrs. Polkly—"I don't think it absurd at all. Both my daughters speak French, and they can't understand each other."—*Harper's Bazar.*

## OUR DEADLOCK.

Evansville *Standard* (Rep.): Better Palmer than political demoralization in Illinois.

Terre Haute *Express:* The Illinois Democrats ought to put Palmer out of his misery.

Boston *Herald* (Dem.): It looks dark for Gen. Palmer in Illinois. He has got 101 votes but he can't get Moore.

Bloomington *Pantagraph:* The talk of returning to the support of Judge Lindley is all right if the Republicans can induce the Alliance members to vote for him.

St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.): It is quite obvious now that Taubeneck is by far the biggest man of the Big Three. He has succeeded in walking into the Republican camp with his two captives.

Kansas City *Times* (Dem.): It is rumored that Charley Farwell is to be put up as Republican candidate for Senator in Illinois. This would seem to indicate that a golden key will be tried on the deadlock.

Peoria *Transcript:* Another week brings the usual cheerful announcement from Democratic sources that Palmer will be elected, sure. Age does not wither nor custom stale the infinite capacity of the average Democrat to trot a successful heat with Ananias.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The first break which takes place in the ranks of the 101—and one is likely to occur before the week ends—will down Palmer. The Illinois Democrats have lost the airy confidence which they felt up to about five or six days ago.

Washington *Post:* News comes from Illinois that the Republicans in the Legislature have decided to cast their votes for the Hon. L. E. Payson for United States Senator. Judge Payson has made a most excellent record in Congress, and he would make an able and useful Senator.

Leavenworth *Times:* Streeter of Illinois was too good to vote for John A. Logan for Senator, once upon a time, and Logan was defeated by one vote. Now some of Logan's admirers in the Illinois Legislature feel too good to vote for Streeter and he will probably be defeated.

## IRISH FUNDS RUN LOW.

### LESS THAN $50,000 IN THE HANDS OF MUNROE & CO.

A Confusion Arose About Pounds and Francs—List of Members Who Drew from the Parliamentary Fund—Queen Victoria Quarrels with the Prince of Wales and Christens Two Warships—Paris in a Ferment Over the Empress Frederick.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Feb. 26.—We are now in a position to state reliably that the amount of the Irish funds at the command of both factions has been greatly exaggerated, and the exact sum is as follows: There are 32,000 francs cash in the hands of Messrs Munroe & Co., the bankers; there are also in Munroe's keeping three United States Treasury 4 per cent bonds for $10,000 each, five of $1,000 each, one of $500, four of $100, and one of $50, the interest upon all being past due and still unpaid. But it is found that the funds fall slightly short of £9,000 (being in fact $43,950), instead of £32,000, as was heretofore supposed. Probably the 32,000 francs were swelled into £32,000 through the carelessness or exaggeration of those who discussed the matter.

DUBLIN, Feb. 26.—In reference to Mr. Timothy Harrington's and Mr. Patrick A. Chance's allusions in the Irish press to the money received for parliamentary services, and now frequently referred to in controversy, it can be stated positively and without any shadow of doubt that the following members of Parliament received payments from the Irish parliamentary fund for their expenses in attending Parliament: Messrs. William Abraham, Alexander Blaine, Henry Campbell, John Joseph Clancy, Thomas L. Condon, Joseph Richard Cox, Daniel Crilly, John Deasy, James Flynn, Joseph Francis Fox, John Finucane, James Gilhooly, Thomas Patrick Gill, Edward Harrington, Luke P. Hayden, Mathew Joseph Kenny, Richard Lalor, Pierce Mahony, Michael McCarty, Joseph Nolan, James Fox, William O'Brien, Patrick O'Brien, John O'Connor, J. F. Kelly, John Pinkerton, Jeremiah Sheehan, David Sheehy, Timothy D. Sullivan, James Tuite, Dr. Tanner, and Messrs. Hooper, Ohea, and Pyne, ex-members of Parliament. Each of these gentlemen received £50 at intervals of two months, and larger sums were often paid for special purposes. From £200 to £500 was often paid to Mr. Clancy for Irish press agency work, and £1,000 to £2,000 to Mr. Harrington, and the late Mr. Gray, M. P., received £875 on March 5, 1886, for election expenses.

## WATCHING A ROYAL QUARREL.

### The Queen and Her Son Have a Spat Right Out Before Everybody.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 26.—Great throngs of people gathered here to see the royal pageant accompanying the launching of the new warships. Portsmouth, Gosport, and their respective neighborhoods were bedecked with more than the usual gala attire spread to the breeze upon the occasion of royal visits. The fine weather prevailing added a great deal to the enjoyment with which the successful launching was witnessed.

The Queen launched the ironclads with the usual ceremonies. According to report, previous to the ceremony, while the Queen and the Prince of Wales were standing beneath the bows of one of the ships, they quarreled for several minutes. The Queen was imperious in her manner, and the Prince was irritable but on the defensive. Both the Queen and the Prince, as a result of their quarrel, had an apoplectic appearance when it terminated. The cause of the royal quarrel is believed to have originated in some trifling breach of etiquette.

Upon the arrival of the Queen at the railroad station here her Majesty was met by the Prince of Wales and his suite, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, together with the Lords of the Admiralty, a number of Government officials, members of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons. The Queen, immediately upon alighting from the royal train, was conducted with much pomp and ceremony to the state carriage, which was in waiting for her Majesty, and was then driven to the dockyard as the air rang with heavy cheers and the military bands present played the air of the national anthem, "God Save the Queen." The state equipage bearing the Queen on its way from the railway station to the dockyard was driven between lines of soldiers, sailors, and marines, who presented arms as the royal carriage passed.

All of the vessels in Portsmouth harbor and in the dockyard were alive with bunting, and royal salutes were thundered forth from the war vessels in commission as soon as the arrival of the Queen was made known.

The two war vessels launched with so much ceremony were christened the Royal Arthur and the Royal Sovereign.

Upon her arrival at the dockyard her Majesty was escorted to a richly decorated and brilliantly draped platform, over which the royal standard of England waved in the breeze. The Queen ascended the platform, where she was again received by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburg, and the host of uniformed and ununiformed dignitaries who were present upon the occasion.

A short, solemn religious service followed the ceremony and reception of the Queen, the blessing of the Almighty being asked for the mighty engine of war which was about to be sent gliding into the water. At the conclusion of the religious services the Queen touched a button protruding from a small electric machine which had been placed in front of her Majesty, and the traditional brightly beribboned bottle of champagne, detached by the current from its position over the bows of the Royal Arthur crashed upon the cutwater, and the Queen exclaimed: "I name thee Royal Arthur."

Her Majesty, then pushing a second button, this time an electric bell, the shores, props, etc., holding the Royal Arthur upon land, were knocked out of place and the big ironclad glided smoothly and grandly down the well-soaped ways into the water.

The royal family present and other dignitaries hurried by a short cut through the dockyard to the ways upon which the second mammoth ironclad, the Royal Sovereign, was resting on her ways. The ceremonies already described in connection with the launching of the Royal Arthur were repeated in the case of the Royal Sovereign, and the latter, manned by hundreds of blue jackets and marines, was floated as successfully as the former vessel. Upon leaving Portsmouth her Majesty returned to Windsor Castle.

The only foreign war vessel present was the German warship Oldeburg, the flagship of Admiral Von Der Goltz, who was especially commissioned by the Emperor of Germany to be present at the ceremonies as the representative of Germany's young ruler.

The Royal Arthur is a screw cruiser of 7,700 tons, 12,000 horsepower, and carries twelve guns. Her name was originally the Centaur, which was changed by the Queen's order to Duke of Connaught, and finally, almost at the last moment, by the Queen's command, this name was changed to Royal Arthur. The Royal Sovereign is a screw battleship of 14,150 tons, 10,000 horsepower, and carries fourteen guns.

## MRS. O'SHEA'S PROBATE SUIT.

### Documents Which the Notorious Woman Does Not Care to Produce.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The will of Mrs. Wood, aunt of Mrs. O'Shea, bequeathed to Mrs. O'Shea a large fortune, of which the divorcée expected to take possession, but frequent public allusions to Mr. Parnell's probable interest in the fortune have induced her brothers to bring an action to have the will declared invalid, on the ground that undue influence was used and that the deceased was incapable of making a will. Applications just made relate to documents which Mrs. O'Shea does not want to produce, including diaries of her aunt, which are likely to show Mrs. Wood's mental condition.

[The O'Shea probate suit is this: Mrs. Wood, an aunt of Mrs. O'Shea, died, leaving about £160,000. She had been long in infirm health. Some years ago she made a will—or, rather, to speak more correctly, a will was made for her by a sort of conseil de famille—by which she left £130,000 to Mrs. O'Shea and divided the rest among her nephews and nieces. She then went to live near Mrs. O'Shea, who looked after her. Later on she added a codicil to this will, by which she left all her money to Mrs. O'Shea. The family contests both wills on the ground of incapacity and claims that Mrs. Wood ought to be considered to have died intestate, in which case the money would be equally divided between the nephews and nieces. By a clause in Mr. and Mrs. O'Shea's marriage settlement all moneys inherited by either form part of the settlement, which creates only a life interest to Mr. and Mrs. O'Shea in them, with remainder to the children. In the codicil it is expressly stated that Mrs. Wood's money is not to go into the settlement, but in all probability this would not override the conditions of the settlement. If this be so, the court would have to decide how the life interest is to be divided between Mr. and Mrs. O'Shea, and, as the divorce was pronounced against the lady and the custody of the children is given to the husband, it seems as though Mrs. O'Shea would not personally take much by either will.]

## AN EMBARRASSED EMPRESS.

### Paris Patriots Making It Warm for Frederick's Widow.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—An increased feeling of anxiety lest a sudden disturbance should occur before the Empress Frederick leaves Paris prevails here and is reflected in Berlin. The plan, which was looked upon as settled, by which the French artists were to exhibit products of their art at the Berlin Exhibition has been abandoned. At the reception held yesterday evening by M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Munster, the German Ambassador, threw the whole blame for the unpleasantness arising from the visit of the Empress upon M. Herbette, the French Ambassador at Berlin. This has given rise to a considerable amount of diplomatic correspondence by telegraph and otherwise, the outcome of which, it would seem, is that M. Herbette will most likely be recalled from Berlin, where he will be replaced by some one who will not lead another imperial German visitor into such a political caldron of hot water as that in which the Empress Frederick now finds herself. That the action of the Parisians and the tone of the newspaper press of Paris will be deeply resented in Berlin nobody for an instant doubts, and there are many people who look forward, not without a feeling of apprehension, to the effect that the present "unpleasantness" may have upon the mind of the young and warlike Emperor of Germany.

The bourse is weak, owing to reports that articles unfavorable to France arising from the feeling here over the visit of the Empress Frederick have been printed in the Cologne *Gazette* and other German newspapers.

The ex-Empress Frederick and her daughter, the Princess Marguerite, will leave here at noon tomorrow by express train for Calais. Gen. Duplat, aide-de-camp to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, is in Paris and will accompany her Majesty on her journey. A special steamer is already in Calais harbor awaiting the arrival of the royal travelers.

Ex-Empress Frederick and her daughter visited the Cathedral of Notre Dame, the Cluny Museum, and the Luxumbourg Gardens today. Excited groups gathered in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies this evening discussing the Cologne *Gazette's* article of today and the effect of the rebuff on the imperious nature of the Emperor. In view of the Cologne *Gazette's* reputation for such angry ebullitions the article fails to have the effect it might have had if produced by a more sober journal. The Paris evening papers reprint the article, but none make any comment excepting the *Liberte*, which says that the article will enlighten the Boulangists as to the imprudence of their eccentricities. This reflects the general opinion among moderate men.

M. Deroulede and ten other members of the Patriotic League send a joint letter to the press, in which they say:

> Our object has been achieved. The check to the Prussian is complete and French dignity is saved. The further demonstrations which we judged to be necessary would now only detract from the great spirit of patriotic pride that has just united all Frenchmen. It therefore behooves us to abstain from such demonstration.

In an interview with a representative of the *Gaulois*, M. Deroulede, after repeating the sentiments expressed in the letter to the newspapers, declared that the whole agitation against the Empress Frederick was due to the fact that the Empress abandoned her incognita to receive foreign ambassadors and visit Versailles.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The Cologne *Gazette*, commenting on the conciliatory overtures which Emperor William has made to France, of which the visit of ex-Empress Frederick is regarded as proof, says:

> The French have a right to think of revenge, but they have no right to injure the feelings of the head of this Empire and his mother by insults that could be expected only of scoundrels. The German people feel deeply the outrage upon the person of their Emperor, and they have a right to expect the French people and Government to give ample satisfaction and to wipe out the stain upon the honor of France by energetically calling to order the miserable wretches who have insulted the ex-Empress Frederick.

The *North German Gazette* regrets the fit of ill-humor of the French press and says:

> It is immaterial whether French artists, under the pressure of public opinion, are forced to abandon the idea of exhibiting works in Berlin or not. But it is another thing if at public meetings the grossest insults and vile threats are uttered against the ex-Empress and the public accepts them without a protest.

The *Fremdenblatt* declares that Count von Munster, the German Ambassador at Paris, in a long conference with M. Ribot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave notice that this would be Germany's final attempt to conciliate France.

## PROF. LIEBRICH FURTHER EXPLAINS.

### He Gives the Formula for His Consumption Injection.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—Prof. Liebrich in explaining at the meeting of the Berlin Medical Society at which he described his new method of treating tuberculosis by injections under the skin of a solution of cantharidate of potash already dwelt on the fact that there was no pain or subsidiary disturbing effect and that the improvement was remarkable and rapid. The large doses, said the professor, irritated the kidneys slightly but not alarmingly. Dr. Hermann upon the same occasion spoke in praises of the harmless nature of the new remedy, saying that its effects were easily borne by the patients who had been subjected to its influence.

Dr. Fraenkel also spoke of the meeting and referred to the new remedy's effect. He said it had been noticed that the bacilli were thinner and decreasing in number after injection.

Dr. Guttmann described a case of tuberculosis which was accompanied by inflammation of the eyes and which was notably improving under the new remedy. Finally, Prof. Liebrich, replying to the criticisms which have been made upon the new system of inoculation, made a statement in which he said that it was not a specific against tuberculosis, but he claimed that it acted upon all the diseased tissues having reduced power of resistance by producing serious tranudation.

The professor detailed the prescription for the preparation of the new solution as follows: Two-tenths of a gramme of cantharadine, four-tenths of a gramme of hydrate of potash, or three-tenths of a gramme of hydrate of natron.

"These ingredients," says Prof. Liebrich, "ought to be weighed exactly in a thousand cubic centimeter alimbic, should be diluted with twenty cubic centimeters of water and then warmed in a warm bath until a clear solution is obtained. While the warmth is maintained water should be gradually added until it reaches a mark when the solution becomes cold. Cold water should be added until the whole amounts to exactly one liter."

The Municipal Council today debated the question of the erection of homes for convalescent consumptives. Among the speakers was Prof. Virchow, who declared that the use of Prof. Liebrich's remedy was supported by such good results that there could be no doubt that it was just as efficacious in laryngeal cases as was Prof. Koch's lymph, and perhaps was more efficacious than the lymph.

## MR. HARRINGTON SNUBS MR. HEALY.

### Beginning of the Libel Suit Against the "Insuppressible."

DUBLIN, Feb. 26.—The suit for libel brought by Mr. Timothy Harrington, M. P., against the publisher of the *Insuppressible* was commenced today. Mr. Harrington denied handling the funds received from the United States for the furtherance of the objects of the National League, saying in addition that he had not had charge of the league funds, and that no one was paid unless by a check signed by the treasurer. Mr. Harrington said that the funds received from the United States were forwarded to Dr. Joseph E. Kenny, M. P., and Mr. Alfred Webb, M. P., the joint treasurers of the National League. When he acknowledged the receipt of $5,000 for the benefit of the evicted tenants he merely read Dr. Kenny's report.

On cross-examination Mr. Harrington said that he agreed to the distribution of the American funds among the tenants evicted in the Lold and League days who were permanent pensioners and also among tenants evicted under the plan of campaign. He had not attacked Mr. McCarthy's private character.

Mr. Harrington's answer elicited an observation from Mr. Healy in an undertone. Counsel for Mr. Harrington thereupon complained to the court that Mr. Healy was accusing Mr. Harrington of lying, which complaint caused the latter to exclaim: "Just like Healy, but I have too much respect for myself to compete with such as Healy."

Mr. Healy denied having accused Mr. Harrington of lying, and the matter was dropped.

Dr. Kenny testified as to the amount of money collected in the United States and said that the number of evicted tenants exceeded 12,000, all but 900 of whom were paid out of the evicted tenants' fund.

## WORK IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### Answering Questions and Discussing the New Factory Act.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Sir James Fergusson, Political Secretary of the Foreign Office, in the House of Commons today said that an Egyptian garrison will be maintained at Tokar.

Mr. Balfour said that the bail of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien had been forfeited to the Crown.

Mr. William Henry Smith said the interests of the laboring classes of Ireland would be considered in the formation of the Royal Commission, which is to be appointed to inquire into labor troubles, their causes, and the best means for preventing them.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department, as to the Duke of Bedford's suicide, said that all the proceedings of the inquest were regular. He also moved the second reading of the Factories bill. This is a measure for improving the ventilation of factories and preventing overcrowding, limiting a working day to twelve hours, of which one hour and a half is to be devoted to meals, and giving the inspectors power to call in surgeons to decide on the fitness of children for the work upon which they are engaged. The bill passed its second reading, and was then referred to the Committee on Trades. The debate on the Factories bill was conducted in a temperate manner and with a non-party spirit, most of the speakers regretting the fact that the Government had not adopted the recommendations of the Berlin conference to raise the age at which children should be employed in factories.

## KILLED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

### Merciless Operations of the Rebels in the Battle at Iquique.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 26.—Additional advices received here from Chile state that the bombardment of Iquique by the insurgents was productive of great loss of life and heavy damage to property. When the rebels entered the city they attacked the stores and residences of six of the principal squares and completely wrecked them. The buildings had afforded shelter to a large number of women and children, but the insurgents, heedless of the rules governing civilized warfare, gave them no chance to escape, and pursued their work of destruction regardless of the frantic endeavors of the helpless occupants to seek a place of safety. It is known that 200 women and children perished in the ruins of the sacked buildings. The insurgents seized the custom-house and then pillaged all the principal houses in the city. After Gen. Soto, the commander of the Government forces, had surrended the city the rebel leader landed more troops from their vessels for the purpose of holding the place and dispatched a force into the country with the object of meeting and engaging the Government troops.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

### Rules Adopted for the French Display of Fine Arts.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The delegates of the National Society of Fine Arts, whose exhibition opens here May 15, have decided to admit works of art of all kinds if they are signed and are unique in not being reproduced for purposes of trade. The exhibiters will be treated on the same basis as painters, sculptors, and engravers, and will enjoy the same privileges on becoming members of the society. All the delegates, including MM. Purvis, Chavannex, Courtois, Carolus Duran, Cazin, Roll Gervelc, Carriere, Rixeus Duez, and others, have decided not to send specimens of their work to the Berlin exhibition, but their action will not and cannot be held as binding the other 800 members of the society to any course. Some of them give as their reason for declining taking part in the exhibition the fact that Munich and not Berlin is the art center of Germany.

The proposal that French artists shall participate in the Berlin exhibition may now be said to be dead and buried. M. de Taille, the distinguished military painter, who was the first to entertain the proposal, writes to the papers today acknowledging that he made a mistake and that upon reflection he has come to the conclusion that such a step on the part of his artistic brethren would not be patriotic, and adds that in his opinion they will follow his example and abstain.

### Baptising the Little Pappenheim.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The ceremony of the baptism of the infant daughter of Count and Countess Pappenheim, née Wheeler, which took place today, was quite a society event. Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, and Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister, were the godfathers. The officiating clergymen were Oberpfarrer, Muller, and the Rev. Dr. Owen, of the Anglo-American church. After the ceremony luncheon was served at the Pappenheim residence. Among the guests were Count von Larchenfel, the Bavarian Minister, Gen. von Rauch, and several other officials of high standing. Gen. von Rauch proposed the health of Mrs. Phelps. Mr. Julius Wolff read a poem, and Mr. Phelps spoke for the Emperor and for the President of the United States.

### Monument to John Huss.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VIENNA, Feb. 26.—A great storm was raised in Bohemia in 1889 over the erasure of the name of John Huss from the façade of the new museum at Prague. This was done out of consideration for the feelings of the Catholics. The young Czechs protested at this treatment, and now, at their request, the Municipal Council of Prague proposes to raise a monument to the Reformer on the Ringplatz. The Roman Catholic councilors vigorously opposed this resolution, and Canon Horowsky declared that the erection of such a monument would be an insult to the Catholics. The motion was, however, adopted by 37 votes to 10, but the old Czechs refused to take part in the division.

### Not Enthusiastic About a Navy.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag rejected all the credits asked for by Vice-Admiral Hollman, Secretary of the Navy, for the construction of three ironclads, an armed cruiser, and a dispatch boat. The Secretary, in the course of his speech, declared he never meant to say that Germany ought to rival England and France on the sea. The Admiral was but weakly supported by a minority, and the committee as a whole remained inflexible and unmoved by his arguments.

### Held Responsible for an Old Debt.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Court of Appeals has rendered a decision in the matter of the overdraft on Coutts' bank by the Irish Exhibition several years ago. The affair was a financial failure, and the liability of the overdraft was made the subject of a suit, and it is now declared that the responsibility rests with the Executive Committee, which was composed of Lord Arthur Hill, Justin McCarthy, Mr. Rafferty, Ernest Hart, Lord Leitrim, and Herbert Gladstone.

### An Interesting Antiquity.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, Feb. 26.—An important discovery of an antique tomb has just been made in Vigna Nimva of the Via Salara outside the Salara gate. The grave contains two sepulcher urns. The inscription on one states that it contained the ashes of Ecloge, the nurse of the Emperor Nero, and the other those of Acte, his mistress, but the ashes were conveyed to the St. Paul tomb in the cemetery of the Dimiteary family, in which Nero's ashes are also buried. The inscription adds that Ecloge wished her ashes to lie near his.

### Committed Suicide on the Train.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LILLE, Feb. 26.—On the arrival here at 5 o'clock this evening of the Cologne and London express, which connects with the club train, a young man who had joined the train at Brussels sprang from the car, handed a railway employé a paper on which was written: "Take me to No. 13 Rue Emanuel," jumped back into his compartment, drew a pistol, and shot himself through the temple.

### Indorsed in Spite of the Row.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

DUBLIN, Feb. 26.—Mr. Jeremiah D. Sheeham, M. P. for Kerry (East), and Mr. Kilbride, M. P., arrived at Tralee today for the purpose of forming a branch of the National Federation League. The meeting was broken up by internal dissension, but not before a resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Parnell had been passed.

### Killed Himself in the Theater.

TRIESTE, Feb. 26.—Tuesday night, at the Communal Theater, a man flung himself from the central staircase into the vestibule. His head struck a bronze candelabra, and he died as he reached the floor. The suicide turned out to be an Italian named Leopoldo Cagnoli, the leader of the orchestral society here.

### Boulanger Joined by a Woman.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 26.—A mysterious lady has joined Gen. Boulanger in this city. The Government will expel the General from Belgium if he engages in any political intrigues.

### Suit Against Irish Merchants.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BELFAST, Feb. 26.—Commercial circles are greatly agitated over several actions begun yesterday by the Attorney-General for Ireland, Dodgson Hamilton Madden, Q. C., under the merchandise-marine act against Messrs. Walkington & Son and T. B. Topping & Co., extensive importers and refiners of lard. The charge against them is that they sold foreign lard pretending that it was of home manufacture.

### Loot for British Soldiers.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.—The British forces under the command of Maj. Smyth have captured the stockades of the Tsawbwa of Wuntho, in Upper Burmah, killing twenty-seven of the defenders. The Tsawbwa's palace was set on fire, looted, and finally destroyed. The British loss was thirteen killed or wounded. The Tsawbwa escaped.

### No More Koch Injections.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ODESSA, Feb. 26.—The second death under the Koch treatment has occurred at the City Hospital. The Governors of the institution, following the example of the faculty at Warsaw, have prohibited further injections, and it is stated that the Government is about to issue a general injunction against the new treatment for the present.

### Fonseca Takes the Oath of Office.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 26.—Gen. M. Fonseca took the oath of office as President of Brazil today in the presence of the two Houses of Congress. The President received the individual congratulations of the members and afterwards reviewed the troops.

### Will Be a Welcome Move.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A gigantic trust is mooted to buy up Argentine and other depreciated securities.

### Cable Brevities.

Mr. Fox, M. P., a Healyite money-raiser, sailed for America yesterday.

The King of Norway has accepted the resignation of his Cabinet. Mr. Steen has been asked to form a new Ministry, but has not yet accepted the task.

The Pope has informed the propaganda that he is exceedingly displeased with the last nominations for Bishops made in the United States and sent to Rome for the approval of his Holiness.

The English Labor Commission will probably consist of Lord Derby, Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Dunraven, Cardinal Manning, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir J. E. Gorst, Mr. Morley, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Baumann, Mr. Aird, Mr. Fenwick, and Mr. Burt.

## THE SPRING FLOODS ALONG THE OHIO.

### Storms and Summer Heats Are Reported in the Southwest.

The east-bound Pacific coast storm which was predicted would "cause heavy precipitation along its transcontinental pathway" is making decided easterly progress, with an unusually low barometer (29.20 inches) in its center. Though heavy snows have fallen north of Montana and the Dakotas, the most striking development of the cyclone so far has been the enormous rise of temperature, the maximum being "summer heat" in Kansas, 84° in Texas and 86° in Indian Territory.

This last record is high as was ever observed in Barbados in midsummer. It indicates an exceptional movement of the trade wind system and its counter-currents, which may readily produce severe tornadoes in the Southwest and the Mississippi Valley today and tomorrow.—*New York Herald, Feb. 25.*

New York *Tribune*, Feb. 25: The peril from floods in the Ohio Valley is now great, and is growing more serious. Early in the month heavy rains attended a series of storms which moved from the Texas coast toward New England, or the Lower Lakes, and filled the streams and rivers of all the intervening region almost to overflowing. A new succession of reinforcements, coming now by way of California from the Pacific, has since been supplementing that work. The first of these latter deluge-carriers brought matters to a crisis at Pittsburg last week Tuesday and Wednesday, at Wheeling and Parkersburg a day or so later, and at Cincinnati Saturday night. Then there was a subsidence of the waters in some places, but not to the level existing immediately previous. Another storm passed over the same track and left the vicinity of New York last Sunday morning very early. The accompanying precipitation was exceedingly heavy east of the Mississippi, from the northern edge of the Gulf States up nearly to the lakes. This is sending another surge down the valley, from three to five days behind its predecessor, in some places bringing the flood up to the level reached before. At Cincinnati, with practically no intervening fall, the rise continued Sunday and Monday. A third storm, the one which wrecked a ship near the Golden Gate last Saturday night, is now coming eastward, apparently by the same route; and its behavior during the next two days in the Ohio basin will be watched with interest, if not with anxiety. The persistence of a given type of weather, when once established, justifies in the present instance grave fears.

At many points along the western flank of the Alleghanies, between Southwestern New York and Northeastern Kentucky, from an inch and a half to two inches of rain have fallen in one day, and from two to three in connection with a single storm. The steepness of the slope and the low absorptive power of the soil as compared with the fine farming lands further west tend to a rapid concentration of this torrent in those great watercourses of that region—the Alleghany, Monongahela, Kanawha, and Big Sandy. What the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers catch is carried around and emptied into the Ohio so near Cairo as to count for little except in the Lower Mississippi. Still any large volume of water thus discharged above Cairo must to some extent check the outflow from the Upper Ohio. And the tide which washes Cincinnati and Louisville is also augmented in no small degree by the drainage from Southern Ohio and Indiana. A rise of five or six feet in one day, or ten or twelve feet with a single surge, in this part of the river is not at all unusual; while up at Pittsburg a rise of twenty feet or more has repeatedly occurred in forty-eight hours. No wonder that floods in the Ohio by reason of their size and suddenness are such a terror to dwellers along that mighty stream, and even to people who live between Cairo and the Crescent City.

In the Lower Mississippi at present the water stands at or near what is called the "danger line" in several places. But the Ohio has not risen quite so high as it did last year, although it only comes a foot or two short of that at Cincinnati. And the Red, Arkansas, and White Rivers, which contributed so much to the damage done in Louisiana last April, have not filled to the danger line up to date this season. It is a curious fact that at Memphis last spring the river rose no higher; after the Ohio flood-wave came down than before; at Vicksburg the difference was not over a foot or two, while at New Orleans the Mississippi at its April maximum—16.3 feet above low-water mark on the 3d—was eight inches lower than on March 13, a fortnight before the trouble in the Ohio. But a good deal of water had escaped meantime through crevasses; and, as was the case last year, high winds may make a flood more destructive at one stage than at another that is actually higher. Hence any considerable addition to the contents of the Ohio, especially if the Tennessee, Yazoo, White, Arkansas, and Red Rivers should swell further—the Missouri does not count for much before May or June—would warrant lively apprehension for the safety of property below Cairo.

### It Was a Great Invention.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* tells about a cranky invention of a Western man who thought that horses are worked too hard. It was a carriage that ran on four very high wheels. The driver sat in front and the passengers on each side, like those on an Irish jaunting car. The horse was underneath the affair, and wiggled along with only his head sticking out like a turtle's. The beauty of the arrangement was a four-foot belly-band that went underneath the horse, and when the concern started down hill the driver turned a crank and lifted the horse off the ground, and the whole business, horse and all, rolled on together till a level road was reached, when the crank was again turned, the horse lowered till his feet reached the ground, when business was resumed in the old way. The advantage of the invention was that it enabled the horse to ride down hill; the disadvantage was that it could not foresee and follow the windings of a road. There is no knowing how much might come of it, though, had it not happened that the machine ran off the track one day when going down a winding hill, ran into a gulch, killed the horse, smashed the whole contrivance to pieces, and hurt the man so badly that when he got well he declined to undertake the construction of another.

### Eggs in England.

In 1890 English importation of eggs represented a sum of over £3,000,000. While France and Germany between them sent over 714,000,000 of eggs, England received more than 200,000,000 from Belgium, and nearly 75,000,000 from Russia. From Portugal came 2,000,000, and smaller quantities from Norway and Sweden, Morocco, Italy, Turkey and Egypt. Malta and the Channel Islands also contributed, as even Australia has begun to do, notwithstanding the eggs from thence must be at least six weeks old before they are put on the English markets.

### The Tallest Girl.

Dr. Goropins of the French Academy once made a professional examination of a 12-year-old girl who was 10 feet 4 inches in height. She was probably the tallest woman of her age that ever lived.

## POWER FOR A FEW MEN.

### THREE WORLD'S FAIR OFFICIALS TO BE IN PRACTICAL CONTROL.

President Palmer, Vice-Chairman McKenzie, and Any Other Member of the Board of Control Able to Act Subject Only to the Approval of Any Two of the Absent Members—Officers Can Draw $6 a Day if Salaries Are Cut Off—No Imitation Ship—Other Fair News.

Those magnificent designs for the World's Fair buildings in Jackson Park will be finally passed upon and approved by the Board of Control today. With that done the labor of months will have been completed and the building era will begin. By June 1 the Construction Department estimates that the laying of foundations may commence, and the tangible evidence of a World's Fair will be complete.

The approval of these building plans, it appears, will be the most important business transacted by the Board of Control. No differences between the commission and directory have arisen that require action. There are to be no resignations and no storms. The commission will retain all its vested powers and salaries of the officers of the commission will be adjusted and provided for.

There was a quorum yesterday of the Board of Control owing to the arrival of Judge Lindsay, and the action of Congress was taken under consideration. Beyond the general policy of standing by the Fair the future line of action was not indicated.

"But we are not at the last ditch yet," said Commissioner Massey, "though we do not intend to say too much at present."

There is little doubt, it is claimed, that there are flaws in the Senate amendment to the Appropriation bill wherein is sought to amend legislation, and the final disposition of the bill will be awaited before it can be determined just what shift in salaries will be made. No one around headquarters yesterday doubted, though, that all would come out well.

"There will be found a way of retaining and paying these officers," said President Gage.

The same sentiment was expressed by Vice-President Bryan, and these two officers are connected with a corporation which controls $10,000,000. Just how the adjustment was to be effected was not explained, but in the minds of all there was a certainty that it would come about.

Another overlooked fact was that each officer or member of the National Commission or Board of Lady Managers is entitled to $6 per day while engaged in the business of the Commission or Board of Lady Managers. The officers who serve continuously would receive at least about $2,000. Owing to this fact Miss Couzins, if not recognized as an officer, will receive a modest stipend which may be suitably augmented.

After approving all the appointments made by Director-General Davis the Board of Control adopted a set of by-laws which show that the Board is to be the commission except in cases where the act of Congress requires the action of the commission or a majority of the Commissioners. One of the notable features of the by-laws is in Art. 2, which relates to a quorum and which further concentrates the power in President Palmer, Vice-Chairman McKenzie, and one other member. Consent of the necessary quorum of five may be secured by correspondence. The following is Art. 2:

> A quorum for the final transaction of business shall consist of not less than a majority of the members, but the President or Vice-President of the board, with any two members thereof, may, at any time, take and consider any matter, and having arrived at a conclusion thereon may communicate the result thereof to the other members of the board, and if any two of them shall express their concurrence in writing such action shall be deemed to be final and conclusive.
>
> Meetings of the board shall be held from time to time whenever there shall be business requiring its action, and such meetings shall be convened on ten days' notice by the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President, either of their own motion respectively or whenever requested in writing by any three members of the board other than the President or Vice-President; provided, that when in the judgment of the President or Vice-President the exigency be such as to require a convention of the board on shorter notice a call shall issue on any notice they may deem sufficient.

Messrs. Burnham and Gookins appeared before the board with a scheme for the use of the Lake-Front, which was accorded respectful attention but not acted upon. Messrs. Burnham and Gookins still think that for the good of the Fair the Art Palace and a number of wayside attractions should be located upon the Lake-Front. In their opinion, also, the Illinois Central tracks should be removed.

## AFTER DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

### Suits Will Be Begun at Once—Grounds and Buildings Committee Meeting.

"Pay up or be sued, and pay up quick," is the motto which Treasurer Seeberger has adopted with reference to delinquent stock subscribers. Attorneys Matz & Fisher have been retained to look after the delinquents, and yesterday morning they were sorting out a list of 100 on which to begin. A regular plan of campaign is being mapped out. The one-share delinquents, of whom there are about 6,000, and all others whose stock is less than $200 will be sued in Justice Courts and the rest in the Circuit or Superior Court, according to which offer the greatest possibilities for dispatch.

"Even those suits which are brought in courts of record," said Mr. Seeberger, "will be reached and disposed of in a twinkling, as they will go on the short cause calendar, which is called every Monday. The long and short of it is that these delinquents have got to pay up, and to do so at once. If they delay it much longer they will have to pay costs of court also, which will amount to more than subscriptions."

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings met yesterday and, among other things, discussed the propriety of letting out as a special privilege the contract for building and maintaining the railroad loop in Jackson Park, over which Engineer Gottlieb has been for some time figuring. The estimates of the cost of the work have been gradually reduced from $1,500,000 to about $600,000. If sold as a privilege the buyer would construct the tracks and charge the railroads for their use. The directory would thus avoid the expenditure of its own capital.

## DON'T WANT AN IMITATION.

### Ex-Naval Officers Protest Against a Plan for an Exhibit.

Copies of the following protest against the exhibition of an imitation battleship signed by fifteen ex-naval officers have been sent to the President of the United States, the Committee on Naval Affairs of the United States Senate, the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, the officers and members of the World's Columbian Commission:

> CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 23.—To the Committee on Naval Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.—Gentlemen: The undersigned property-owners and residents of the City of Chicago, who formerly served as officers in the United States navy, and who still take an active interest in the welfare of the naval service, respectfully represent that they understand that it is proposed to construct with brick and mortar an imitation of a warship, with guns made of cement, etc., as an exhibit at the time of the World's Fair here in 1893.
>
> In view of the fact that our navy, once so powerful, has been so far eclipsed in strength and numerical force by many other nations, so that foreign, and even our own, periodicals are now disposed to speak slightingly of our navy, we respectfully suggest that the deliberate construction and exhibition of a sham ship built of such inappropriate materials upon such an occasion will be sure to invite the ridicule of those familiar with the powerful naval establishments of other less powerful nations, and who are already disposed to comment unfavorably upon our present naval force. And we therefore respectfully ask that the proper measures be at once adopted to prevent such a humiliation to our navy and the Nation, and instead thereof that the funds be used in constructing a steel vessel of modern character to replace the old worn-out and obsolete steamer Michigan, which in its dilapidated condition and antiquated type will be an additional cause for ridicule at the expense of our Government if it is seen here at the time of the World's Fair, as it probably would be. Such a new steel vessel might be a most creditable part of the Government exhibit and would be of permanent value and use after the exhibition closed.

## FOR A MISSIONARY EXHIBIT.

### William G. Douglass of Baltimore Has Some Interesting Plans.

William G. Douglass of Baltimore is preparing a missionary exhibit for the Exposition which promises to bring here a great aggregation of heathen gods, idols, art work, industries, customs, etc., from different parts of the world where missionaries are engaged. Speaking of the display, Mr. Douglass said:

> It would be to exhibit the world's missions of all denominations and other interesting matters, home and foreign; to exhibit the idols of the world by plaster casts, photographs, etc.; the work of missionary publishing houses; the work of the medical missionaries; art work of the industrial schools of mission stations; photographs of mission stations and of missionaries, etc. There would be the Peruvian idols, idols of New Zealand, the headache idol of Alaska, the gods of India and China, scenes of Indian worship, Brahmanism, Buddhism, ancestral Chinese worship, and other illustrations of the thousand ramifications of mission work; the work of city missions, with large photographs of the little waifs saved from the streets, and the work of societies and orders in the field of missions, and many other things of interest to all.
>
> The missionary work of women, including that of the city missions, the Catholic Sisters of Mercy, the King's Daughters, and similar organizations, the foreign and domestic societies' mode of work, the deaconesses, and Episcopal sisterhoods' work would be represented. Here, too, could be represented the non-denominational work of the Hebrew Daughters, who carry out the law of love to God and man. The work of women in the harems of Turkey and the zenenas of India and China can be illustrated. Statistics showing how missions aid a world-wide growth of the spirit of civil and religious liberty can be exhibited.

## AT WORK WITH THE COMMITTEES.

### Mrs. Potter Palmer Hopes for More Generous Treatment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Mrs. Potter Palmer and her associates are doing earnest work for the World's Fair. This morning they got a hearing before the subcommittee of the House Appropriation Committee, which will have to make the fight in conference for retaining the House provisions in the Sundry Civil bill. They explained to the subcommittee how fairly and generously the Lady Board of Managers has been treated by the Exposition. In the interest of the good feeling which prevailed they hoped Congress would do nothing to discourage these harmonious relations. They wanted the National Commission treated liberally, so whatever is done for the lady managers would not be at the expense of the commission. Mrs. Palmer was assured that the members of the House Committee would stand by their original actions. Though the members of the Senate Appropriation Committee are head over heels with business the subcommittee this evening also gave a hearing. Mrs. Palmer made the same point before it that had been made before the House. The friendly feeling shown toward the lady managers in the debate in the Senate led her to believe that when the matter came up in conference the differences might be adjusted on a basis which would not embarras the Fair. She made a strong plea for a more liberal policy than the Senate had pursued. The Senators on the subcommittee intimated that they would probably not seriously oppose an increase in the amount as it passed the Senate, but they did not show much of a disposition to recede from the stand they had taken that the appropriation should be a lump one without designation of particular purposes. But Mrs. Palmer is not without hope that in the end the Senate conferrees will yield.

## ILLINOIS LIVE STOCK EXHIBIT.

### The Legislature Asked to Make a Liberal Appropriation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The live stock breeders of the State are taking a lively interest in the Illinois exhibit to be made at the World's Fair and will ask the Legislature to make such provision for a display at Chicago as will insure one that will creditably represent the breeding establishments that have made Illinois famous for the high grade of its farm animals. At a meeting of live stock men held here today a resolution was adopted asking the Legislature to appropriate $50,000, to be awarded as cash prizes for the best specimens of the recognized pure breeds of farm animals of public record owned by citizens of this State and exhibited at the World's Fair. A bill making such an appropriation was drawn up, and Senator Caldwell and Representative Lyman of this county were requested to introduce it. This bill provides for the appropriation of $50,000 for the purpose indicated, to be expended by the State Board of Agriculture, and directs the board to apportion the prizes as follows: To breeding rings for horses, 42 per cent; to breeding rings for cattle, 25 per cent; to breeding rings for swine, 15 per cent; to breeding rings for sheep, 12 per cent; and for standard varieties of poultry and pet stock, 6 per cent.

### Asking for More Money.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin World's Fair Commissioners issued a circular today stating at length the necessity of an appropriation of $150,000 to suitably provide for the State's representation at Chicago. They express the hope that the State may retrieve itself for its meager exhibit at the Centennial Exposition in 1876.

### Exposition Notes.

McArthur Bros. had about 250 men at work in Jackson Park yesterday. There was no disturbance.

The Water Palace people will be given a hearing today before the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. Its projectors say they have in sight the $500,000 necessary for its construction.

Still another scheme for a Japanese exhibit was presented to the Committee on Grounds and Buildings yesterday. This contemplates a Japanese village and the exhibition of the quaint, curious, and costly wares of that country.

R. Lee France, a member of the Chicago Camp of United Confederate Veterans, called at headquarters yesterday to urge the desirability of a grand reunion of ex-Confederate veterans in Chicago in October, 1892, at which time it is also proposed to dedicate a monument to the memory of the 6,000 Confederate dead buried in Oakwoods Cemetery.

At a special meeting of the Local Committee on Ceremonies this afternoon there will be a consideration of the propriety of giving Prof. Tomlins official authority to proceed with his labors in the preparation of a children's chorus. The suggestion of the Adjutant-General of New Jersey that a conference of military officers be held in Chicago during the present year will also be considered.

## SWINDLING SCHEME OF A POSTMASTER.

### A Georgia Man Uses His Position to Defraud Business Firms.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—After twenty years of continued swindling, by which he has managed to defraud firms in Georgia and other States out of amounts aggregating $50,000, A. J. Dickson of Mershon, in Pierce County, has come to grief. He is now on trial in the United States court here for using the mails for fraudulent purposes. According to the testimony he would send for a small bill of goods and refer to a fictitious firm at Mershon, where he served as Postmaster. When the letters of inquiry came he would answer them, giving himself a first-class business rating. The first bill he would pay as a bait. Then he would order a large lot of goods, for which the pay never came.

### "Don't Pass Around the Hat."

Not long before the death of Gen. Sherman, he expressed himself freely to his old friend, George W. Childs of this city, about his funeral, his grave, and his monument. He wanted a military funeral becoming his rank, but he said with emphasis common to the brave, blunt old soldier—"Don't pass the hat around for me when I am dead."

Gen. Sherman was sickened by the spasmodic but ever ineffectual efforts to erect a monument over the remains of Grant; he revolted at the speculative pomp displayed at the funeral of his chief, and he freely expressed himself against making a show of his body and then putting it away on the Hudson or some other advertising lot to take case of itself.

These ideas are made mandatory in his will, as just made known by Lieut. Thackara, his son-in-law, of this city. The will defines the monument to be erected over his grave to be paid for by his estate, and it prescribes its cost and the exact letters to be on on it—viz.: the simple date of his birth and death, his army rank, with the words "True and Honest" added.

The veteran hero of the March to the Sea was as sensible in death as he was in life, and his request, "Don't pass the hat around for me when I am dead," will be respected by all.—*Philadelphia Times.*

### Not Needed.

"Do you keep burglar-alarms here?" she asked of the owner of the shop.

"Yes'm."

"Are they sure to go off?"

"They are."

"Kill the burglar every time?"

"Why, no. A burglar-alarm is not expected to kill a burglar."

"What, then?"

"To alarm the household."

"O! that's it! Well, our household has been alarmed every single night for the last twenty-seven years, and I can't see that we really need a burglar-alarm. Sorry to have taken up your time, but you really ought to make them kill the burglar."—*Detroit Free Press.*

### Lee's War Horse.

Lucy Long, a little sorrel mare ridden in many battles by Gen. Robert E. Lee, is still living in the South and in good health, safe from the infirmities common to extreme old age.

## SHE MET OPHELIA'S FATE

### THE SENSATIONAL SUICIDE OF A MILWAUKEE YOUNG LADY.

Miss Gertrude Hickcox, One of the Most Popular Young Women in the Cream City, Drowns Herself in Lake Michigan—Left a Letter Containing a Pathetic Reference to a Life of Trouble—Was It a Love Affair?—Plum for a Chicago Architect.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The body of Miss Gertrude Hickcox, one of the leaders in society and one of the most popular young ladies in Milwaukee, was taken from the lake shortly before noon today. It is a case of suicide which has created the biggest sensation Milwaukee has had in a long time, owing to the prominence of the young woman. Rumors of a sensational nature in connection with the causes for her suicide have been in circulation all afternoon, but thus far they lack confirmation, while her relations believe it to be a case of mental aberration, resulting from an attack of la grippe last winter from the effects of which they say she never had fully recovered. In a letter left to her mother Miss Hickcox refers to a life of trouble, and in the same letter mentions that "Walter" had proposed at last, but that she had refused him. The "Walter" referred to is Walter A. Fitch, a son of the late banker, W. G. Fitch, and a prominent young member of the Board of Trade. Miss Hickcox was 23 years of age. Her father, the late James Hickcox, was a leading lawyer of Milwaukee in his day, and was associated in business with James G. Jenkins, now Judge of the United States District Court. The Hickcox family was always prominent in society. Mr. Hickcox died some years ago, leaving his family, consisting of his wife, daughter, and a young son, in rather poor circumstances. Miss Gertrude shortly after her father's death accepted the position of cashier in the Wisconsin Telephone company's office, and had been helping ever since in the support of the family.

### Her Last Letter.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock Wednesday morning Miss Hickcox left the family apartments in the Juneau flats on Wisconsin street. During the forenoon Mrs. Hickcox, happening into her daughter's room, found a letter addressed to her from her daughter. As she opened it and began to read its contents she was startled. It was dated the day before and presumably had been written the evening previous. In it she told of being tired of life and that she was going to kill herself. She said her mother could say she died of heart-disease and that nobody but herself would know differently. She said she knew she was doing wrong in ending her life, but could not help it. Then she referred to a life of trouble, but was no more definite. Continuing, the letter said:

> Walter has proposed at last, but I have refused him. I have also written Walter a letter and hope he will get it.

In conclusion she said when dead she wished to be dressed in white crêpe and that certain jewels might be buried with her.

On reading the letter Mrs. Hickcox at once made inquiry at the telephone office and was informed that her daughter had not been there since Tuesday afternoon. A number of friends were summoned to the house, and as they read the letter they concluded from the fact it had been written the night before that Miss Hickcox had intended to end her life the same night and abandoned the attempt. Then Mrs. Hickcox remembered that in the morning she had noticed Gertrude's face was somewhat blistered about the nose, but she paid no particular attention to it at the time. She had also noticed her daughter, before leaving the house, open a window and throw something out. This was a possible clew to the friends, and a search developed a small bottle partly filled with chloroform. This satisfied all that Gertrude had tried to kill herself during the night by inhaling chloroform, but that the attempt was not successful. The police were consulted, and all afternoon yesterday detectives continued the search without a clew. When Miss Hickcox failed to return home last night Mrs. Hickcox became nearly heart-broken and friends remained with her all night.

### Found in the Lake.

This forenoon Detectives Hannifin and Hansen began a search along the lake shore. While walking on the breakwater near the Northwestern Depot they noticed a dark object at the bottom of the lake. Securing a boat they pulled to the spot, when Hannifin, with a pike pole, brought the dark object to the surface. It was the body of Miss Hickcox. The face was somewhat discolored. She was dressed just as she had left the house, except that her hat was missing. The body was taken to an undertaker's, where it was viewed by Coroner Leich. The Coroner thought no jury inquest necessary, but began a personal investigation late this afternoon.

The fact that the young lady has taken her own life causes her friends to say that she could not have been in her own mind. It is said that one day this week she asked one of her associates in the office if she were to die suddenly could she depend upon them to drape her chair, indicating that her mind was occupied with thoughts of self-destruction. The sensational rumors in circulation this afternoon in connection with the causes for the suicide are of such a nature that they cannot be printed unless verified, and this the Coroner has not done as yet. Walter Fitch, the young man to whom Miss Hickcox referred to in her letter to her mother, remained at home all day after the discovery of the body and is said to be very much affected over the occurrence. Mr. Fitch had been paying very marked attentions to Miss Hickcox for a long time and a rumor that they were engaged had been whispered about in society circles for some time. Mr. Fitch was seen in the post-office talking with Miss Hickcox about 6 o'clock Tuesday evening and she is reported to have been crying at the time. He afterwards walked as far as her home with her. When a reporter called at the Fitch residence this evening to learn about the letter sent him by Miss Hickcox he declined to be seen, his message being that he had nothing whatever to say.

Miss Hickcox was beloved by as large a circle of friends as any young lady in Milwaukee. She was of such a lively disposition that no social event of prominence was complete without her. Her more humble position in life was no drawback to her society, for everywhere she received a most cordial welcome. On several occasions in the last few years she has appeared as bridemaid at some of the more fashionable weddings in the city, and frequently to be seen of an afternoon in front of the telephone office was the carriage with some of her lady companions waiting to take her for a drive.

### Architect Beman's Plans Accepted.

Of seven plans submitted for Capt. Probst's new business block those of S. S. Beman, the Chicago architect, have been accepted. The new block will occupy the site of the present Ludington Block at the northwest corner of Wisconsin and East Water streets, with a frontage on Wisconsin street extending from East Water street to the river and a depth of sixty feet. It will be ten stories high, the first two stories to be constructed of granite and the remainder of brick and terra cotta. There will be a saloon in the basement, and stores in the first block. The entire second floor will be occupied by the Merchants' Exchange Bank, and the upper floors as offices. The cost of the building will be about $350,000.

Col. W. D. Stanley, whose appointment as United States Consul to Pictou, N. S., was announced today, is a resident of Milwaukee. For many years he was at the head of the firm of Stanley & Camp, one of the largest jewelry houses, and ranked high among business-men. Of late years he has been assisting William H. Bradley in the management of the latter's extensive lumber business. He was Colonel on the Governor's staff for several years and at one time made an unsuccessful attempt to secure the Republican nomination for State Treasurer. He served in the State Senate six years ago and was the only member of the Milwaukee delegation at that time who supported Mr. Spooner for the Senate.

### Military Surgeons Organize.

The surgeons of the Wisconsin National Guard met in Milwaukee today by invitation of Surgeon-General Senn. After luncheon at Dr. Senn's residence the surgeons were taken to Passavant Hospital, where Dr. Senn held a clinic until 2 o'clock. Then they visited the Soldiers' Home, where was organized the Association of Military Surgeons, with Dr. Senn as President. From the home the members were taken to the county hospital, where several operations were performed. This evening the new association held a banquet at the Republican House, at which Adjutant-General Doe, Col. King, Maj. Auer, Col. Falk, and other military men were present.

# TIED FOR FIRST PLACE.

## IVES AND CARTER NECK AND NECK IN THE BILLIARD TOURNEY.

### Results of Yesterday's Games—Ex-President Thurman of the American Association Turns Over the Books to a Committee at Columbus—Details of a Battle with Dumbbells—Anson on the Situation at Cincinnati—General Turf and Sporting News.

The balk-line tournament for the short-stop championship will end tonight with a game between Carter and Ives, who are tied for first prize. This afternoon Maggioli and Shaw and Catton and McLaughlin will play.

Ives and Carter will take first and second money. The other moneys will depend largely on this afternoon's games. Carter by virtue of his defeat of McLaughlin last night became tied with Ives for first place, neither having lost a game. The averages were poor and the play slow. Miscues were largely instrumental in bringing about this result. Some one must have put soap in the chalk or something of the kind, for miscue after miscue was made by each player. But for the closeness of the score the game would have been uninteresting. McLaughlin won the bank, chose the black ball, and made three. Carter followed with eleven. Little was done until the ninth inning, when Carter made fifty-nine. He continued to increase his lead and soon had a commanding advantage. McLaughlin was not discouraged. In his seventeenth inning he got the balls and gave a remarkable exhibition of open table play. When he passed the hundred mark the crowd began to become interested in his effort to beat Carter and Ives' high run of 116. Each succeeding effort was cheered, and it looked as though the effort would be successful. After making 109, however, McLaughlin fell down on a follow shot for position.

The wind-up of the game was most exciting. McLaughlin made a plucky finish and the call at the end of the thirty-sixth inning was: Carter, 389; McLaughlin, 379. It looked as though McLaughlin would win, but he could not quite reach, and Carter ran out in the thirty-eighth with nine. The score:

Carter—11, 10, 0, 0, 0, 1, 28, 0, 59, 1, 2, 5, 1, 2, 10, 5, 8, 29, 0, 45, 2, 36, 21, 1, 0, 27, 0, 15, 15, 0, 3, 40, 1, 0, 11, 0, 2, 9. Total, 400. Best runs, 59, 45, 40. Average, 10 28-38.

McLaughlin—3, 2, 11, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 16, 0, 0, 6, 0, 0, 0, 109, 7, 13, 22, 6, 5, 0, 9, 53, 0, 2, 3, 29, 0, 4, 10, 26, 2, 3, 36, 1, 7. Total, 387. Best runs, 109, 53. Average, 10 7-38.

The first afternoon game was between Ives and Capron. As expected the former had an easy victory. He made seventy in his second inning, placing the result of the game past all doubt. In the eighth inning he started out for a brilliant break, and missed only after reaching the century mark. He followed this with runs of forty-four and ninety-six, running the game out in the fifteenth inning, with an average of twenty-five. Capron scored but 111 points. The score:

Ives—0, 70, 0, 11, 0, 0, 0, 100, 0, 44, 96, 1, 0, 25, 45, 8. Total, 400. Best runs, 100, 96. Average, 25.

Capron—2, 7, 1, 0, 5, 9, 2, 38, 8, 7, 1, 27, 1, 2, 1. Total, 111. Best runs, 38, 27. Average, 7 6-15.

The second game was between Catton and Maggioli, and it proved to be the worst game of the tournament. Both men were in miserable form, and the game was the poorest played of any in the tournament. Catton fell down to an average under five and Maggioli did little better. The score:

Maggioli—0, 6, 9, 0, 0, 8, 39, 1, 0, 2, 1, 8, 3, 4, 5, 4, 0, 12, 2, 1, 11, 4, 3, 1, 7, 3, 0, 16, 4, 9, 8, 1, 4, 5, 33, 2, 3, 10, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 20, 0, 16, 7, 21, 1, 4, 7, 2, 5, 27, 8, 2, 0, 2, Total, 400. Best runs, 33, 39. Average, 6 52-58.

Catton—12, 2, 0, 0, 4, 0, 1, 0, 2, 4, 18, 1, 4, 3, 3, 0, 14, 0, 0, 21, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0, 16, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 25, 1, 10, 9, 0, 1, 17, 3, 11, 1, 0, 18, 3, 0, 1, 1, 6, 12, 19, 6, 11, 2. Total, 272. Best runs, 25, 19. Average, 4 44-57.

## TURNED OVER THE BOOKS.

### Ex-President Thurman Surrenders the Association's Property.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The American Association began the groundwork for its war against the National League here today. The gentlemen present were Chris Von der Ahe and George Munson, St. Louis; Edwin Sutherland, Washington, D. C.; Frank J. Elliott, Philadelphia. President Kramer and ex-President Phelps wired they could not possibly be present, but would back the association in any action it might take. Al Johnson passed through the city en route from Cleveland to Cincinnati and was met at the union station by Vice President Lazarus and Messrs. Von der Ahe and Elliott. Johnson said he would at once arrange his Cincinnati team, and produced the contracts signed by Reilly, McPhee, and Holliday, at the same time saying that he would at once begin proceedings against these players if they persisted in remaining with the league. Johnson complained bitterly of the action of the Cincinnati jumpers and said he thought when such men as Reilly and McPhee repudiated their agreements it was time to retire from baseball.

At 3 o'clock ex-President Thurman was communicated with and a meeting was arranged. Messrs. Von der Ahe, Elliott, Sutherland, and Munson at once proceeded to the office of Mr. Thurman, where the work of transfering the property took place. There was considerable feeling among the gentlemen, but no outburst of anger. Tonight the committee met and began revising the constitution. Considerable progress was made and tomorrow the gentlemen will go to Cincinnati and submit the instrument to President Kramer and General Counsel Phelps for their approval. Concerning the line of action to be pursued by the association interviews with all the delegates show that no deviation will be made from the determination reached at New York, that no attempt will be made to secure the services of players already under contract to league clubs. The business of contract-breaking will left to the league. Neither will there be any raid made upon the Western Association as has been published in some quarters.

## CINCINNATI IS ALL RIGHT.

### Anson Says the Association Will Put No Club in the Queen City.

Capt. Anson returned from Cincinnati yesterday in high feather over the success of his mission there. He succeeded in signing Holliday, McPhee, Reilly, and Mar for the league club and says that he will get all the players of the old club. He talked with a number of people and found them in every instance in favor of league ball. The players favor the league and declare that they will never play in an association club. As to the contracts with Johnson, Anson has no fear. They call for the players to join only a Players' League club. As the Players' League is defunct the contracts will not hold. The association will not attempt to put a club in Porkopolis now, Anson thinks, as it has no players and no grounds. The old man says that while he has not secured the grounds there he knows that the association people have not.

When asked in regard to the story that he would go to Cincinnati to play Anson said:

"I was asked there what my intentions were and I answered that if the situation became complicated I would go there myself. I said nothing about playing there," and the old man laughed heartily. He says he will be at first base here next season as usual.

### Secretary Young's Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—Secretary Young of the National Base-Ball League has issued the following notice:

Contracts for 1891—With Cincinnati: J. A. McPhee, J. C. Reilly, J. W. Holliday, and Charles Marr. With Pittsburg: Harry Staley and F. H. Carroll. With Philadelphia: William Shindle and E. J. Delahanty. With Chicago: James Ryan. With Milwaukee: A. E. Albert. With Cleveland: Frank Knauss. With Kansas City: William Wilson and W. W. Carpenter.

Terms accepted—By Milwaukee: Fred C. Smith. By Lincoln: L. G. Twitchell and Jesse Burkett.

Released—By Cleveland: R. J. Gilks. By Denver: A. Park Wilson.

### Reilly Signs with Pittsburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Third-baseman Reilly, who was supposed to have signed with the Columbus club for this year, put his name to a Pittsburg league club contract today. Manager Randall of the Lebanon club, who went to Princeton and secured Reilly's contract for Pittsburg, says that Reilly's contract with Columbus was not binding, since the advance money promised the player had failed to arrive within the specified time.

### May Not Go South at all.

It is probable that the local club will abandon its proposed trip to the South. Jim Hart has been trying for a week to secure hotel accommodations for the club at St. Augustine, Fla., during March, but has been unable to secure them as yet. The Hot Springs grounds are in fine shape and might be utilized. If arrangement cannot be made within the next few days the Southern trip will be abandoned and the preliminary work taken at home.

### Players for Minneapolis.

The local club yesterday gave Del Darling his unconditional release. Del was not needed and it was thought best to let him go while he had a chance to secure a good berth. All the league clubs have raised claim to him and he has accepted the terms of Minneapolis. Billy Harrington has been after Darling for some time and has finally secured him. He is after one of the pitchers of the local club.

### To Form a Wisconsin League.

RACINE, Wis., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Delegates from Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Marinette, Oconto, and Janesville will attend a meeting of the Wisconsin Base-Ball League tomorrow. A league schedule will be arranged and other matter pertaining to the formation of the league discussed.

## THEY FOUGHT WITH DUMBBELLS.

### A Novel Battle Between Sports in New Zealand.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The following letter was received today from John M. Walker of Dunedin, New Zealand, containing the report of how Billy Nash, a bookmaker, and Jack Hatton fought with four-pound dumbbells:

A fight occurred yesterday between Jack Hatton and William Nash. The cause was a barmaid named Julia West. After a rough-and-tumble in the barroom they agreed to fight it out with four-pound dumbbells, and they fought it in an old billiard-room. Nash scored first blood with a paste on the brow and Hatton went mad and rushed in with his head down. Nash's four-pound bell next fell on the back of his neck and started a cog-wheel, for Hatton fell like a ton of pig-iron. His head is alive yet, but all the rest of him is as dead as Queen Anne and the doctors can't start him. His head knows all about it, but his body forgets everything and might have belonged to Pontius Pilate for all it knows now. These are facts.

### Burns Won on a Foul.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The wrestling match tonight between Comstock and "Farmer" Burns was awarded to Burns by the referee on a foul in the last fall. Burns won the first and fourth falls and Comstock and second and third. In the last Comstock had a strangling hold on Burns which was declared foul. Comstock was in poor condition, not having eaten anything all day, and in the third round took sick at the stomach. He is anxious to meet Burns again, and believes he can defeat him.

### Preliminary Bouts Tonight.

The preliminary trials in boxing, wrestling, and club-swinging contests to be given under the auspices of the Chicago Pleasure and Athletic Club will be held tonight at No. 106 East Randolph street. The entry list includes the best men in the West in their class. The judges will be Thomas Barrett, Prof. H. H. Everett, Prof. Silvers; referee of wrestling, Frank Whitmore; timekeeper, Bill Richards.

### It Lasted Thirteen Rounds.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Last night a thirteen-round prize fight took place in the Town Hall at New Richmond, a small town ten miles northwest of here, between Friday Clark of this city and Elisha Westfall, a middleweight from Chicago. The fight lasted for thirteen rounds, when Clark gave Westfall a blow in the neck which knocked him out.

### An Offer from Australia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The following cable was received today from Melbourne, Australia: "The Melbourne Athletic Club has offered to put up a purse of £1,000 for Joe McAuliffe of San Francisco and Joe Goddard, the Champion of the Barrier, to fight for."

### Results at Guttenberg.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—[Special.]—A pretty program was presented at Guttenberg (N. J.) today, but it was spoiled by the rain. A heavy downpour of rain put the track in bad shape, and as the horses ran over it they kicked up showers and sprays of muddy water. Summaries follow:

First race, seven furlongs—Ill-Spent won, Royalist second, Katrina third. Time, 1:37¼.

Second race, five and one-half furlongs—Insight won, Gracie M. second, Lillie B. third. Time, 1:11¾.

Third race, six furlongs—Lemon won, Fernwood, second, Peril third. Time, 1:20¾.

Fourth race, one mile—Rancocas won, Glenmound second, Salvini third. Time, 1:50¾.

Fifth race, five and one-half furlongs—Glitter II. won, Servia second, Ruth third. Time, 1:13½.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—John Jay S. won, Facial B. second, Defaulter third. Time, 1:37.

### Results at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 26.—Windy weather made it somewhat unpleasant today, but the lumpy track was considerably improved. The summaries:

First race, selling, half a mile—Palmyra won, May Star second, Vivian third. Time, 53½.

Second race, selling, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Surprise won, Minnie Walker second, Maud third. Time, 59½.

Third race, selling, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Robin won, Sullross second, Hardee third. Time, 1:13.

Fourth race, handicap, six furlongs—Gilford won, Dakota second, Eugenie third. Time, 1:20.

### Suit Over the Fashion Farm.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The suit to set aside the conveyance of the Fashion Stud Farm, near Trenton, by Henry M. Smith, the New York broker, to his wife, was heard by Vice-Chancellor Pitney in Jersey City today. The plaintiff, Adamson R. McCandless of New York, holds a judgment for $1,000,000 against Mr. Smith, who was once a partner of Jay Gould. Mr. Smith lost heavily on "Black Friday." The plaintiff alleges that the conveyance was fraudulent. The defendant denies the charge.

### To Build a New Track at Decatur.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The horsemen of this place formed a driving park association tonight and will build a half-mile track.

### The Syracuse Pool Tournament.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—In the National pool tournament today Kuntzch defeated Saborido in the first series by a score of 150 to 117. Luddington and Ware were the contestants in the second series. Score: Ward, 150; Luddington, 124. Sherman proved himself no mean rival for De Oro in the third series. He kept the scores close together through more than half of the game and made the Cuban play his best. Score: De Oro, 150; Sherman, 112. Clearwater easily defeated Struwe in the fourth series. Score: Clearwater, 150; Struwe, 80.

### General Sporting Notes.

Ollie Beard has been signed and Tommy released by Louisville.

The benefit for Billy O'Brien's widow in New York netted $2,000.

Jack McAuliffe does not believe Fitzsimmons can stop him in four rounds.

Ed Hengle and Sandy McDermott, the umpires, have signed with the Northern Pacific League.

George Gore has received $400 advance money from New York and has given up his saloon in New York.

B. W. M.: In high five if a player has no points to his credit and fails to make the number he bid he goes "into the hole" for the amount he bid.

Ed Smith, the Denver pugilist, is in Pittsburg training Pat Farrell. He will issue a challenge to Jim Hall, claiming that he can fight as a middleweight.

A. A. Kitzmiller of Lexington has sold to C. M. Buck of Stillwater, Minn., the bay colt Wilkes Mont, 2 years, by Ellerslie Wilkes, dam by Piermont, for $1,500.

A Subscriber: Joe Donoghue of Newburg, N. Y., an amateur, holds most of the skating records for long distances. G. D. Phillips holds many of the short-distance records. Donoghue is, probably, the fastest all-round man in the world at present.

In the pool tournament at the White Elephant last night E. Day defeated W. R. Jeffries by a score of 100 to 59 in twelve racks and G. Carter won from H. Day. Score: Carter 100, Day 91, in fourteen racks. Tonight D. Jones will play C. G. Parker and G. Gale plays G. Gellert.

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S BEDSTEAD.

### An Interesting Relic Discovered at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—A critical period in the history of this country is recalled by the discovery of the old-fashioned French bedstead on which Abraham Lincoln slept during his entire occupancy of the White House, and on which his body was laid when brought from Mr. Peterson's house, opposite the old Ford Theater on Tenth street, after the assassination. Mrs. M. M. Magruder of No. 735 Thirteenth street is in possession of the bedstead and prizes it very highly. The same bedstead was used during the Administration of Gen. Grant and a portion of that of Mr. Hayes. It was stored in the attic of the White House, and in the early part of President Arthur's term was purchased by Mr. Magruder, who was employed at the White House as a carpenter, at the general sale of furniture. It has been identified by several of the employés who were at the White House during the periods mentioned, and particularly by the colored man who made the beds, by Mrs. Lincoln's messenger, and by President Lincoln's valet. Mrs. Magruder has also a handsome marblestop table purchased by her husband at the same sale, which has been handed down from one Administration to another and which was always understood to have been President Harrison's card table.

### Consolidation of Railways.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb 26.—It is said that the Great Northern and Seattle and Montana railroads have practically consolidated, and through trains will soon be run from St. Paul to Seattle, by way of Winnipeg, over the Canadian Pacific, the Fairhaven and Southern, and Lake Shore and Eastern. A meeting of the stockholders of the Seattle and Montana was held today and elected the following trustees: J. J. Hill and W. P. Clough of St. Paul, E. O. Graves and D. H. Gilman, Seattle. The trustees then elected J. J. Hill President and W. P. Clough, Vice-President.

# BOLD ROBBERS RUN DOWN.

## A BIG BAND OF THIEVES CAPTURED AT COLLINSVILLE, ILL.

### The Members of the Gang Young Farmers Who Bore Good Reputations—Two Houses and Their Occupants Buried in a Snow-Slide in Colorado—An Alleged Spook at Hamilton, Ill.—Iowa Editors in Session—News of the Northwest.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 26.—Collinsville, Ill., and neighboring towns have for a long time being suffering under the depredations of a band of burglars. The City Marshal of Collinsville, with the aid of one of the "gang," arrested six burglars while they were in the act of robbing a store in that city. Three of those were the Redmond boys, who have heretofore borne excellent reputations as honest and respectable young farmers. The other three are Aleck Leslie, John Walden, and Ed Nelson. The robber leader is said to be one William Kincaid of Caseyville, Ill. An officer has been on his trail since yesterday, but has not yet located his whereabouts. Two other citizens of Collinsville are being shadowed by detectives.

## SPOOK OF THE RIGHT KIND.

### Two Keokuk Men Said to Be Ahead on a Spirit's Information.

HAMILTON, Ill., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Does Sadie Carr's spirit return to earth? This is the question many Hamilton people are now asking each other. Some believe it. Sadie Carr was a pretty girl who, it is said, was to have married a turfman of this vicinity. The engagement was broken and Sadie drooped and pined. She went to visit a sister in Keokuk and started to return to Hamilton on foot. While in the middle of the bridge she suddenly sprang over the railing and was drowned in the water below. A few days ago the girl's spirit, it is alleged, appeared to two Keokuk gentlemen at a séance and told them where she had secreted a silver dollar on the bridge just before her fatal leap. The coin was found the next day at the exact spot on the bridge indicated. It is said parties have met the girl's spook on the bridge at night.

## BURIED IN A SNOWSLIDE.

### Two Houses and Their Occupants Swept Out of Sight in Colorado.

CRESTED BUTTE, Colo., Feb. 26.—A snowslide swept over the Bullion King mine at Irwin at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, carrying the boarding-house and Superintendent Ropell's dwelling-house. Mr. Ropell, Mrs. Ed Clarke and child at the boarding-house and B. F. Smily, the engineer, are still buried in the slide with but little hope of their recovery alive.

The miners had gone to the shaft-houses and escaped. Every man was put to work, and about thirty left here this morning for the scene in the vain hope that some of the victims may be found alive.

### The Patron Saint at Streeter.

STREETER, Ill., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The Irish-Americans of Streeter will celebrate St. Patrick's Day extensively. The usual religious ceremonies will take place in the morning. In the evening Spaulding Court, No. 123, Catholic Foresters, will give a ball and banquet. At 10 o'clock p. m. there will be an address, "Aims and Objects of the Catholic Foresters," by J. F. Scanlan of Chicago, founder of the order, followed by "Work of Benevolent Societies," by M. T. Maloney of Ottawa. At the banquet the following toasts will be responded to: "The Day We Celebrate," the Rev. Dean Keating, Ottawa; "The President of the United States," Walter Reaves, Streeter; "The Clergy," the Rev. E. J. Scanlan, Ottawa; "Ireland," J. F. Scanlan, Chicago; "The Irish Soldier in the Revolution," the Rev. H. A. O'Reilly, Streeter; "The Soldiers of the Late Rebellion," Ralph Plumb, Streeter; "Our Country's Flag," P. McCall, Streeter; "Our City," William H. Boys; "Our Order," Dr. T. C. Fenton; "The Ladies," R. W. Hays.

### Meeting of Iowa Editors.

CRESTON, Ia., Feb. 26.—The fifth annual session of the Southwest Iowa Press Association met here today and will continue tomorrow, closing with a grand banquet in the evening. A conference with the Blue Grass League was held this afternoon and Editor Ashton of the Guthrie *Guthrean* spoke of the Blue Grass League and its World's Fair exhibit. In the evening Judge S. R. Davis welcomed the guests. Editor Leslie of the Clarinda *Herald* responded. The principal session is tomorrow.

### Illinois Beekeepers Meet.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The Capital Beekeepers' Association met here today and organized a State association to be known as the Illinois State Beekeepers' Association, with headquarters at Springfield. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. P. England of Sangamon County; Vice-Presidents, C. P. Dadant of Hamilton, Mrs. L. Harrison of Peoria, W. T. F. Petty of Pittsfield, Representative J. M. Hambaugh of Versailles, and C. C. Miller of Marengo; Secretary, James A. Stone of Bradfordton; Treasurer, A. M. Draper of Upper Alton. The association decided to coöperate with the agricultural organizations of the State in holding a series of meetings in Springfield in December next and appointed a committee to ask the Legislature to appropriate $5,000 for an exhibit by the association at the World's Fair.

### Farmers' Institute at Hamilton, Ill.

HAMILTON, Ill., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Institute for the Eleventh Congressional District began a two-days' session here this morning. C. N. Dennis delivered an address of welcome, to which E. B. David of Aledo, Vice-President of the State Board of Agriculture, responded. This afternoon J. C. Mitchell of the Aledo *Times* read a paper on "How to Keep the Boys on the Farm." This was followed by a discussion of "The Requisition of a Beef Animal," by Isaac Bliss of Warsaw, followed by Mr. Logan of Seaton, Ill., and W. H. Prentice of Carthage. Tonight Judge C. J. Scolfield of Carthage delivered an address on "The Vocation of Farming." There is a good attendance.

### Will Recognize No Foreign Diplomas.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The Illinois State Board of Health has decided that hereafter it will recognize no foreign diploma that does not confer upon its holder the right to practice in the country in which it was granted. This rule applies to the holder of any Austrian, German, Russian, or Swiss diploma who has not passed the State examination in the country in which the diploma was granted. It applies also to Canadian diplomas, unless the holder be a licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario and Quebec.

### Want Fort Totten Re-established.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—A petition which was generally circulated in the North Dakota towns along the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railways, asking the President to reëstablish the military post at Fort Totten, has been sent to Congressman Hansbrough. The grounds alleged are the general feeling of unrest occasioned by the late Indian outbreak, its bad effect on business and immigration, and the necessity of preventing a general abandonment of lands in the neighborhood of the Turtle Mountain Reservation.

### Was Carried at the Head of the 137th.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Secretary of State Pearson today received from John Wood of Quincy the tattered old battle flag which was carried at the head of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteers during the Civil War. The flag was obtained by Mr. Wood from his grandfather, Gov. John Wood, who was Colonel of the regiment, and it will be placed among the battle flags of other Illinois regiments now in Memorial Hall at the State House.

### Sued by the Northern Pacific.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The Northern Pacific railroad company has begun suit against G. W. Hunt, President of the Oregon and Washington Territory Railroad company on promissory notes aggregating $135,000. At the same time the affidavit of General Superintendent Dickinson was filed, alleging Hunt's absence from the State and asking that an attachment issue against the property. A bond for $270,000 was filed.

### Gov. Fifer Entertains the Legislators.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Gov. and Mrs. Fifer entertained at dinner at the Executive Mansion this evening the following members of the General Assembly: Senator and Mrs. Chapman, Representative and Mrs. Dorsey Patton and Mrs. Patton Sr., Representative and Mrs. Walter Warder, Senators Allen, Anderson, and Zearing, and Representatives Adams, Charles A. Allen, Allison, Ziegler, Wiwi, Whitehead, Wilkie, John W. White, Julius A. Brown, and Michael Barton.

### Capture of a Clinton, Ia., Murderer.

CLINTON, Ia., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Owen Golden in 1888, during the firemen's tournament here, struck and killed an aged man named James M. Ordway without provocation. Though in the daytime, with the streets alive with people, he escaped. He was caught in Philadelphia yesterday.

### Farmers' Institute at Morris, Ill.

MORRIS, Ill., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Institute meeting held under the auspices of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture for the Eighth Congressional District convened in this city today. Judge A. B. Jordan of this city made the welcome address, which was responded to by J. A. Clippinger of Plainfield. Jonathan Perian, editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, delivered an address on "How Shall We Maintain the Fertility of Our Farm?" Addresses by well-known farmers followed. A large audience was addressed this evening by Prof. S. H. Peabody, Regent of the University of Illinois, Champaign, and by Mrs. M. K. Elliott of Chicago. An interesting program has been arranged for tomorrow.

### Michigan Cavalry Reunion.

ALLEGAN, Mich., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—About 150 members attended the reunion of the Third Michigan Cavalry here yesterday and participated in a banquet at the Sherman House last night. The formal exercises comprised addresses by Philip Padgham, Village President; Adrian Yates of Grand Rapids, President of the organization; and J. W. Fitzgerald of St. Johns. The election resulted in the unanimous choice of the former officers: Adrian Yates, President; O. W. Rowland of Paw Paw, Secretary and Treasurer; and William Dunham, H. H. Pope, and Frank Colwell, Executive Committee. The next annual reunion will be in Grand Rapids the third Tuesday in February, 1892, but headquarters will be established at Detroit at the National Encampment next August.

### Property for the Hugo Heirs.

ALTON, Ill., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The outcome of the suit of the Hugo heirs for an interest in property in Washington, D. C., part of which was said to have been occupied by the National Capitol building, is that property to the value of $100,000 in Allegheny County, Maryland, is awarded to the Hugo heirs on the original patent, the same having never been transferred, and the property has been deeded to the claimants on the original papers.

### Long Wait for a Pension.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—David W. Jones of this city has just been notified of the allowance of his claim for a pension which he filed about twenty-five years ago. He receives a back pension to the amount of $6,500, and for the remaining years of his life will receive $72 per month. Mr. Jones belonged to Company K, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, a regiment formed in the southern part of the State.

### Provisions of Gov. Sibley's Will.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The will of the late Gen. Henry Hastings Sibley was filed for probate this afternoon. The estate is valued at $232,000. The homestead is to be sold and the proceeds to be divided equally between his children and Mrs. A. Potts, his sister. He gives about $5,000 to St. Paul charitable institutions and about $150,000 to his sons, Charles F. and Alfred B. Sibley.

### Big Wisconsin Lumber Deal.

ASHLAND, Wis., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The heaviest lumber deal of the season in the Ashland district has been made between S. B. Barker & Co. of Chicago and Swan & Smith of Ashland, in which the former purchase of the latter 10,000,000 feet of white pine, representing a money consideration of over $100,000. It will be the first lumber shipped from Ashland at the opening of navigation.

### Not Guilty of Murder.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The jury in the case of William McGinnis, Lyle Worsley, and Henry Kreis, charged with the murder of Joseph Hubbard, a negro, which has been on hearing in the Circuit Court for some days past, returned a verdict this afternoon finding the defendants not guilty. The negro was alleged to have died from the effects of blows received in a saloon fight at Mendota in June last.

### The Trance Evangelist Divorced.

ROCHESTER, Ind., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—In the Fulton Circuit Court this afternoon the divorce case of Maria B. Woodworth, the trance evangelist, versus Philo H. Woodworth, was heard. The evidence was overwhelming against the defendant, showing that he had been unfaithful to his wife.

### He Was Not Short in His Accounts.

ASHLAND, Wis., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Ex-County Clerk M. J. Hart, charged with being $5,000 short in his accounts by a committee of the Board of Supervisors, was exonerated today by resolution. It is thought that he will bring a suit for damages against the offending committee.

### Excluded from the Mails.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The *Volksfreund*, a German paper edited by E. W. Hoffmann, was excluded from the mails today because of obscene publications.

### Notes of the Northwest.

There was a big celebration at Shelbyville, Ill., yesterday over the fact that the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad is to be extended to that city.

Maj.-Gen. James R. Carnahan of Indianapolis is in Kansas City making preliminary arrangements for the triennial encampment to be held there beginning Aug. 23, 1892.

Henry Odell of Kalamazoo burst a blood-vessel in his neck and fell unconscious. He lay a half-hour in a cold rain before he was discovered and is now in a critical condition.

The trial of the case of the Masonic bodies of Michigan versus Nehemiah Chase for $10,000 damages for failure to carry out the contract on the Masonic Temple was begun at Kalamazoo yesterday.

Henry Griffin, who was convicted of murder in Macon County, Illinois, in December, 1883, and sentenced to thirty-five years' confinement in the penitentiary at Joliet, was pardoned yesterday that he may go home and die among his friends.

Auditor Pavey has issued a certificate of authority to commence business to the organizers of the State Bank of Roseville, Warren County, Ill.; capital stock, $25,000; President, Eliphalet Mitchell; Cashier, William T. Gossett; Directors, F. E. Harding, J. B. Russell, W. B. Ditch, F. E. Chase, D. A. Woodward, E. Mitchell, H. T. Lope, W. R. Rayburn, Alpheus Lewis.

## TEMPERANCE WORKERS ON REFORMS.

### Woman Suffrage, Romanism's Power, and the Public Schools Touched Upon.

The first conference of the Third District Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held yesterday at the Eighth Presbyterian Church, Robey street and Washington boulevard. Seventy-five women attended, among whom were several of the prominent State workers. Mrs. Clark, the President of the district, said that the object of the conference was mainly to help the work of the W. C. T. U., recently started on the West Side. Also that the West Side Union has now 140 members and handsomely furnished apartments at No. 870 West Madison street.

The first subject discussed was "Present Outlook of the Temperance Reform Movement." Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, President of the State W. C. T. U., said the outlook was never better; the progress made in the opinion and sentiment of the public was simply marvelous—wonderful. Mrs. F. H. Rastall, President of the Kansas W. C. T. U., said that as the result of the W. C. T. U. work in Kansas not a saloon could be found open in the State.

"Why Women Should Be Interested in the W. C. T. U." was the subject of a paper read by Mrs. Mary A. Gordon, President of the Second District. "Women should be interested," she said, "because the work of the W. C. T. U. has effect on every individual in the country. Drink affects not only fathers, husbands, and brothers, but women and children are in peril. There had been 3,624 women arrested in Chicago during the last twelve months."

At 12:30 o'clock the conference adjourned to lunch at the headquarters of the West Side Union.

In the afternoon Mrs. Anna R. Weeks spoke of "The Ballot for Women—The necessity for it; and advantages to be gained by having it." Perhaps no other influence, she said, has so powerfully stimulated the American woman to a higher life as has that of the W. C. T. U. She has been like one aroused from a dream. She has begun to learn her own value, her own powers, and what life ought to be for her.

"If Sol Van Praag and his tribe," said the speaker, "shall repeal our compulsory education statutes how many voices will answer when the roll is called on the vote? Would it not leave more time for dinners and darning if we could just go to the polls and vote in a clean ticket instead of spending weary days running hither and thither begging officials to do their sworn duty? We must take a hand in purifying our City Government or else we may as well give up."

A vote was taken to see how many of the women favored woman suffrage and all but four wanted to vote.

Mrs. Rounds said: "We must protect the schools of this country against the Romish church. We are fast drawing to that point where there must be lines drawn. We must take sides and the public-school system is to be the pivot."

Mrs. McMish said: "The situation is becoming alarming. The W. C. T. U. placed matrons in the police stations. I find they are fast being removed and Catholics put in their places. Our school teachers are 70 per cent Catholic; of the policemen 80 per cent are Catholic and they send all the waifs to their institutions. The union should take this matter in hand."

"City Work" was talked of by Miss Helen Hood, Corresponding Secretary of the State union. "Gospel Meetings" were spoken on by Dr. Bessie V. Cushman. Miss Alice M. Guernsey, editor of the *Young Crusader*, spoke of "Loyal Temperance Legion Work." At 5 o'clock the conference adjourned until 8 o'clock.

At the evening session Mrs. Louisa S. Rounds discussed "Public Sentiment on the Temperance Question."

# FOR A FIRMER UNION.

## WEST AND SOUTH SIDES TO BE UNITED AT WASHINGTON STREET.

### The Old Madison Street Bridge Will Serve to Span the River at This Point in Two Weeks, While a New Structure Will Replace It on the More Crowded Thoroughfare—Appearance and Cost of the New Span.

In two weeks the Washington street bridge will be in position and open for traffic. The viaduct approaches are nearly completed, and when work on them is finished the Madison street bridge will be removed and carried down to span the river over the Washington street tunnel. Then, it is promised, work will immediately begin on the new and enlarged structure for Madison street.

Construction on the Washington street bridge substructure and viaduct approaches commenced Sept. 1 last, and the entire structure is of a handsome and shapely character. It is mainly intended for light vehicle traffic, the purpose being that heavy traffic and teaming shall be accommodated on Madison and the other streets.

### Work on the Viaduct.

An interesting feature of the work was the hoisting, Sunday last, of the large or western span of the viaduct into position by the use of two railroad locomotives. The span is larger than the generality of plate girders, being eighty feet long, and each of the two girders weighing twenty tons. Another interesting feature of the work is that it is all built upon the tunnel, thus making the tunnel, viaducts, and bridge practically all one structure. This combination of a viaduct overhead, a tunnel underneath, and between them rights of way for railroads and teaming is said to be without precedent. A feature of the tunnel which will be missed by old residents is the little square tower which stood over the west entrance to the foot passage. That has been removed and a new entrance made. The concrete in the masonry of the old entrance was too hard for picks and too resisting for muscular efforts, and so it had to be blown up with dynamite. Contractors in those days did work to last.

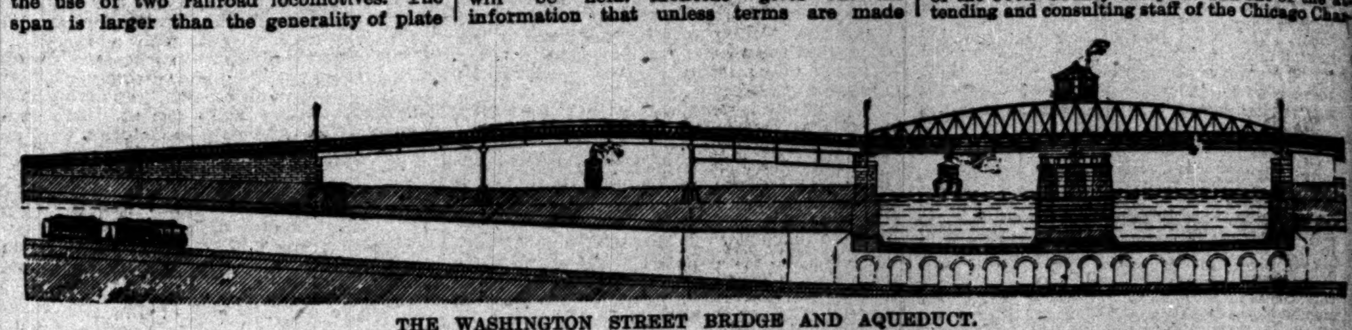
### Dimensions of the Structure.

The total length of the viaduct and bridge is 664 feet, the bridge itself being 157 feet 10 inches. The viaduct approaches to the bridge begin on the east side of the river at the west line of Market street, and at the east line of Canal street on the West Side. The incline of the viaduct is one foot in every twenty-one feet, and from the base of the approaches to the top is ten feet, this being nineteen feet above the railroad tracks. While the viaduct and bridge structures make connection with both sides of the river, the preëxisting roadways to warehouses along the docks have been preserved.

The height of the roadway of the bridge to the water level of the river is twenty feet. The width of each draw, or the distance from the central supporting pier to the opposite river bank, is fifty-two feet. The bridge itself consists of a double roadway twenty feet wide and two sidewalks each six feet. It will be operated by steam.

### Cost of the Bridge.

The entire structure, exclusive of the bridge, was designed and superintended by Assistant Engineer J. E. Roemheld of the City Engineering Department. The King Bridge company of Columbus, O., has the contract for the superstructure, the cost being $17,000: J. J. Duffy & Co., contractors, did the mason work, the cost being $9,000. The railroad companies paid for the construction of the span over their tracks, while the West Chicago Street railway company paid for the substructure of the bridge.



THE WASHINGTON STREET BRIDGE AND AQUEDUCT.

## BATTLING WITH FLAMES ON SHIPBOARD.

### The Thrilling Experience of the German Ship Orient.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The German ship Orient arrived from Swansea this morning after a passage of 257 days. The Captain and crew passed through some thrilling experiences during the passage. The cargo of coal caught fire and for eight days the men had to work pumping water. The vessel was run into Ancud and beached, after which the fire was put out. Capt. E. Kuhl tells the following story:

"Sept. 8 last all were asleep except the watch. About midnight I awoke almost suffocated from smoke that filled the cabin. I ran on deck and called all hands. We could do little that night except batten down everything and wait for morning. As soon as daylight came we made an examination and found the fire to be between the fore and main hatchef. The pumps were set agoing and water was poured into the hold, but it did little good. The heat began to get intense, and the men could hardly stand on deck. To make matters worse the smoke in the cabin and forecastle seemed to have a stupefying effect. When I found we could not subdue the fire I at once shaped a course for Ancud. The attempt to control the smoldering fire has continued three days. After the fire was discovered we saw a British bark and I signaled it that my vessel was on fire. I was asked if I wanted any assistance and I said no, but asked the vessel to stand by me for twenty-four hours. This it did and then stood away on its course.

"For the following two days there was little change, but when we were three days' sail from Ancud the men began to grumble. The decks were so hot that the pitch was bubbling, and the water in the tanks was half boiling. By the time we reached Ancud it was too warm to drink and had to be placed on deck in vessels before the men could use it. The crew came aft in a body and asked me to abandon the ship and take to the boats. I told them I would not abandon the ship nor would I permit them to do so. I told them we were within forty-eight hours of port and that the best thing they could do was to stay by the ship.

"Sept. 16 last we made Ancud Harbor and ran the ship ashore. We borrowed the fire-engines from the town and pumped the hold full of water and put out the fire."

## WORKING FOR THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

### President Gompers on a Western Trip—Position of the Miners.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 26.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, arrived here this morning. "I am on my way to Cheyenne, Utah, and the Pacific coast," said Mr. Gompers, "and will return East through Montana and the Dakotas. The eight-hour movement will receive another impetus May 1, when the coal miners will make a formal demand for a reduction in hours of labor. I estimate the number of coal miners in the country at 280,000, of whom 200,000 are in the competitive district, including Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Of these 100,000 are already organized, and the remainder are perfecting their organization. This present trip of mine is intended to help organize, lend moral aid, and induce others to move in the matter."

### He Was Weary.

The porter of a Pullman palace-car stood outside the Third Street Depot the other day, leaning against a porch column with his arms folded. Two colored men coming down the street caught sight of him and halted, and the first observed:

"Some folks would reckon he owned dat big depot."

"But he doan'."

"No. He doan' eben own de railroads."

"Nor he doan' own de kyar on which he runs."

"No."

They were silent for a minute or two, as they looked across at him, and then the first remarked:

"He doan' eben own Misser Pullman."

"No."

"All dere is about it is dat when de train is about to go out Misser Pullman comes down an' says: 'Gawge, I wish you'd be second boss in dis kyar to Buffalo an' back, and I'll gin yo' fo' dollars.' An' Gawge goes wid de kyar, an' den comes back an' leans up agin de depot an' wants ebery body to take him for de biggest man in Detroit. Shoo! It makes me tired."—*Detroit Free Press.*

## LABOR TROUBLES LEAD TO BLOODSHED.

### Strikers Shot by Non-Union Men at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The strife between union and non-union men at the Braddock Wire Mill today reached a crisis, and as a result two men are in bed and three are in jail. One man will probably die, another is badly hurt. The injured men are George Hobday, a machinist at the Braddock Wire company's work, and John Trainor, a rod-mill man. This morning they were assigned by the managers of the strike to act as a vigilance committee. Their duty was to intercept non-union men and explain their position with a view to having them quit work. Hobday, Trainor, and the other started out and met three men coming from the wire mill. The strikers assert without provocation the non-union men drew revolvers and shot at the three vigilance committeemen. Hobday fell with a bullet in his side. He was carried to a hotel, where he boarded, and Trainor, who received a bullet in his head, ran to his home, a short distance away. Hobday is thought to be fatally hurt.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Mr. Frick has decided to bring about a conference with the striking coke workers. General-Manager Lynch of the Frick company and General-Manager Bremen of the McClure company today told Secretary McBride of the United Mine Workers of America that a conference with the workers' committee is desired. Accordingly an engagement was made for next Monday. At the same time a meeting of representatives of workers of the region will be held. McBride gives out the information that unless terms are made at the coming conference all of the cokeworkers of the country will be called out. His ability to do this, however, is doubted. The 7,500 employés at Latrobe were called out yesterday and refused to come. At the works of the Scottdale Iron Works today fifty strikers with rifles and pistols compelled the men to quit work. Superintendent Anderson threatened to shoot the leaders, but in the face of his rifle they passed into the works and drove the men out.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kas., Feb. 26.—A Southwestern convention of railway employés was held here today. About 700 delegates from Texas, Indian Territory, Kansas, and Missouri, representing the Order of Railway Telegraphers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association were present. The object of the meeting was to obtain an expression of sentiment by railway man of the Southwest on the question of a federation of the different railwaymen's organizations. A standing vote was had and resulted unanimously in the affirmative.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—A labor meeting was held at the court-house this evening under the auspices of the local lodges of the Knight of Labor, which was addressed by several members of the Legislature. Representative John L. Geher of Peoria advocated the eight-hour day and the weekly pay bill and discussed at length the importance of the labor movement. Representative O'Connell of Bloomington advised his hearers to combine for their own protection. Representative Moore of the "Big Three" spoke of the farmers' condition. A vote was taken and the meeting indorsed the eight-hour day and the weekly pay bill.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 26.—The differences between the general contractors and carpenters culminated in a strike this morning. The carpenters some time since demanded eight hours and a minimum rate of wages of 30 cents an hour. The contractors refused and instead presented an agreement to the carpenters making nine hours a day and fixing the rate of wages at 30 cents an hour for "competent workmen." This agreement was presented to the carpenters, who refused to sign it. The strikers number 400 men. Six hundred planing-mill hands have also been locked out.

## BOSS PLASTERERS DEFY JOURNEYMEN.

### They Decide to Resist the Demands of Employes—Other Labor Matters.

The boss plasterers met yesterday at the Builders' and Traders' Exchange. William Pigott presided, with Andy Corcoran as Secretary. Thirty contracting plasterers were present. The demand of the journeymen plasterers for an advance from $3.50 to $4 a day of eight hours after April 1 under threat of a strike in case of refusal was read. By ballot it was unanimously decided to refuse the demand. Those present mutually pledged each other to strive to bring in all the contracting plasterers to the ranks of the association and fight the demand to the bitter end. Another meeting was announced for next Thursday afternoon. The Secretary was authorized to learn from the Secretary of the Boss Lathers' Association whether the journeymen lathers had as yet formally demanded an advance of from $2.50 to $4 a day after April 1, under penalty of striking unless the demand was granted.

Secretary Corcoran said: "The plastering business is ruined in Chicago. Eight years ago we paid $4 a day for ten hours' work. Then it ran down so low that many workmen became bosses, as there was more money in bossing than in working. They became rich, but as prices advanced they became workmen again. I know a South Side boss who has in his employ eight ex-bosses. The fact of the carpenters apparently being about to strike cuts no figure in our refusal to grant the advance demanded. No, we are not hiding behind the boss carpenters. We cannot afford to pay such wages at the present prices."

The working plasterers say that at the present wages they do not average over $1.60 a day the year round, as there is much time consumed in waiting for work or for fellow-craftsmen. They declare they will strike April 1 unless demands are granted, and that as their ranks include nearly all the plasterers of the city their branch of building operations will be paralyzed.

The cigarmakers talk of striking May 1 unless they are paid $1 a thousand more for making cigars. No definite action to that effect has yet been taken, but it was freely advocated at recent meetings of the three unions of the city and is the prevailing sentiment among the men.

Secretary Hough talked to that effect yesterday. The men say wages are $3 more on the thousand cigars in St. Louis and $2 in Indianapolis than in Chicago, and that in view of these facts and because of advancing rents in the city they should have the required advance. The three unions of the city are well organized. They include four-fifths of all the cigarmakers. None but union labor is employed in about three-fourths of the several hundred factories of the city. The cigarmakers, in fact, are so powerful here that their stamp, a small label inscribed "Done by Union Labor" and posted on the cigar boxes, is constantly being forged and used without authority by employers of non-union labor, who are unscrupulous as to their means of securing trade. The large factories—the Phoenix, Fisher's, Wolf's, and Behren's—all employ union labor exclusively. Cigar manufacturers generally are averse to granting the desired advance, but D. Castro of No. 51 Wabash avenue said: "We make nothing but Spanish goods and employ none but Spanish workmen. They belong to an independent union. They have asked for no advance. Should they do so at the end of the month, why we would give it, but I think they are satisfied."

A strike cannot be ordered until notice is given employers and the facts forwarded to the officers of the international union and the Executive Committee and permission received from those authorities to do so. The men declare that the recent advance in the price of cigars by the manufacturers because of the McKinley bill cuts no figure in this demand; that they are working below grade and want to get up to it.

The Executive Board of the United Trade and Labor party, delegates from various unions, and a number of business-men, will hold a quasi-public meeting Saturday night at Apollo Hall, in Central Music-Hall Block. The meeting is called at the request of many business-men. There will be a full discussion as to a ticket to be put in the field for the city election by the Labor party and business-men known to be in sympathy with the working people. The meeting will be open to representatives of the press, those having credentials from unions, and others to whom invitations will be sent by the business and labor interests represented.

### Annihilating the Forests.

Says a Western lumberman: "The signing of a contract for 600 million feet of pine in Minnesota should serve as a reminder that the fear of American forests giving out is far from being an imaginary one. I have been handling lumber by the 10,000 feet for two-thirds of a lifetime, but the figures in this deal took me by surprise, and it was some time before I could realize them. The supply of lumber in the North is steadily giving out, as the figures for Michigan in particular show. Ten years ago the annual output of product was just about the size of the great Minnesota contract just signed, for single companies, but the total output figures for 1890 barely reached these figures. We are lavish and extravagant with our lumber now, but at the present rate of consumption there will be precious little left to consume a quarter of a century hence, even making allowance for what we can draw from Mexico after Mr. Blaine's reciprocity treaty has been drafted and signed."

# DR. H. A. JOHNSON DEAD.

## THE WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN THE VICTIM OF HEART FAILURE.

### Interesting Career of the Aged Practitioner—Successfully and Successively Farmer, School Teacher, College Student, and Doctor—Prominent in Medical and Masonic Circles—Funeral Services of the Late Prof. H. D. Garrison—Other Mortuary Matters.

Dr. H. A. Johnson died at his residence, No. 4 Sixteenth street, yesterday noon. His physicians ascribed the cause of his death to heart failure.

[Hosmer Allan Johnson was born nearly seventy years ago in Wales, N. Y. At the age of 12 he went with his parents to Almont, Mich., and worked on a farm until his 18th year, when he began teaching school. The training he received in this work, together with the study to which he persistently applied himself, enabled him in 1846 to enter the sophomore class of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Three years later he graduated with the degree of B. A. In 1850 he came to Chicago and immediately identified himself with the profession in which he was destined to establish for himself so enviable a record. Entering Rush Medical College he graduated in 1851, and two years later he was a member of the faculty. This position he held for five years, and resigned it only to assist in the establishing of what finally became known as the Chicago Medical College. In this college he was professor of diseases of the circulatory and respiratory organs. He was one of the consulting physicians of the Cook County Hospital and one of the attending and consulting staff of the Chicago Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. He was also one of the founders of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. In 1861 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners and for six years was a member of the Chicago Board of Health and also, later, a member of the National Board of Health. After the great fire of 1871 he directed the medical work of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society.

In 1855 he married Miss Margaret A. Seward. Two children survive him, Miss Flora B. Johnson and Dr. Frank Seward Johnson, the latter of whom, with the assistance of Dr. Billings, had the care of his father in his final illness.

Dr. Johnson's death removes one of the most prominent figures from Masonic circles in this city. In 1855 he was Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M. and in the following year he was active in organizing the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar in Illinois. In 1861 he became an active member of the Supreme Council of the thirty-third degree at Boston for the Northern jurisdiction of America.]

### Funeral of Prof. H. D. Garrison.

The funeral services of the late Prof. H. D. Garrison were held yesterday afternoon at the family residence, No. 3625 Vincennes avenue, at 1:30 o'clock, in the presence of friends and relatives.

Prof. E. S. Bastian of the Chair of Structural and Systematic Botany of the Northwestern University delivered an address. After a reference to Prof. Garrison's career Prof. Bastian said:

"I should do scant justice to the memory of Dr. Garrison if I did not speak of his relations to the philosophical thought of the time. He was a chemist, a psychicist, a naturalist, but he was not to be estimated as a mere specialist. He was preëminently a philosopher, and as such deeply interested and closely identified with the great intellectual movements of our time. He was a believer in the modern renaissance, and accepted unflinchingly the petty persecution and social obloquy for teaching a doctrine so repellant to the traditions of society and of the church. I do not believe he would have flinched had he lived in the days of Giordano Bruno and seen before him the martyr's pyre."

Dr. Garrison had requested that the pall-bearers should be selected from the members of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., and the alumni of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, and his wishes were carried out. The body was interred in Graceland Cemetery.

### Funeral of the Late Senator Wilson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—Funeral services over the remains of the late Senator E. K. Wilson of Maryland were held at the Hamilton House this morning at 10 o'clock, and were attended by the immediate family, the Senator's late associates in the Senate, the Congressional committees, and a few intimate friends. The services were conducted by the Chaplain of the Senate, the Rev. Dr. Butler, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Bartlett, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, and consisted simply of reading the service for the dead of the Presbyterian faith. The casket was completely covered with beautiful offerings sent by the President, the Vice-President, the Maryland delegation in Congress, and friends of the late Senator. At the conclusion of the services, the Senators and Representatives passed out and stood in a line on the sidewalk with bared heads as the casket was borne to the hearse. The body was then conveyed to the Pennsylvania station, and left the city on the 11 o'clock train for Baltimore, whence it will be carried to Snow Hill, Md., where the burial will take place tomorrow.

### James E. Cross Falls Dead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—James E. Cross, manager of Adams & Westlake company, dealers in railroad supplies, No. 115, Broadway, fell dead in the snow in front of No. 111 East Thirtieth street last night. Death resulted from apoplexy. Mr. Cross was a Southerner, of fine appearance and about 70 years old. He had a wife and five children living in Chicago, but he himself had resided in this city for some time. He was a man of considerable wealth. A small bag containing a number of letters was in the street by his side. There was also a paper in the satchel which purported to be his last will. In it he bequeaths $2,500 to each of his four children. The balance of his property is left to his wife, who is named as one of the executors of his will. The body was removed to an undertaker's shop in East Thirty-seventh street.

### Came to Chicago in 1836.

Mrs. Mary Sullivan died at No. 2967 Main street yesterday at the advanced age of 90 years. Mrs. Sullivan was one of the first inhabitants of Chicago, having come here in 1836. She was the mother of D. E. Healy and Jeremiah Sullivan. The funeral services will be held at 9:30 tomorrow morning, and the procession will be from the Main street residence to St. Bridget's Church, thence to Calvary, where the interment will be made.

### Sir Richard Sutton Dead.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

RYDE, Isle of Wight, Feb. 26.—The death of Sir Richard Sutton, the owner of the Genesta, was caused by an attack of peritonitis. The deceased yachtsman was ill only a few days.

### Jud Crouch Is Now Free.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 26.—The Crouch murder, by which Jacob D. Crouch, Eunice White, his daughter, her husband, Henry White, and Moses Polly, a former hired man were butchered in their beds, happened seven years ago, and Jud Crouch, a son, and Daniel S. Holcomb, a son-in-law, were arrested for the latter. The case was tried and acquitted. Jud has been under $20,000 bail since that time until last evening, when the case was nolle prosequied in the Circuit Court, the bond canceled, and the prisoner released.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.
A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.
Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.
No other baking powder does such work.

# CRAFTS' QUEER RULINGS.

## THE SPEAKER'S IDEA AS TO WHAT IS A JOINT ASSEMBLY.

### His Views Are Decidedly Different from Those of Lieut.-Gov. Ray, and Serious Complications Are Likely to Arise in Consequence—A Bill Providing for the Repeal of the Present Lien Law—Proposed Method of Settling Labor Troubles.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—The importance of Speaker Crafts' decision on the point of order raised in the joint assembly today by Chairman Fuller of the Republican steering committee was fully appreciated by those who have witnessed the complications that have frequently arisen in the joint sessions of the previous Senatorial contests. After the first ballot had shown only 101 members present and voting and that no quorum was demonstrated as being present, Mr. Fuller protested against Speaker Crafts' decision that another ballot was now in order.

"I desire," said he, "to raise again at this time a point of order that it is not, under our rules, in order now to proceed to take another vote from the fact that no quorum has answered to the roll. The joint rules adopted by the two Houses provide that 'a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members-elect present and voting.' If there is no quorum this legislative body is governed by parliamentary rules, and nothing is in order but to make a call of the House or to adjourn. It having developed under the rules that a majority of members are not present and voting there is no quorum present and there is nothing in order but to call the House or to adjourn."

Speaker Crafts said:

The Speaker will have to decide that point of order as he did yesterday, and in doing so he will give his reasons for his decision. This is an electoral body, not composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives, but of members elected to those two bodies. We are convened here together under the provisions of the statute of the United States which says in so many words that this electoral body shall consist of the members elected to the Senate and House of Representatives. It does not say that it shall consist of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, but that it shall consist of "the members elected" to those bodies. It is just the same as though we were holding an election under the provisions of the statute by which the legal voters of a town have a right to cast their votes viva voce instead of by secret ballot. It has been the law in the State of Kentucky and is now the law in England. The persons qualified to vote meet together under the provisions of the law and cast their votes. The only difference there and here is that whereas in those cases a plurality would elect the United States statute provides that to make an election here there must be a majority of the members elected to both Houses present and voting. It does not require a majority of the members of the Senate to be present, neither does it require a majority of the members of the House to be present. There may be a majority so large from one body that when added to those that are present from the other body it will make a majority of the members elected to both; and this shows conclusively that it is not a meeting of the two Houses as Houses, but simply a meeting of the members of those Houses. And there being no provision in the statute that requires that a quorum of these members shall be present in order to vote, there is nothing in order in the opinion of the Speaker but a motion to adjourn or for us to continue to ballot. Now, this decision has been confirmed by the uniform practice of this State. It was so in the session of 1885 when, repeatedly, and time and time again, ballots were taken when there was not a quorum voting. [Democratic applause.]

### Not a Joint Assembly.

"Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to be captious about this point," said Senator Fuller, "but simply to have a definite understanding. I would like to ask the Speaker whether or not this is a joint assembly composed of the two Houses?"

"I have just stated," said Speaker Crafts, "that it is not a joint assembly of the two Houses."

"Then do the joint rules adopted apply upon any question to this body?" inquired Senator Fuller.

"I will meet that question when it is raised," replied the Speaker. "I do not understand that it is necessary to meet it at this time." [Applause on the Democratic side.]

"This is not a joint meeting of the two Houses," persisted Mr. Fuller.

"It is not."

"Is it not a fact that every day at noon the House is called to order, and 'The Honorable, the Senate,' is announced, not as individuals, but as a body coming here to meet in the joint session of the two Houses?"

"That is true," replied Speaker Crafts, "but the announcement is merely a matter of convenience and to comport with the dignity of the occasion. [Jeers on the Republican side.] It is not a necessity." [Democratic applause.]

"Is there an authority," inquired Senator Fuller, "to entertain a motion that this joint assembly do now adjourn?" [Laughter on the Republican side.]

"Certainly, that motion is in order," replied the Speaker.

"Then," said Senator Fuller, "this is a 'joint assembly' after all. I inquired whether there was an authority to make a motion 'that this joint assembly' do now adjourn. You say that it is in order, although you have just held that this is not a 'joint assembly.'" [Laughter on Republican side.]

"O, we all use terms here without reference to their strict legal meaning," replied Speaker Crafts. [Applause on Democratic side.] "Everybody understands that. The authority that the Speaker will cite to sustain him is the decision that has been rendered in the United States Senate upon two different occasions upon this matter. They have held there that this is an electoral body and not a meeting of the two Houses, and that it is not necessary that the two Houses should meet together as Houses in order to make a legal election." [Applause on the Democratic side.]

### The Speaker's Authority to Preside.

"There is one other question," said Senator Fuller. "I want to have a full understanding. I would like to know if, as you say, this is not a joint assembly and if the joint rules do not apply, by what authority does the Speaker preside over this body?" [Loud applause on the Republican side.]

"By authority of the fact that they have assembled here together and have recognized the Speaker as the presiding officer," replied Mr. Crafts, amid Democratic cheers.

The Speaker then directed the roll to be called and President Ray said:

The Speaker has ordered another roll-call, and the President of the Senate now wishes to make a statement, as he does not wish to appear captious. When we came here under the joint resolution the Speaker declared that the House and Senate were in joint convention for a particular purpose. When we are not governed by those joint rules we certainly must be governed by parliamentary law. The President of the Senate has taken pains to investigate this question, and from Mr. Cushing down to ex-Speaker Haines, whom the Speaker has quoted, there is not a rule but says that when a quorum is not present and voting but two things are in order—one a call of the House, and the other a motion to adjourn. Some authorities go so far even as to say that it is the duty of the presiding officer to adjourn the session when there is no quorum present and voting. I think the Speaker is mistaken, but as at this time it is of no moment the President of the Senate will allow a roll-call of the Senators to be made. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Thus the matter rests, with the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House at variance upon this all-important question; and it is quite possible that conflicting complications may yet arise over this point in the deliberations of the joint assembly.

In regard to this subject Charles H. Lanphier, one of the oldest Democrats of the State, has addressed a letter to Representative Merritt, in which he says Speaker Crafts' rulings are correct, and citing the authority for the statement.

## FOR A NEW LIEN LAW.

### A Bill Providing for a Substantial Repeal of the Present Measure.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—The bill introduced in the Senate today by Senator Noonan and in the House by Representative Townsend makes radical amendments and a substantial repeal of the present mechanics' lien law.

It provides that any person contracting with the owner, or agent of the husband or wife of the owner, of any lot or piece of ground shall be entitled to a lien, thus providing against much litigation that has in the past grown out of the controversy as to the ownership of the land after improvements have been placed thereon. In case of the sale of premises where the proceeds of sale shall not be sufficient to pay the claims of all parties according to their rights, a deficiency of decree may be entered in favor of any person claiming a lien and whose claim is not satisfied for the balance remaining due and unpaid. The former provision requiring the filing of a claim with the clerk of the Circuit Court of the county is reënacted.

The bill provides that every person furnishing labor or material to a contractor, and every workman, mechanic, or other person who shall furnish labor to a sub-contractor, shall have the same protection as the sub-contractor and be entitled to the same rights under the law. Claims for mechanical and other labor shall be a lien for twenty days from the time when it is finished to the extent of 10 per cent of the proportionate value of the contract already completed. The old law only provided that laborers and material men could be protected and a lien secured to them to the extent of the amount of money owing from the owner or the contractor at the time when they served a notice of a lien. The bill also secures a lien for mechanical and other labor to an extent that will protect the payment of the labor.

In case the amount due the original contractor and the 10 per cent provided is not sufficient to pay for such labor in full he shall first pay all claims for such labor and then pay other claims pro rata.

Sec. 36 of the law as amended in 1887 made an absolute provision that a notice should be served by the contractor upon the owner and the names and number of men in his employ, the amount due and owing for labor and material, etc., before he would be entitled to begin suit for a lien.

This provision has met with a great deal of opposition and objections from both labor and material men and contractors, and has not been a source of any protection to either. Its operation proved to be of great annoyance and of no consequence in the way of protection to the interests that it was intended to protect. Hence both the contractors and laboring elements petitioned for its repeal.

Sec. 36, as it is drafted in the new bill, provides that the owner, if he so desires, may require the contractor to furnish him a statement under oath of all the matters and things above referred to and in default of the statement recover of the contractor $50 in a suit before a Justice of the Peace, and also provides that the contractor may require the subcontractor to furnish him with a notice in substance the same as is required of the contractor—thus doing away with the obligatory requirement of furnishing a statement, while at the same time leaving it within the power of the owner to require it should he see fit to do so.

The bill makes a marked improvement upon the provisions of the law which enables the contractor to give a bond to the owner which will protect the owner against all liens on the property in that it requires that the bond shall be recorded, after having been approved by the Judge of the court or master in chancery, in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, in a book kept for that purpose.

This bill has been drafted under the joint direction of a joint committee of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange and Carpenters' Council and the Trades Assembly of Chicago, and has received the approval of Judges Tuley and Altgeld, to whom it was submitted for inspection by the Trades Assembly.

## TO SETTLE LABOR TROUBLES.

### Provisions of an Arbitration Bill Introduced by Senator O'Conor.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—The Arbitration bill introduced in the Senate today by Senator O'Conor provides:

In all cases where there is any difference or dispute between an employer and his employés in relation to any matter growing out of or connected with such employment upon which they cannot agree either party may appoint an arbitrator and notify the other party in writing of such selection. And the other party shall within two days thereafter select an arbitrator. And in case of failure on the part of such party to select such arbitrator within said two days, on application to any Judge of any court of record in the same county (except the Judge of the County Court) by the party who has appointed an arbitrator; and on proof of such failure by the other party, the said Judge shall appoint such arbitrator and as soon as the two arbitrators are appointed as provided above they shall together with the Judge of the County Court constitute a Board of Arbitration, of which the County Judge shall be Chairman, to settle such difference or dispute. A majority of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business coming before it, and the decision of such majority shall be binding upon all parties concerned.

Railroad employés not operating trains shall come within this section, and as to railroad employés operating trains proceedings may be begun and prosecuted under this act in any county through which the road may run, and in which the company may have its main office or the office of a division, and in which the employés have an organization there in which one-fifth of them may reside. By operating trains is meant trains running over the road from one point to another and not local or yard work.

The notice required to be given by the foregoing section shall, when given to the employés, be served as follows: If the employés have an organization which, with their consent, acts in the premises, then by leaving a copy with the President and also with the Secretary of such organization, or at the usual place of abode. If the employés have no such organization, but have appointed a committee to represent them, then by leaving a copy with at least three members of such committee or at the usual place of abode.

If the employés have neither such organization nor committee then a copy shall be given to or left at the usual place of abode of at least one-fourth of the employés if there are less than forty, and one additional notice for every twenty-five men over forty, to be served on some employé as above provided. And, where notice is to be given by employés to employer as above provided, it shall be signed as above provided for serving notice, provided that when proceedings have once begun, and either party has appointed or appeared by an agent or attorney, notice signed by or served on such agent or attorney shall be sufficient. Notice may be served on the employer by leaving copy with him at his office or place of business, or at his residence.

Said arbitrators, or a majority of them, as soon as they have thus qualified shall proceed without delay and without pleading to inquire into the subject nature of the dispute; shall have power to administer oaths and a majority of them shall have power to send for such persons, books, and papers as in their judgment it may be necessary to examine to fully understand the matters which they are to investigate. They may hold their meetings as in their judgment will be most convenient for all concerned, may go upon the premises of the employer and examine machinery, buildings, sanitary condition, and any other matter or anything of which there is any dispute between said employer and his employés.

Said board shall prosecute its investigations and conduct its business without delay, and shall, as soon as possible after the hearing, render its decision of matters in dispute, and the decision of the majority shall be considered the decision of the board. Said decision shall be in writing and shall state fully the findings and judgment of the board. And a copy of such decision shall be furnished the employer and one copy shall be furnished the employés and one copy shall be returned by said board to the County Clerk, as hereinafter provided.

If at any time during the investigation either party shall ask for a consultation with a view to compromising the board shall at once notify the other party and so arrange a meeting, and shall use its best endeavors to bring about a compromise or agreement; and in case such agreement is effected the board shall reduce the same to writing and shall give and return copies as in case of a decision.

If at any time an employer shall state to the board that he would be injured by having publicity given to any matters which the board may deem necessary to inquiry into, then the inquiry as to such matters shall be conducted secretly, permitting no person to be present, except such as the board may find it necessary to call in to explain things or assist in order to fully ascertain the truth, but the persons so called in shall be sworn to secrecy. And if such person or any member of the board shall divulge any such secret he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; but the board, in making its decision, shall consider the information thus obtained and act upon it, although it shall not give publicity to such information further than may be necessary.

The arbitrators, having first given a copy of their decision to both employer and employé, shall return their appointment, their oath, and a copy of their decision signed by them to the Clerk of the County Court of the county in which proceedings were begun, who shall file and preserve the same and shall spread the decision on the judgment records, for which latter service he shall be paid the fee allowed by law for recording, and no other fee shall be charged by him. Said decision may be amended on notice at any time as to all points upon which it may be found to be informal, uncertain, or defective. And it shall from the time it is so filed or amended, without further notice, operate as an injunction and restraining order for one year on employer, his agents, and foremen, and employés as follows:

The employer shall be enjoined from employing any other men until he has first given all of those who are employés at the beginning of the trouble an opportunity to resume work in accordance with or on the terms and conditions named in the decision of the arbitrators. But he need not wait longer than two full days after a copy of the decision has been given to both employer and employés for such old employés to present themselves to go to work. After said two days he can employ whom he pleases, but shall not without new cause discharge any of the old employés who did return in said two days and fill their places with others, except as follows:

By giving them two weeks' notice in advance he may discharge not to exceed one-tenth of his employés working in the same line in any one month and fill their places with new employés—provided, however, that if he shall not start or give the former employé an opportunity to resume work within said two days, and should desire to start thereafter, then, before employing any other persons to work in the same line, he shall give said former employés an opportunity to return to work on the same terms and conditions specified in such decision, and for this purpose shall give ten days' notice as follows:

He shall post five written notices in public places in the neighborhood of his factory or establishment where the men are to go to work, and shall give a written notice to the officers of the organization of such employés, if they have one. Every violation of this act shall be deemed a violation of said injunction, and shall be punishable accordingly; and shall also be and constitute a misdemeanor and be punishable under the criminal code.

## REGULATING LIQUOR LICENSES.

### Provisions of a Measure Introduced by Representative McKitrick.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—The following is the Liquor License bill today introduced in the House by Representative McKitrick:

The County Boards of each county may grant licenses to keep so many dramshops in their county as they may think the public good requires upon the legal application by petition of a majority of the legal voters of the town if the county is under township organization, and if not under township organization, then of a majority of the legal voters of the election precinct or district where the same is proposed to be located, and upon the payment into the treasury of the county such sum as the board may require, not less than $500 per annum for each license, and all money paid into the County Treasury under the provisions of this section shall be by him paid into the Treasury of the Commissioner of Highways of the town where such dramshop is proposed to be located in counties under township organization, and in counties not under township organization to the Supervisor or Overseer of Public Highways, to be used by such township in the general repairs of the public highways as is now provided for the expenditure of money levied and collected for road and bridge purposes under the act of roads and bridge purposes, and upon compliance with the provision of an act entitled, "an act to provide for the licensing of and against the evils arising from the sale of intoxicating liquors," approved March 3, 1874, in force July 1, 1874:

Provided, that in all cases where a license is granted for the sale of malt liquors only, such board may grant the same upon payment into the County Treasury for the uses above named of a sum not less than $150 per annum for each license.

Provided, further, such board shall not have power to issue any license to keep a dramshop in any incorporated city, town, or village, or within two miles of the same in which the corporate authorities have authority to license, regulate, restrain, or prohibit the sale of liquors, or in any place where the sale of liquors is prohibited by law.

## EDUCATION OF CONVICTS.

### An Amendment to Mr. Sheets' Reformatory Institution Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—The only bill before the Penal and Reformatory Committee today was Senator Sheets' for the formation of a State Reformatory Institution.

Sec. 6 of the original bill which provides for the payment of expenses of the reformatory and the recourse of Legislatures through the Governor by the Commissioners at the end of every year, was amended by inserting the following:

It shall be the duty of the managers to provide for the thorough training of each and every inmate in the common branches of an English education, also in such trade or handicraft as will enable him on his release to earn his own support. For this proposition the said managers shall establish and maintain common schools and trade schools in said reformatory institutions and shall make all necessary rules and regulations for the government of the same.

The foregoing amendment is practically the one recommended by ex-Warden of the Joliet Penitentiary R. W. McClaughry, in his talk to the Senate Committee Upon the Whole some weeks ago. The amount agreed upon to be appropriated for the expenses of this reformatory institution was made $150,000.

In the section providing for the notification of all Judges of Criminal and Circuit Courts when the institution is ready for the reception of prisoners an amendment was made making it the duty of the Superintendent of the reformatory instead of the Governor to make such notification. There being some question as to where the section providing for the undetermined sentence of a prisoner between the ages of 16 and 30 years would interfere with the present law which requires the jury, in cases where a trial by jury is had, to determine the length of imprisonment, that section was referred to a subcommittee consisting of Senators Kerrick, Sheets, Noonan, McDonald, and Thomas for investigation, they to report at the next meeting of the committee.

## PROPOSED COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

### Legislators Requested to Meet at Kansas City April 15—House Proceedings.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—In the House this morning a message was received from the Governor transmitting the joint resolution of the Kansas Legislature, asking for a commercial congress of Representatives of the Legislatures of all States west of the Ohio River, to be held April 15 at Kansas City. The congress is to be for the benefit of the agricultural and mining States from the Ohio River to the Pacific Ocean, and each General Assembly is to appoint a delegation consisting of four Senators and five Representatives, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House to be ex-officio members of the delegation. The communication was made the special order for next Tuesday, to be considered in Committe of the Whole.

Representative Van Praag's bill providing that 5 per cent of the receipts of racing associations shall go to the State Board of Agriculture for distribution among county fairs, and that racing be restricted to thirty days per year, was made the special order for two weeks from today.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Barton—Providing for arbitration between employés and employers.

By Mr. Picker—Authorizing county boards to issue $500 liquor licenses in any township upon petition of a majority of the legal voters thereof.

By Mr. Burke—Making appropriation for the Illinois Charitable Infirmary.

By Mr. O'Connell—Making appropriation for the State Normal University at Normal.

## ROUTINE SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

### A Number of New Bills Introduced—Protection of Contractors' Liens.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—In the Senate this morning a message from the Governor was received transmitting the joint resolutions of the Kansas Legislature for a commercial congress, April 15, at Kansas City, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Noonan—Providing for the protection of contractors' liens, the bill being drafted by the Cook County Builders' and Carpenters' Assemblies.

By Mr. Noonan—Appropriating $5,000 for the Chicago Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

By Mr. Rickert—Providing for furnishing employment to idle convicts in the Chester Penitentiary.

By Mr. Arnold—Providing for the taxation of express companies.

By Mr. O'Conor—Providing for arbitration in cases of trouble between employers and employés.

By Mr. Sheets—Appropriating $2,500 for the erection of a monument on the battle ground of Stillman's Run in Ogle County.

By Mr. Bacon—Requiring the appointment of standing committees of the House by the Speaker within two weeks after organization.

By Mr. Thiele—Regulating telephone charges.

### Another Woman's Suffrage Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—The bill providing for woman's suffrage in school elections introduced by Representative Neal today is as follows:

"Any woman of the age of 21 years and upwards belonging to either of the classes mentioned in Art. 7 of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, who shall have resided in this State one year, in the county ninety days, and in the election district thirty days next preceding any election held for the purpose of choosing any officer of schools under the general school laws of this State, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the school district of which she shall at the time have been for thirty days a resident; provided any woman so desirous of voting at any such election shall have been registered in the same manner as is provided for the registration of male voters. Whenever the election of public school officers shall occur at the same election at which other public officers are elected the ballot offered by any woman entitled to vote under this act shall not contain the name of any person to be voted for at such election except such officers of public schools; and such ballots shall all be deposited in a separate ballot-box, but canvassed with other ballots cast for such school officers at such election."

### For Township Licenses.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—The following is the full text of Representative Picker's bill, today introduced, providing for the licensing of dramshops in towns or country townships:

"The Board of Supervisors in counties under township organization may grant license upon application by the petition of a majority of the legal voters of said township respectively where the dramshop is proposed to be located, and upon payment of the sum of not less than $500 per annum for each license into the treasury of the Highway Commissioners, to be used for the improvement of the roads and construction of bridges therein respectively; provided that in cases where a license is granted for the sale of malt liquors only, such board may grant the same upon payment into the treasury of said Highway Commissioners aforesaid of a sum of not less than $150 per annum for each license; provided further, that such board shall not have power to issue any license to keep a dramshop within two miles of any incorporated city, town, or village, or in any place where the sale of liquors is prohibited by law."

### For the Employment of Convicts.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—In the Senate this morning Senator Rickert introduced a bill providing for the maintaining at labor by the State of such convicts in the Chester Penitentiary as are now unemployed. Speaking of the bill this afternoon Senator Rickert said: "There are now in the Chester Penitentiary about 125 convicts who have no employment, and this number is constantly increasing. The bill introduced provides that the State shall furnish two brick-making machines, and some of the prisoners shall be given employment in operating them. Others are to build a wall around the penitentiary. The total length of the wall is to be 800 feet, its height 20 feet, and its width 20 inches."

# CICERO'S ELECTRIC CARS.

## FORMAL OPENING OF THE NEW RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM.

### The Inauguration Is a Successful One and Is Attended by a Crowd of West Side Citizens—The Event Celebrated by a Luncheon, at Which Speeches Are Made—History of the Road—Harriet L. Chapin Wants Her Dower Rights—Real Estate Notes.

The formal opening of the Cicero and Proviso Street railway to the public yesterday afternoon was a success. The weather, though cold, was pleasant, the crowd of representative West Side citizens was good-natured, and the cars moved along in a manner to please the most critical. The practical work of opening this road, securing the right of way, raising the necessary funds, laying the roadbed, and equipping the cars was completed some time ago. The sentimental part of taking the aforesaid body of representative West Side men over the line, through the power-house, and of lunching them at the Ridgeland Hall to the music of a mandolin orchestra, was carried out yesterday. No doubt this road, now ceremoniously ushered in as a public carrier, will do much in developing the extreme West Side. About 200 people gathered at the new power-house at Lake street and Harvey avenue. The plant is equipped with a 200-horse power engine, a battery of three boilers, and two large dynamos. The car-barns are west of and adjoining the power-house.

POWER HOUSE AT RIDGELAND.

### Cicero's Abominable Roads.

The equipment of the road as to cars and plant is first-class, but the track is in a terrible condition. Probably no part of the country can conscientiously claim to have worse roads than Cicero. The President of the Town Board claims with an air of triumph that the day is at hand when Cicero will have a system of street improvements second to no other town. The fact remains that today the West Side streets are abominable. In some places the mud entirely covered the rails, and the roads at almost every point seemed impassable. On Lake street just in front of the power-house a load of lumber became hopelessly stuck in the mud and kept the excursion in waiting a half hour. The visitors were then taken east as far as Center avenue in three of the new cars owned by the company.

These cars, made by the Pullman company, are first-class in every respect and came in for their full share of commendation. They are fitted up with full electrical appliances, lights, and electrical fare indicators. They are heated by stoves, real stoves that cheerfully fried the people sitting next to them and gave a practical demonstration of the fallacy of the theory that Mr. Yerkes advances in regard to the inability to heat West Side cars. The excursionists were then carried back west through Oak Park and around on Harlem avenue.

### Lunch at Ridgeland Hall.

On the way they were presented with cards inviting them in the name of the Cicero and Proviso Street railway to a lunch at Ridgeland Hall. This was one of the most pleasing incidents connected with the opening of the road. The guests were seated at five tables extending across the cozy little hall. D. J. Kennedy, the President of the company, acted as toastmaster. Ex-Ald. Kerr responded to: "Chicago and Her Suburbs." E. W. Lyman, President of the Town Board, discoursed on "Cicero, the Queen of the Prairie." He took this occasion to make a sort of half apology for the condition of Cicero roads. R. C. Givins, Henry Frink, Sidney Miller, J. H. S. Quick, E. A. Cummings, and O. W. Herrick also made short speeches. The party then started over the road for the city. At Moreland an especially bad piece of road was reached, where the rails, to use the driver's expression, were "out of sight." For some time the current failed to act on account of the mud, but finally the difficulty was overcome.

The line now finished commences 300 feet east of West Fortieth street on Madison street, which is the terminus of the cable system, running thence west on Madison street to Harlem avenue, a distance of about four miles, thence north on Harlem avenue to Lake street about half a mile, east on Lake street to Forty-eighth street, three miles, thence south on Forty-eighth street to Madison street, connecting with the main line and making a complete circuit. The distance is eight and a quarter miles of double track. The road will be extended as far west as the Desplaines River in the near future.

### Other Lines to Be Built.

It is the intention of the company to build other lines as follows, it having secured the franchises for the same: A Chicago avenue line, running from Harlem avenue to Hyman avenue, and extensions of the road on Harlem and Hyman avenues from Lake street to Chicago avenue. The Lake street line will also be extended from Hyman to Crawford avenue.

The officers of the road are: D. J. Kennedy, President; Taylor A. Snow, Vice-President; Frank E. Ballard, Secretary; and George Eckhart, Treasurer. The directory is composed of the following men: E. A. Cummins, H. G. Foreman, J. J. McCarthy, R. W. Hyman Jr., H. S. Towle, James Darlow, D. J. Kennedy, Taylor A. Snow, F. E. Ballard, and George Eckhart. The capital stock of the company, which was organized in February, 1889, is $1,000,000, having been increased from $250,000. Most of it has been subscribed by West Side owners and real-estate agents, although a part of it is held in New York.

### Wants Her Dower Rights.

Harriet L. Chapin yesterday filed a petition in the Superior Court to establish dower in 115 lots in the west half of the southeast quarter of Sec. 23. The land lies along Ogden avenue in Lawndale and is now valuable, being known as Wood's Lawndale subdivision. The petition sets forth that Mrs. Chapin is the widow of John P. Chapin, to whom she was married in 1843 in Lancaster, N. H. He came to Chicago and acquired the land. It passed into other hands and Chapin died in 1864. The widow claims dower in the land was never assigned to her. The present owners are Henry Wood and twenty others. Land in the vicinity is said to be selling at from $1,500 to $2,000 per lot.

The West Park Board has accepted and will improve Washington boulevard as far west as Harlem avenue. The boulevard system will be continued through Garfield Park, west on Warren avenue to West Fortieth street, and thence west on Washington street to Harlem avenue. The firm of D. S. Place & Co. has had the matter of securing necessary signatures along this street in hand.

W. T. Lesher has taken out building permits to erect forty-seven two-story brick flats on Dickey avenue, near Homan avenue, at a cost of $94,000.

Among the transfers filed for record yesterday were 126x128 feet on State street, opposite Fifteenth street, west front, from E. E. Crepin to Alexander A. McKay, for $76,164; and 94x160 feet on State street, northeast corner of Forty-second, west front, from Howard & Berwin to D. P. Morgan for $88,500. The transfers were made Feb. 12 and Feb. 18 respectively.

### For the Protection of Insane People.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—The Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon took up the bill presented by Senator Noonan relating to the protection of persons confined in insane asylums and their rights to communicate by letter with their friends.

On motion of Senator Berry that section of the bill which provides that "any person maliciously causing the detention of any sane person in any asylum, public or private, in this State shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly" was stricken out. "The Constitution prohibits a bill legislating on more than one subject," said Senator Berry, "and if this section is left in the bill will be legislating on two subjects, which will make it unconstitutional." The bill as amended was ordered favorably reported.

## STILL WARRING ABOUT "CLEOPATRA."

### Fanny Davenport Fires Another Volley at the Great and Only Bernhardt.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 23.—[Editor New York Herald.]—I like an argument and feel proud that the greatest artist of the day sees fit to reply to my opinions on "Cleopatra." Mme. Bernhardt says she has but one reply to make me. May I correct her and say she makes seven—a lucky number?

First—I did not say she did not play her "Cleopatra" here as she did in Paris. She may have done it so and the French people may have been satisfied; for all French people that I have talked to on the subject have but one idea of "Cleopatra"—that she was a low creature with sensuality as the foundation of her nature. Most assuredly in his lines Sardou has not so presented her.

Second—I have not put before our public a raw play unrevised by the authors. The French manuscript, with every change in it, as presented the first night in Paris, was sent to me, but with an earnest request that I would do it as first given me, saying it had been so cut and altered in the rehearsals that the authors were most distressed. Sardou left the rehearsals many times in anger. Why am I able to indorse or condemn the libretto submitted to the public? All there is of it is like my manuscript.

But words are one thing and the creation another. The storm invocation and the Nitocris recitation were cut because Mme. Bernhardt would not suit her voice to the music and the effect was lost. Why, in speaking of the play to me, Sardou dwelt so much upon the Nitocris recitation and how "charmingly Sarah would do it;" also on the grandeur of the storm scene.

Pardon me if I speak warmly, but Madame asserts I have given my public a raw material, and I wish to show I have not. In any and all changes I have made I had Sardou's own permission, whose very words were: "You can arrange the storm effects far better than we can. You are cleverer over there." And certainly no author could object to a gold frame to his picture in place of a gilt one, which is the difference between his idea of the scene and mine—the setting I refer to.

I received the revised manuscript before producing my play, with notes such as: "Sarah did not do this," or "Sarah did not do that."

Third—Cleopatra most assuredly was amorous, but why delicate? To my thinking her constitution must have been of iron to endure the life of pleasure and riot she led.

Fourth—She has lived through the ages because she sacrificed "all for love"—which means more than mere passion. An "ideally womanly woman" is a woman next to an angel, without aught that is earthly. Cleopatra was of earth most earthy, with all the faults, the foibles of an earthly woman. As for the assertion in regard to her looks, I did not know her or hold converse with her. Mme. Bernhardt may have done so. We have no picture handed down, and as for the heads upon coins we are much further progressed in that work now, and the heads upon coins of much later date of great people are satires upon them. I have not asserted, however, what she really looked like. I have merely asserted what Sardou represents her through his lines.

Mme. Bernhardt says in Plutarch's portrait she can see no trace of the "violent Amazon" I picture. I am talking of Sardou's Cleopatra. If Mme. Bernhardt is representing Plutarch's Cleopatra 'tis another matter. I thought it was Sardou's on the bills. However, in this assertion is she not wrong? "Plutarch's Lives," page 290, paragraph 29, says:

For she played at dice with him, drank with him, hunted with him; she accompanied him in his rambles and freaks by night in the dress of a slave.

Again, if Cleopatra were delicate, according to Plutarch, "why waste her body by spare diet?"

As for Cleopatra only living through the centuries as a "womanly woman," may I quote this historical fact:

Antonius made an effort to kill himself, but he was prevented by his friends and conveyed to Alexandria, where he found Cleopatra contemplating a hazardous and great undertaking. The isthmus which separates the Red Sea from the Sea of Egypt is about seventy-two miles wide (though Herodotus says 1,000 stadia, or 200 odd miles.) At this width Cleopatra undertook to raise her ships out of the water and drag them across the neck of land, and so bringing her ships into the Arabian Gulf, with much money and a large force, to settle beyond the limits of Egypt and escape from slavery and war.

A project worthy of a great General, eh?

Again, as to her delicate physique (historical fact):

For the labor was not light, and Cleopatra, with difficulty holding with her hands and straining the muscles of her face, pulled up the rope, while those below encouraged her and shared in her agony.

Surely there is something of the "strapping woman" even in this effort—a man of Antony's physique weighing about 200 pounds.

She was "a Queen," I hold, every inch of her. She reigned twenty-two years, and length of governing shows either weakness or strength.

Mme. Bernhardt is Sardou and Moreau's ideal in what way? Looks? Physique? Or portrayal?

Mme. Bernhardt shall rest content with the authors' opinions. They are both French gentlemen, and cannot contradict a lady. Madame is the idol of the French people, and deservedly, "and the king can do no wrong." But here she is in America, a country free as air, where one holding the same position she does in Paris wishes to justify her work to the public and the press. FANNY DAVENPORT.

## VICTORIA HAS GIVEN SERIOUS OFFENSE.

### The Queen's Drawing-Room and the Diplomatic Corps.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Queen has given wide offense by fixing the first drawing-room for a Wednesday in Lent, and some members of the Diplomatic Corps are as irate as they were a few years ago when, on the last occasion of the Queen holding court, formal notification was issued from the Foreign Office that the Queen would then "receive members of the Diplomatic Corps, male and female." It is now pointed out that attendance at the first drawing-room is practically obligatory on the part both of the Diplomatic Corps and the Ministers; that Roman Catholics and high churchmen object most strongly to participating in a court luncheon upon a holy day; and, to complete the anomaly, there is a special Lenten service in the Chapel Royal on the morning of the drawing-room. It is wholly impossible to understand how it comes about that nobody at court has interfered in order to prevent such a maladroit arrangement as the fixing of one of the Lent drawing-rooms for Wednesday and the other for Friday.

Lord Ponsonby is the proper person to have pointed out to the Queen that the days chosen for drawing-rooms are the most unsuitable that could possibly have been selected; and if he overlooked the point, it might surely have recurred to Lady Churchill, who has succeeded Lady Ely as the Queen's general adviser respecting all such matters. The arrangement must be exceedingly obnoxious to Lord Salisbury, the Duchess of Buccleuch, Mr. Smith, and Lord Mount Edgcumbe. The first drawing-room, as usual, will be sparsely attended. Many families have been thrown into mourning lately, and the new rule regarding presentations no doubt has affected the poorer portion of the aristocracy. A very noble lady was heard publicly lamenting that this year she had to buy her own gown, while last year the year-fee she had received from a rich American had covered all expenses. The Lord Chamberlain's latest edict is sure to be unpopular, but there can be no doubt that it was needed.

The Queen will take a large number of servants to Grasse, including her Indian domestics, but only a small suite will go to the hotel, which is a large barrack-like structure which was built only a few years ago. It will accommodate the whole royal party, including all the servants. The hotel stands on the slope of a hill, which is covered with pines, overlooking the town and well sheltered from the north and east. There are splendid views from the windows and from the terrace, and the air is highly bracing. Baroness Alice de Rothschild, whose villa is the next house to the hotel, has placed her beautiful gardens, which are the great sight of Grasse, at the Queen's disposal. The country for miles around Grasse is solely devoted to the cultivation of flowers, from which scents are distilled at various perfume manufactories in the town, which is also famous for its trade in crystallized scents of all kinds.

## ORGANIZED A CONFERENCE IN A STORM.

### Bishop Bowman's Followers Ruled Out by Dabs' Adherents.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Today 150 ministers, constituting the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Church, attended the annual session. Among the number was Bishop Thomas Bowman of Chicago, who had been deposed from office for unchristian conduct. A majority of the ministers signed a petition warning him to remain away and not attempt to be present. Bishop Bowman this morning preferred written charges of conspiracy and defamation against fifteen ministers who had tried the charges against him. He then proceeded to the church to take his place as presiding officer of the conference, but the anti-Bowman people had taken possession and barricaded the doors and windows with stout oak timbers. Inside the ministers had already assembled. A special officer was at the door. The snow was falling. The Bishop tried to enter, but was refused. Calling his followers together, thirty ministers in all, he proceeded to organize a conference on the pavement. Both conferences are now in full operation. Bishop Bowman made a violent speech in which he accused Bishop Dabs, who has also been deposed, with falsehood and impurity. Tomorrow the courts will likely be asked to interfere.

### Lynchers Who Were Too Hasty.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 24.—The murder at Salida, Colo., which was followed by the lynching of Oliver Reilly, takes on an entirely different phase. The first report was that Reilly was stealing coal from the railroad chute when Conductor Sullivan ordered him away. Instead of obeying Reilly shot and killed Sullivan and was then lynched by the mob. The official report received here is that Reilly was in charge of the chute and was attempting to drive one of Sullivan's men away, who was stealing the coal. Sullivan interfered and after a war of words knocked Reilly down, who then pulled his pistol and shot Sullivan. The mob, not understanding the facts in the case, attempted to take Reilly from the officers. Several shots were fired and four men were wounded, one of whom was Reilly. The prisoner was then dragged half dead to a railroad-crossing sign and hanged without giving him opportunity to say a word. A thorough investigation will be made and the perpetrators punished.

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The Coming One of America.

PURE........SOLUBLE........CHEAP.

Rich. Digestible. Stimulating. Nourishing.

Having a peculiarly delicious flavor—a food and drink combined—at a half cent a cup and *fit for a prince.*

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"BEST & GOES FARTHEST"

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA ("once tried, always used") was invented and patented and is made in Holland. It is acknowledged by the most eminent doctors and analysts that by the special treatment VAN HOUTEN'S Cocoa has undergone, the solubility of the flesh-forming constituents is increased fifty per cent., while the whole of the fibres are softened and rendered more palatable and digestible. "Largest sale in the world." Ask for VAN HOUTEN'S and take no other. [67

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Scrofula is a form of blood poison descending from parent to child. Mercury and potash dry up scrofulous sores and bottle up the poison in the system. S. S. S. drives the poison out through the pores of the skin!

Her Boy.

Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured my little boy of hereditary scrofula, which broke out all over his face. For a year he had suffered, and I had given up all hopes of his recovery, when at length I was induced to use S. S. S. After using a few bottles he was entirely cured. Not a symptom now remains of the disease. This was three years ago. MRS. T. L. MATHERS.
Matherville, Miss.

Book on Blood and Skin Diseases free.

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Celebrated Silk and Stiff Hats. Also full line of our own special designs for young men.
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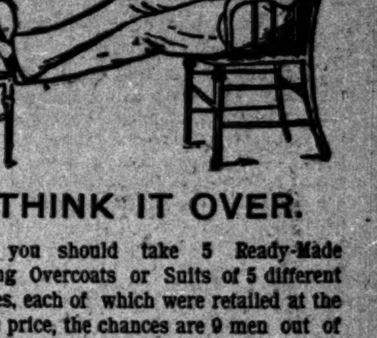

THINK IT OVER.

If you should take 5 Ready-Made Spring Overcoats or Suits of 5 different makes, each of which were retailed at the same price, the chances are 9 men out of 10 couldn't see much difference in their merits. But let 5 men in similar occupations wear these 5 outfits and in 30 days you'll see very startling contrasts. Most of them will be out of shape, minus some buttons, possibly ripped in the seams, have aggravating holes in the pockets, and show up unmistakably their general worthlessness. The

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Garments must INEVITABLY after such trials make the wearers feel more friendly than ever to them. We tell you candidly they're not the lowest priced goods (although they're the most economical to buy), because only reliable fabrics, serviceable trimmings, and skillful help are used to produce them. Which do you prefer? Goods that you can depend on, sold truthfully, or "Calamity Clothing" sold by all the tricky methods which human ingenuity can devise?

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All ready now with Spring Hats, Spring Furnishings, and Spring Clothing,
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LEA & PERRINS
SAUCE
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
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EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

Beware of Imitations;
see that you get Lea & Perrins'
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Signature on every bottle of the Original and Genuine.
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Annual Sales Exceed
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THE DeSOTO, Savannah, Ga.,
One of the most elegantly appointed Hotels in the world. ACCOMMODATION FOR 500 GUESTS. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of winter resort. WATSON & POWERS, Proprietors.

PALOMARES HOTEL, Pomona, California.
On S. P. R. R., one hour's ride from Los Angeles; 150 rooms, elegantly furnished, heat, and all modern improvements. C. J. HUNT, Manager.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED

At the office of the Kanawha City Company in Charleston, W. Va., until March 1, 1891, for the erection of a handsome hotel of three stories, with large circular tower, according to plans and specifications prepared by Jul. de Horvath, Architect, 119 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill. Building will be of stone, frame and brick, and will contain about seventy-five (75) rooms. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Company's office in Charleston, W. Va., and at the Architect's office, or copies will be sent to responsible bidders for a limited number of days.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20, 1891. Sealed proposals will be received at the Department until two o'clock p. m., Friday, March 13, 1891, for manufacturing and placing in position, in complete working order, in the United States Court-House and Post-Office, Charlotte, N. C., combination electric light and gas fixtures. Specifications, drawings, and blank forms of proposals will be furnished manufacturers and dealers upon application to the department. The right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects is reserved. Partial bids will not be considered. Proposals should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury and indorsed: "Proposal for Electric Light and Gas Fixtures, Charlotte, N. C." A. B. NETTLETON, Acting Secretary.

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Styles Absolutely Perfect.
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In all desirable styles. No extra charge for making to order.
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30 Madison-st., near Wabash-av.

## BAR PRIMARIES DOOMED.

### DEMOCRACY'S JUDICIARY SCHEME FULLY EXPOSED.

### A Proposition to Which the Republicans Vigorously Objected—Cregier's Attempts to Kill the Harrison Boom—Administration Men Claim to Be Confident—Those Who Are Willing to Be Members of the City Council—Their Qualifications and Chances of Success.

Three or four weeks ago, at a meeting of the members of the bar, a committee of fifteen was appointed to consider the nominations for the Circuit Court Judgeships at the June election. The intention was to keep the judiciary out of politics. The committee of fifteen has spent considerable time wrestling with this difficult problem. The committee is not likely to succeed. In point of fact the committee has so far succeeded only in dragging the judiciary further into politics. The Democratic members of the committee of fifteen, headed by Mr. H. S. Robbins, and inspired by an astute and able Democratic lawyer holding an official position, submitted a scheme to their Republican colleagues the other day which set the latter to thinking. The scheme was as follows: (1) That the Democrats name six of the eleven Circuit Court Judges to be elected next June; (2) that in return the Republicans be accorded four of the seven Superior Court Judgeships; (3) that this arrangement be regarded as permanent, the Democrats always controlling the majority in the Circuit Court, the Republicans commanding the majority in the Superior Court.

When this plan was submitted John H. Hamline, Chester Dawes, and other Republicans vigorously objected. They pointed out that the Superior Court had no political patronage, while the Circuit Court has extensive political patronage—the appointment of the South Park Commissioners. They refused therefore to play at the "non-partisan" game presented by Mr. Robbins, and inspired by the official lawyer who is a beneficiary of the political patronage of the Democratic majority of the Circuit Court. There is, therefore, an unbridgable chasm in the committee of fifteen. The judiciary is not likely to be kept out of politics, and the chances for bar primaries to nominate Circuit Judges next June are quite remote.

Mr. Hamline and Mr. Dawes proposed that the Democrats nominate five, the Republicans five, and that the eleventh man should be the man receiving the largest number of votes at a bar primary. They proposed that this be determined in accordance with the Australian ballot system. The idea would not be entertained by the Democratic lawyers. It is not likely to be entertained. Mr. Dawes, Mr. Hamline, and their associates ridicule the proposition made in reference to the Superior Judges. They say it is on the principle, "Live, horse, and you shall get grass."

The Circuit Judges will meet this morning at 9:30 to select a South Park Commissioner as the successor of William Best, whose term expires. Mr. Best will probably be reappointed. He is a Democrat. No other candidate is mentioned.

As soon as the Circuit Judges get through with this formality they will join with the Superior Judges, the County Court Judge, and the Probate Judge in caucus to select the nominees for Justices of the Peace. There is a fierce contest for these places. As already announced, the voting will be on the Australian ballot system. No one can predict who will be the successful nominees. That many of the old Justices will be dropped seems certain. Those most threatened are Wallace, R. H. White, Bradwell, La Buy, and Eberhardt. Lyon and Woodman will also have to fight for their places. W. B. Sullivan, the well-known law reporter, is likely to be one of the North Side Justices. John S. Dixon and Walter Gibbons are also active candidates for places among the North Side Justices. Judge Keettile returned to the city yesterday and will be on hand this morning. There will be a full meeting, therefore.

Following is the list of candidates for Justices of the Peace from which the fortunate nineteen will be selected:

South Side—Isaac Abrahams, D. W. Albaugh, Henry S. Austin, John Blinn, Noel B. Boyden, Charles H. Bradley, Thomas Bradwell, George Braham, H. B. Brayton, Maurice Cream, E. H. Emory, William S. Everett, A. L. Flaningham, George P. Foster, S. B. Foster, Edward T. Glennon, Wardell Guthrie, George H. Harlow, W. C. Hoyer, A. S. Huett, John N. Jemison, John Ready, A. H. Keenan, Philip Koehler, S. A. Lewinsohn, David J. Lyon, John McCarthy, J. J. McDermid, Henry C. Morris, J. K. Prindiville, James E. Purnell, S. Rosenhaupt, John G. Ryan, J. L. Short, Morris K. Smith, Max Sonnenschein, George W. Underwood, Robert H. Vickers, M. R. M. Wallace, Randall H. White, and Robert H. Wilks.

West Side—Frank H. Barman, John A. Bell, Jarvis Blume, E. R. Bowen, W. E. Buckner, W. M. Coulter, C. G. Dixon, James C. Dooley, James M. Boyle, Max Eberhardt, Edward A. Fisher, J. M. Getman, A. C. Higgins, Herman Jacobson, Edward Kelly, Joseph F. Kohout, M. A. La Buy, J. H. McDonal, John McGaffey, Phillip B. Menard, John Meyer, E. C. Miles, W. C. Menard, B. M. Munn, John Noonan, A. L. Patterson, Rolla Pearsall, William A. Phelps, Joseph B. Quinn, F. C. Russell, J. J. Schlesinger, Bernard Schram, William H. Schuyler, Daniel Scully, Olaf F. Severson, James W. Shaw, F. J. Spencer, Edward Stock, A. F. Teefey, Jay Warner, H. W. Wells, C. J. White, John F. Wilcox, and C. W. Woodman.

North Side—O. R. Barnett, George E. Detwiler, John S. Dixon, Walter Gibbons, Judson F. Going, E. C. Hamburgher, J. M. Hannahs, John J. Healy, William H. Hill, Charles H. Hoglund, George Kersten, S. R. Keogh, John T. Long, Michael Lucey, William Marshall, James C. Martin, William B. Sullivan, Charles McParland, Edward Ruts, Henry Schultz, Dennis W. Sullivan, D. L. Wheeler, and Alex. E. Young.

## TRYING TO HEAD OFF HARRISON.

### Cregier's Supporters Bending Every Energy in This Direction.

Mayor Cregier's friends were active again yesterday. They were alarmed at the Harrison movement and determined to head it off at any cost of money and hard work. Mr. Asay, the chief of the Wine-and-Whiskies, who is in sympathy with Cregier, has called meetings of the various ward branches in order to stem the Harrisonian tide. The clubs of City-Hall employés have also been reconvened and nothing will be left undone "to prick the Harrison bubble," as Mr. McAbee says. The Cregierites, though somewhat depressed by the news concerning the big Harrison meeting on Blue Island avenue in the morning, were somewhat cheerful by the accounts brought in later that "Jerry" O'Rourke's Wine-and-Whiskies of the Fourth Ward had adopted elaborate resolutions in favor of Cregier, drafted by P. Brutus Flanagan, and that Maj. Clabby and Col. McClure had carried the Third Ward Wine-and-Whiskies for the "old man." It was also hinted that Congressman-elect McGann had been wheeled into line, and that he had gone to Washington on a mission from Cregier to Frank Lawler. It was predicted that Lawler would be in line for Cregier on his return. The oil inspectorship was hinted at as the reward.

The City-Hall people were feeling easy in the afternoon. They gave it out that their combination is gaining strength. They laughed at the Harrison crowds. "Those crowds are the unthinking mob," said a City-Hall man: "Harrison is a circus in himself, and will draw at any time. He will play out before election. There was a boom like that for Lawler just before the fall convention. Lawler's boom was well timed though. It carried him through the convention. He was defeated at the polls. The discreet Democrats are not going to be deceived by booms again. The Harrison one will have spent its force before the convention." One thing is certain—the Cregierites are most confident.

The Harrison men, however, are aggressive and defiant. They are making big preparations for their meeting in the Seventeenth Ward this evening, and for the bigger meeting which they hope to hold in the Second Regiment Armory Saturday evening.

It is now practically settled that the Republican City Convention will be called for March 14. The success which followed an early convention last fall is an all-powerful argument in favor of such a course. The Republicans say that they will nominate candidates who will bear the scrutiny of the voters. Graeme Stewart, James T. Rawliegh, and Hempstead Washburne yet lead in the Mayoralty race. A dark horse is hinted at. Ex-Ald. Badenoch can have the nomination for City Treasurer if he accepts. Frank Colby is talked of for Attorney, and Franz Amberg for City Clerk. Changes are likely to be made any day. The Republicans want to nominate a ticket to win this time.

## THEY SEEK ALDERMANIC HONORS.

### Candidates in the Field and Their Chances of Success.

P. J. Roche, a well known business-man, is a candidate for Alderman in the Second Ward on the Democratic side. Daniel F. Crilly will be the Republican candidate. Mr. Crilly is a well known builder. George Gibbs is running his friend Peter Magnus, now on the Republican side, then on the Democratic side, for Alderman. Crilly, if the nominee of the Republican party, will certainly be elected.

Jim Appleton and John Morris, both saloonkeepers, are struggling for the Democratic nomination for Alderman in the First Ward. Ald. Dixon is likely to walk off with the honors. It would be an irreparable loss to the Second Ward to lose the services of Arthur Dixon. The city would suffer also.

E. T. Head is mentioned as a candidate for Alderman in the Third Ward against Ald. L. B. Dixon. The latter will accept a renomination from the Republicans. He is a first-class Alderman, honest, efficient, and aggressive. The Third Ward Republicans will make a mistake if they do not reëlect him.

There is a row in the Seventh Ward among the Democrats. Ald. Murphy is lukewarm in his support of Cregier. Mike Cronin, a saloonkeeper who was out for Harrison some time ago, has made his peace with the Cregier steering committee. The Cregierites are now for Cronin for Alderman. Murphy will run on the Harrison ticket, and expects to "clean out" the Cronin-Cregier combination.

Ex-Ald. John Riordan and a grocer named Prindiville are candidates for the Democratic nomination against George P. Bunker. They are both Harrison men. Bunker is a Cregier man. There is a strong likelihood of a split, in which event Dexter W. Burke, a Republican, is likely to slip in.

E. S. Ryan is the Cregier candidate against Ald. Mulvihill in the Seventeenth Ward. John Gaynor is the Harrison Democratic candidate for Alderman in the Eighteenth Ward. Henry B. Farwell is likely to be the Republican candidate against Ald. McGillen in the Twenty-first Ward. Ald. Muelhoefer, who will be nominated by the Republicans in the Twenty-second Ward, is a sure winner. So is ex-Ald. Linn, who is to be the Republican candidate in the Twenty-third Ward. He can easily beat Ald. McCormick. Mr. Lindahl is not a serious candidate. The McAbee-Cregier faction in the Twenty-fourth Ward wants to give Peter Begler, a contractor, the Democratic nomination for Alderman in the Twenty-fourth Ward. Ald. Dunham, who has served his constituents faithfully, will get the Republican nomination and will be reëlected. Ald. Bortree will be reëlected from the Twenty-eighth Ward, as he ought to be; though there are a dozen candidates for his seat. Dan Callaghan, the owner of a road-house, wants Ald. Conway's seat from the Twenty-seventh Ward. He is not likely to succeed. Conway deserves reëlection. There is some opposition to Ald. Kerr in the Thirty-second Ward, but he will probably be reëlected. He has been an efficient representative.

### They All Oppose Cregier.

Col. John S. Cooper, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, which met at the Tremont House Saturday, yesterday appointed the following committee of nine in accordance with the resolution adopted at that meeting: F. H. Head, Gen. I. N. Stiles, W. G. Beale, Henry Furst, William Niestadt, George Schilling, H. C. Gano, C. R. Corbin, Jesse Cox. This committee met yesterday to make arrangements for the meeting at Central Music-Hall next Saturday. The meeting was at Gen. Stiles' office. The Committee on Invitations met at the Tremont House and determined to invite about 500 leading citizens to the meeting.

The feeling in both committees is hostile, and unanimously so, to Cregier. Harrison has some friends. Washburne has more. A stronger candidate than either is demanded.

A correspondent calls attention to the fact that not only is Superintendent Marsh's son on the pay-roll of the Police Department, but that a nephew and a brother are on the pay-roll of the Water Department. "Such circumstances as these," the correspondent says, "account for the reluctance of Mayor Cregier to submit the pay-rolls of the department to investigation."

### A Suggestion.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Many friends of Frank Meyers of the Third Ward wish him to make the race for South Town Collector. For thirty years a citizen of Chicago, a responsible and reputable business-man, a sound, active Republican, always reliable and efficient in trustworthy positions, it is believed that he would make a good running mate for Judge Summerfield, who is the choice of sensible Republicans for Town Assessor. I know Mr. Meyers well, and feel confident that his name would add strength to the Republican ticket. AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

## ARE LIKELY TO FREEZE OR STARVE.

### Suffering Among the Boomers in the Cherokee Strip.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—There is great suffering in the Cherokee Strip among the boomers who went there from Kansas and Missouri several weeks ago. The blizzard caught them unprepared for severe weather, and it is reported that the women and children are in danger of dying from the cold. The only fuel is buffalo chips, and a heavy fall of snow has spoiled them for use, so that the thinly-clad pioneers are huddled together depending wholly on chance for their salvation. H. A. Lewis, an old plainsman, got in today from Arkansas City. He says:

"I think probably there are 800 boomers, including families, in the strip, and half of this number are in danger of freezing or starving. The stock is in bad shape, and without pasturage will not improve so as to get the movers out of the strip before great suffering comes. The order of the Secretary of the Interior for the troops to clear the strip has caused consternation. The military is afraid to use force on so helpless a lot of people, and the unfortunates themselves cannot get away. Capt. A. E. Woodson of the army says that there are not many boomers left, and other officers have said the same thing. The settlers, however, are there, and no amount of soldiery can move them unless fair weather intervenes and gives the poor people a chance to get something to eat and put their stock in better condition, and no amount of oratory will lower their numbers."

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Ed P. Greer of Winfield, editor of the *Courier* of that city, stated today that the reports which had been sent out by correspondents concerning the rush into the Cherokee Strip had been greatly exaggerated. Winfield is only thirty miles from the Cherokee Strip.

"There are several towns," said Mr. Greer, "which are interested in getting people on the borders in order to get the benefit of the ready money which the sooners bring with them. The experience of the sooners who rushed into Oklahoma has deterred others from rushing into the strip."

Senator King of Cowley County, which borders on the strip, stated that there were a good many sooners in Arkansas City, but no such number as reported.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Hundreds of boomers are just now encamped upon the borders of the Iowa nation in the Indian Territory awaiting the Presidential order that will admit them to the domains of Uncle Sam. They have been gathering for several weeks in anticipation of the order, and many of them are in a bad way on account of the recent unusual cold snap. The few Iowas that are left on the reservation are very hospitable, however, and the poor immigrants are being cared for after a fashion. Their stock is dying off, but they are determined to remain there until the nation is thrown open to settlement.

## MET DEATH ON THE SCAFFOLD.

### William West, the Crouch Murderer, and Harry Marsh Executed.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Feb. 26.—William West, the condemned murderer, did not go to sleep until 4 o'clock this morning, but slept until 7:30. All night he talked about the murder, but denied his guilt. At 8:30 o'clock, while the death-watchers were changing, West secured a small piece of iron concealed in his bed and stabbed himself in the neck. He was rendered unconscious. Physicians were immediately called in, but were unable to restore consciousness. Up to 2:30 p. m., when he was hanged, his condition was not greatly changed. He was strapped to a board and carried to the scaffold. At 2:38 the trap was sprung.

EBENSBURG, Pa., Feb. 26.—Harry Marsh was hanged here today. The crime for which Marsh suffered was committed near Gallitzin, Pa., Sunday, July 6, 1890. His victim was Clara Jones, aged 19 years.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 26.—At the opening of the Circuit Court this morning Judge Stipp sentenced Charles Ford to hang Saturday, March 21. Ford's crime was the murder of David Moore, a traveling salesman of Omaha, June 23, 1890. Ford's accomplice, William O'Brien, is serving a life sentence in Joliet. Minnie Winterling and the wife of the man under sentence of death, both parties to the crime, are still in jail under indictment for murder.

TO HOT SPRINGS, ARK.,

Via Illinois Central R. R.

Through sleeping-car berths, Chicago to Hot Springs, can be purchased via this route, thus avoiding the annoyance and delay of purchasing sleeping-car tickets at St. Louis, for either the morning or evening train from that point.

Elegant free reclining-chair cars are run on both morning and evening trains from Chicago to St. Louis, and Pullman Buffet Sleepers on night train from Chicago.

For tickets and through sleeping-car berths call on City Ticket Agent, 194 Clark street, Chicago.

## SEEKING A $1.50 RATE.

### A REQUEST MADE BY THE MINNESOTA MILITIA.

### The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Is Willing but Unable to Secure Consent of Western Passenger Association Roads—Inside Facts Regarding the Salt Lake Round-Trip Tickets—January Earnings of the Illinois Central—A Consolidation Rumor Denied.

Traffic Manager Busenbark of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City road is making a strong effort to get the Western Passenger Association roads to allow his company to make a rate of $1.50 per train mile for a special train for the First Regiment Minnesota National Guard from St. Paul to Chicago and return in June. The regiment has made arrangements to attend the National encampment in New York and is negotiating for a rate. Mr. Busenbark's figures are not above the usual per mile rate, and the train for the round trip would cost the regiment something over $1,200.

The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City is exceedingly anxious to carry the troops, but has not been able thus far to get the consent of any of the roads in the association. Under the rules it will require unanimous consent. Mr. Busenbark said yesterday that he thought that it was the least the roads could do to agree to the rate; that should a riot of any kind break out in Minnesota the companies in the association would be the first to call upon the militia for protection. He said that the regiment was largely composed of business-men. The matter is creating much attention and it is asserted that the regiment has procured a per mile rate from Chicago to New York. There has been some talk about the Chicago, St. Paul and Kanas City company withdrawing from the association, but this is hardly probable.

### ONLY EXAGGERATED REPORTS.

### The Facts Regarding the Salt Lake Round-Trip Ticket Story.

Chairman Finley of the Western Passenger Association has investigated the report regarding the Salt Lake round-trip tickets which, it was alleged, had been issued by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and were being sold by Denver scalpers. The information from Denver, he says, was to a great extent erroneous, and not more than six or eight tickets were found.

General Passenger Agent McCormick of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton assured Mr. Finley that he would promptly discharge any agent who, by neglecting his instructions, should demoralize the business of the Western Passenger Association. The instructions of the Western roads are being rigidly carried out by conductors, and all tickets having the appearance of having gone through the scalpers' hands are being taken up. Several of the roads have taken up in the neighborhood of 500 since Nov. 1.

### TROUBLE ABOUT LUMBER RATES.

### The Inter-State Commission Hears Testimony at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The inter-State commerce case of the Board of Trade of Eau Claire against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway company and other companies came up this morning. The railway companies are charged with a discrimination in lumber rates against Eau Claire and in favor of Minneapolis, Winona, Oshkosh, La Crosse, and Milwaukee on business to Missouri River points. General Manager Winter of the Omaha road testified that the Omaha had sold a large quantity of pine on its land grant under contract that it should be shipped over the Omaha road on a rate based on the Eau Claire rate, so that if the Eau Claire rate was raised or lowered it would raise or lower the rates under such contract. At the afternoon session the time was taken up by J. N. Nind, editor of the *Northwestern Lumberman*, with statistics on the lumber cut of the region and the proportion of the lumber carried by each line. Under the Bogue award of 1884 Chicago was arbitrarily adopted as the basing point. Oshkosh was 5½, Necedah, Tomah, Wausau, and Stevens Point 7, Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls 6½, Stillwater 4, and Winona and La Crosse 1 cent per hundred above the Chicago rate.

### Knows Nothing of Consolidation.

General Passenger Agent Eckstein of the Wisconsin Central denied the reported consolidation of the line he represented and the Northern Pacific. He said that he had heard nothing of such a move and if it were to take place at a date so early as Monday next he would without doubt have been advised of it long before this. He thought that the fact that the local ticket-offices of the two roads in St. Paul and Minneapolis are to be consolidated March 1 had given rise to the story. It is also stated that the relations of the roads will not be closer than they are at present under the lease of the Northern Pacific. The consolidation has been looked for by railroad-men for some time, and it would not be a surprise if the report should eventually prove true.

### Will Not Press Its Claims.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad company will not press its claim on the question of dressed beef and information to this effect will be sent to the Trunk-Line Commissioner within a few days. As navigation will open inside of six weeks, and all the trunk-line roads are making rates for the increased business which this event will give, the contemplated action to be taken by the Lackawanna is of very great importance. With the opening of navigation higher rates than those which prevailed last year are likely to go into effect. Within a couple of weeks the Executive Committee will come together on the question of arranging lake and railroad schedules, when the question of the division of business will be taken up.

### What Is the Matter with the Grand Trunk?

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—A special cable from London says: "The two big Canadian railways are again attracting much attention and discussion in financial and other circles. The marked difference in the traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk railway and the Canadian Pacific is creating considerable comment. Returns just issued show that the receipts of the former road declined since the opening of the year £4,272 on the Grand Trunk proper and £1,673 on the combined system, while the Canadian Pacific receipts increased $588,000 during the same period. Grand Trunk stocks are seriously affected by the publication of these figures.

### New Union Fast Freight Line.

A circular was sent out yesterday announcing that the Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad company, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern road inaugurated a fast freight line for the purpose of handling traffic passing over the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis road to and from Parkersburg, W. Va., Bellaire, O., and all points East. It will be known as the Central States Dispatch. T. H. Noonan has been appointed General Manager of the line, with headquarters at Indianapolis.

### Illinois Central Earnings.

The statement of the Illinois Central for January shows a net increase in earnings of $10,436. The gross earnings were $1,435,080, an increase over the corresponding month last year of $129,659. The operating expenses were $1,107,692, an increase of $140,095 over January of last year. The decrease for the seven months ending Jan. 31 amounted to $561,960. The figures for the month include the Dubuque and Sioux City line, the lease of which has been taken under agreement. The rent is the net earnings, but the Illinois Central does not assume any of the liabilities.

### Another Santa Fe Branch.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 26.—It is reported here that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway company contemplates the construction of a line from Kansas City to Memphis as the means of securing its proper division of the southeastern traffic. The Santa Fé now has an uncompleted piece of road called the St. Louis and Santa Fé line from St. Joseph, and it is said to be the plan to utilize some of this road and build south from Lexington, Mo.

### The Burlington Bound for the Coast.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad is pushing for the coast at a lively pace. Construction is now going forward in Wyoming. It will cross the Northern Pacific probably west of Billings and then strike for Great Falls to a connection with the Great Northern. Some railroad men believe that the Burlington will be run to the coast independent of other transcontinental lines.

### Want the Receiver Discharged.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 26.—Application was made in the United States Court today for the discharge of Joseph Simon as receiver of the Oregon Improvement company. The application was taken under advisement until tomorrow.

### Notes.

There will be a special meeting of the Trans-Missouri Freight and Passenger Association at Kansas City Monday. The articles of agreement will come up for consideration.

The W. and L. E. road will be unable to run trains into Steubenville, O., for a few days.

The Pan-Handle has announced that shipments of freight of all kinds to stations on the Cleveland and Marietta road can now be resumed.

An agent of the Inter-State Commerce Commission was in Indianapolis a day or two ago inquiring into the matter of rebilling cattle at the stock-yards and aroused considerable curiosity among railroad people.

A train composed of fourteen cars, loaded with general merchandise, left Chicago yesterday via the Chicago and Alton and Union Pacific for Moscow, Idaho. It was the largest shipment to a Western point this season.

The new flour rate between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul went into effect yesterday. The new rate is a reduction of two and a half cents per hundred, and was authorized by Chairman Midgley on account of the cut made by the "Soo" road.

## NEXT NATIONAL CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

### James C. Montgomery Thinks It Will Be Protection vs. Absolute Free Trade.

"The Democrats have entered into an agreement with the single-tax people that will cause their political death at the next election," said James C. Montgomery, Secretary of one of the leading Republican clubs of Baltimore, when at the Tremont House yesterday. Mr. Montgomery is a low-tariff man and says the majority of the 600 members of his club are of the same opinion. He is bitterly opposed to absolute free trade, however, and says the recent deal between the single-tax people and the Democrats will make "no tariff at all" the issue.

"Protection or free trade is the issue the Democrats will try to force upon the people, and the combination made with the National Single-Tax League is only one indication of their intentions," continued Mr. Montgomery. "The single-tax organization is nothing but an adjunct of the Democratic party, and the cry for free trade that the Henry George cranks made last year will be again repeated in 1892. William J. Atkinson, the great free-trader of Philadelphia, who is a member of the Keystone Watch company, and several free-traders of New York are the men who started the movement to make the issue free trade or protection. Mr. Atkinson, like thousands of other Democrats, went wild on the tariff question at the last election and will do likewise next year. Atkinson saw an opportunity to spread his pet idea through Henry George's 'Protection or Free Trade,' and thousands of letters were at once sent out to Democratic and free-trade clubs throughout the United States. The result is that 500,000 copies of the book are to be printed and sold everywhere throughout the United States. The book, I understand, costs 20 cents to publish, but it is sold at retail for 10 cents per copy. It is the intention to reach about 2,000,000 voters in this way. In Massachusetts alone 50,000 copies of the book have been subscribed for.

"This goes to show what a stand the Democratic party intends to take during the National campaign. But the Republicans intend to counteract any such bold move for absolute free trade. They foresee that the Democrats will go wild on the tariff question during the next campaign, especially if Grover Cleveland is nominated, and in Massachusetts, where the tariff is discussed as much as in any State, the Republican clubs are sending out campaign literature already to the farmers and others to show that free trade would not be a benefit to the country. Other States will follow, and the Republicans with moderate protection for the issue will certainly be victorious."

Auditorium—Col. H. C. Payne, Milwaukee; Maj. C. V. Preston, Hartford, Conn.; Samuel C. Pittmen, Detroit; Col. Robert M. Gott, Fort Wayne; A. Comstock, Providence, R. I.; J. H. Millett, Boston; C. C. Austin, Buffalo; A. S. Potter, Omaha; C. C. Wilson, Washington; J. W. Walker, St. Joseph, Mo.; M. A. Bennett, Cleveland; C. M. Kerr, Milwaukee; Frank L. Brown, Portland, Ore.; T. B. Hatchell, Memphis; J. C. Van Doren, New York; Ben C. Reater, Moline, Ill.; E. M. Wood, Dayton, O.

Grand Pacific—W. P. Booth, J. S. Polk, Des Moines; Byron Healey, New York; Edward B. Hall, Columbus; H. P. Lucas and wife, Cleveland; William Sutton, St. Louis; J. C. Hollis and H. A. Sawyer, Boston; J. D. Schirrer, Cincinnati; Phil Hitchcock, Buffalo; J. B. Layton and wife, Rossville; James E. Mills, San Francisco; A. S. Anderson and wife, Sioux City.

Sherman House—W. C. Foster, Aberdeen, S. D.; J. B. Kendrick and wife, Sheridan, Wyo.; Mrs. D. C. Rhodes and children, Cheyenne; A. S. Wright, Woodstock, Ill.; Charles Bent, Morrison, Ill.; Charles H. Pratt, Minneapolis; Sam H. Fink, New York; H. D. Dement, Springfied; G. K. Fortescue, wife and daughter, Mrs. F. E. Rea, Miss Paul, Miss Cole, and Emil Siedenberg, New York.

Tremont House—W. C. Hamilton, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Charles A. Crane, Danville, Ill.; G. B. Angell, New York; T. J. Lee and L. C. Stein, Green Bay; H. H. Davis, Charleston, Ill.; H. M. Wallace, Boston; E. W. Hanover, Philadelphia; George Clayton, Warsaw; J. F. Francis and H. J. Morgan, Milwaukee; George F. Barry, New York.

Palmer House—Mr. and Mrs S. H. Dyer, St. Paul; N. T. Campbell, Buffalo; Mrs. H. B. Johns and Miss Johns, Philadelphia; J. T. Wright, Boston; H. A. Mallory, Eddyville, Ky.; B. Gordon and wife and Mrs. Nellie S. Cook and son, Boston; J. Ullman, Buffalo; J. B. Beach, New York; E. S. Drake, Spokane Falls; E. T. Ellsworth, Milwaukee.

Wellington—Charles Lawrence, St. Paul; William D. Smythe, Minneapolis; T. L. Garrison, Philadelphia; T. W. Parsons, Philadelphia; Ira C. Hubbell, Kansas City; H. J. Gabel, New York; W. G. Gallagher, Dillon, Mont.; H. A. Packard, Boston; H. Randall, New York; C. W. Black and A. M. Rathbone, Grand Rapids.

Leland Hotel—R. T. Kinsella, Springfield, Ill.; W. R. Gotham, New York; J. J. Parke, St. Paul; Marie S. V. Leigh, Paris, France; L. T. McGhee, Cambridge, England; R. M. Batcheller and wife, Detroit; H. C. Blearley, Detroit; M. A. Zook and wife, Indianapolis; H. W. Zook, Philadelphia; H. A. Thompson, Omaha; Trueman Wright and wife, St. Louis.

Richelieu—T. A. Low, New York; James J. Smith, Boston; H. P. Williamson, Cleveland; William L. Briggs, New York; Joseph Taylor, Detroit; R. A. Bakewell, St. Louis; Fred J. Winston, New York.

## VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

### Mortgages Payable in Gold.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I read your editorial in the Saturday TRIBUNE with great interest. I wish you would call attention of your readers to the fact that almost all the mortgages made in Iowa now and for the last five years are on a gold basis, and in case a silver bill passes so silver at 70 cents or 75 cents on the dollar becomes the currency the loan companies can demand that their mortgages be paid in gold coin of the present standard of value. I have before me now a coupon cut from a note of a life-insurance company made in 1887. In it the maker agrees to pay the debt "in the gold coin of the United States of America of or equal to the present standard of value." The company has half a million invested in Iowa mortgages. The other large mortgage companies in Iowa all have their bonds drawn, payable in gold coin as above. To pay a $2,000 mortgage like the above in silver at its present actual value would take nearly $2,700. And debtors may be sure that creditors will demand the letter of the bond as soon as there is a premium on gold. I believe in silver dollars—honest ones. I do not think silver should be demonetized, but our Government should do all in its power to make it a part of the world's currency. But let us candidly ask owners of mortgages to examine the coupons they have redeemed and ascertain whether a cheap silver dollar is going to help them pay their debts. In most cases they will find that the contracts are all made payable in gold. J. K. MACOMBER.

### Michigan's Law Taxing Mortgages.

COLDWATER, Mich., Feb. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday an item in regard to the law of the State of Michigan taxing mortgages in which you advance some wrong ideas in the workings of the law. Under that law the Register reports the mortgages and the amounts as they appear on the records to the Supervisors of his county; also to Registers of other counties in the State the owners of mortgages residing in other counties and the amount, and they are then reported to the Supervisor of the townships where they are owned. It is then the Supervisors' duty to ascertain the amounts then due on them and assess the parties with that amount with other personal property that he may have. For instance, if I loan a farmer $6,000 and take a mortgage I am liable to be assessed for that amount. If he pays me $5,000 I am liable to assessment on $1,000 that I own in the mortgage and $5,000 in money. If I loan the $5,000 and take another mortgage I am liable to assessment on $6,000 that I own in the two mortgages and not on $11,000, as the item reads.

In regard to double taxation we will admit that it is sometimes unfair. If I have a farm worth $5,000 and I borrow of my neighbor $2,500 my farm is assessed for $5,000 and my neighbor is assessed on his $2,500. That makes an assessment of $7,500. Now I say to the Supervisor you must assess me but $2,500, as that is all that I own, and assess my neighbor with the other $2,500. That would look as though there was no injustice done. We will now look at the other side of it. Suppose that instead of borrowing of my neighbor or of any resident of the State you come down here and I borrow the amount of you, I then say to the Supervisor you assess me $2,500, and the balance to the party owning the mortgage. He will tell me that the State of Michigan cannot make a law that will reach you in Chicago.

There is another item in our tax law that your Detroit correspondent does not have spoken of,—that is, deducting debts from credits.

If I own in bonds, notes, mortgages, accounts, etc., they are called credits. Suppose I own $5,000 and I owe $2,000 indebtedness, by making a sworn statement giving names of parties that I am owing with the amounts, that amount will be deducted and I will be assessed $3,000. But I cannot deduct from real estate or goods and chattels.

E. W. EMERSON,
Supervisor First Ward, Coldwater, Mich.

### Trying to Tax Mortgages.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Feb. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your paper of Saturday under the editorial caption of "Attempted Taxation of Mortgages" I read the following: "Four years ago the foolish and [illegible] in the Legislature of this State [Michigan] passed a double taxation law, providing for taxing the owner of the land, who had in his possession all the taxable property there was, and also the owner of the mortgage, who had parted with his property and could not get it back into his hands till his debt became due."

As a citizen of Michigan familiar with its tax laws for upwards of thirty years, permit me to say that this double taxation system has been upon our statute books the whole of that time. It is not new legislation by any means. The farmer during all these years has paid his taxes like a good citizen, but the mortgage-owner has in the majority of cases concealed his property from the tax assessor and so escaped taxation. He has known the law all these years, has made his investments accordingly, and cannot justly complain of change in the conditions of his loan.

The law passed four years ago provided for no new taxation, but only for compelling a disclosure of property already liable to taxation under the law then existing; and the popular title of the act, "The Mortgage Tax law," is a misnomer, conveying a false impression of its provisions.

I think the farmers of Michigan generally believe that laws ought to be obeyed, both by farmer and capitalist, while they remain upon the statute book; that the best way to secure the repeal of a bad law is to enforce it; and, while I think the great majority of them are strongly opposed to double taxation, I think they also favor taxing both mortgageor and mortgagee upon the value of their interest in the mortgaged property instead of throwing the whole burden upon either of the joint owners.

In justice to your Michigan readers, will you give this an insertion in THE TRIBUNE? The implication of Michigan knavery is not agreeable to us, and in this particular at least is untrue.

C. C. McDERMID.

[According to the correspondent's own statement the double tax law of Michigan was inoperative for thirty years and to all intents and purposes was no law—a dead letter, having fallen into "innocuous desuetude." Lenders paid no attention to it, and charged the people no extra interest as they are doing now.

The writer admits that this is double taxation, but that is wrong in principle and policy, and very distressful to the debtor class. He is guilty of folly when he advocates the California law to make the lender pay taxes on property that has passed into the hands of the borrower—to deduct the amount of the mortgage from the value of the land and make the borrower pay taxes on the residue and the lender on the mortgage. He thinks absurdly that the result will be that the burden will be borne jointly by the two men, whereas it invariably falls on the man who has the lender's money, and on him only.

Why has not the correspondent read and studied the two interesting letters from California published in this paper, which show exactly how this mortgage-taxing law works there? It appears from them that the lender puts up his interest charge a little higher than is necessary to cover the taxes which he may be called on to pay. The borrower foots the entire tax bill and pays a little over to insure the lender. It appears also that loans are made for short terms only, which is to the borrower's disadvantage. The lender will not make five years' loans, for he wants his money so placed that he can get at it if there should be an unexpected increase in taxes. Facts are stubborn things, and a few of them are worth more than all the absurd theories of the correspondent. He should see what the experience of other States has been in this mortgage-taxation business.]

### Don't Ask Foolish Questions.

Jerry Simpson, whose fame is at present founded on the fact that he wears no socks, has reached Washington in safety. He is a bluff sort of fellow, fresh from the people, with plenty of brains, and a queer notion that a legislator ought to be above personal motives and have no axes to grind.

The gentleman from Kansas has already won his spurs at repartee. This story, which our Washington correspondent vouches for, makes his entrée into society at the Capital rather remarkable:

Overcome by curiosity, one of the gay and thoughtless insects of the feminine gender approached him with an impertinent question. "Is it true," asked she, "that you don't wear socks? Won't you let me see, please?" That woman disdained the foolish rumors that have glistened in the air, and was in search of historic truth. She hoped to find a story that would fill the members of a sewing bee with green envy.

Simpson from Kansas is a strong advocate of reciprocity and gravely replied: "Madam, do you wear socks? If you'll show me I'll show you." It was a fair answer under the circumstances and a palpable hit.

The sweet creature cried, "O, my!" which may be regarded as a feminine oath, and retired.—*New York Herald.*

Leland Hotel Restaurant.

Table d'hote dinner for $1, with wine and music. A great success. One hundred and fifty dined there last evening. Try it.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 STATE-ST.

"BASEMENT SALESROOM."

*THIS DAY will be memorable "For Bargains" in*

*WASH GOODS.*

*We quote prices that must induce rapid purchasing.*

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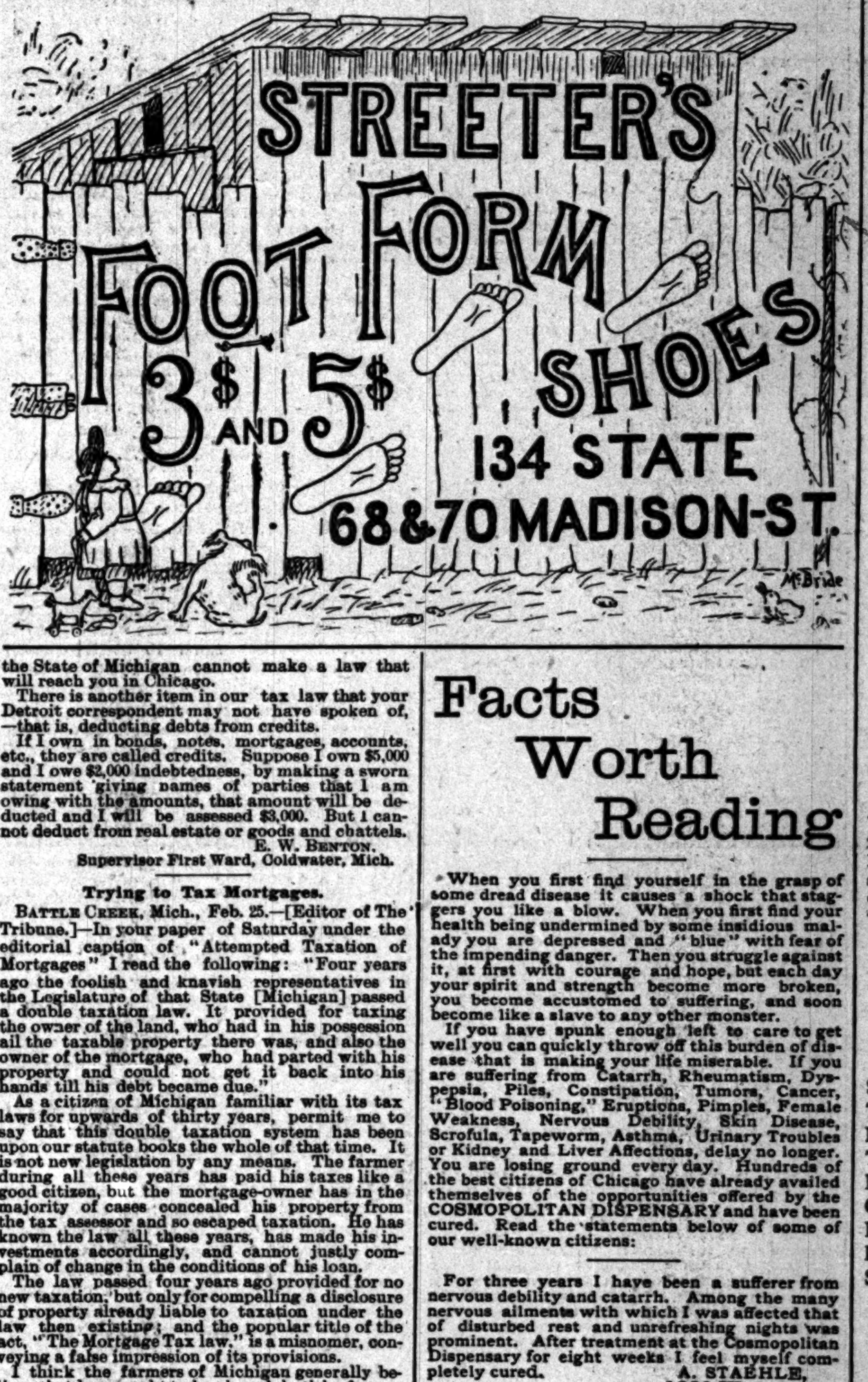
| 30 inch | *Tea Gown Cloth,* - - - - | 10c |
| 30 inch | *Wrapper Flannelettes,* - | 12½c |
| 36 inch | *Novelty Cheviot Suitings,* | 12½c |
| 32 inch | *Scotch Zephyr Ginghams,* | 15c |
| *Challies* | *Beautiful Effects on Light and Dark grounds* | 3c |
| *Remnants* | *For those who can use short lengths of New SPRING FABRICS, we have a quantity worth up to 15c yard at* | 5c |



## Facts Worth Reading

When you first find yourself in the grasp of some dread disease it appears to stagger you like a blow. When you first find your health being undermined and "blue" with fear of the impending danger. Then you struggle against it, at first with courage and hope, but each day your spirit and strength become more broken, you become accustomed to suffering, and soon become like a slave to any other monster.

If you have spunk enough left yet to care to get well you can quickly drive out the monster. If you are suffering from Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Constipation, Tumors, Cancer, "Blood Poisoning," Eruptions, Pimples, Female Weakness, Nervous Debility, Skin Disease, Scrofula, Tapeworm, Asthma, Urinary Troubles or Kidney and Liver Affections, delay no longer. You are losing ground every day. Hundreds of the best citizens of Chicago have already availed themselves of the opportunities offered by the COSMOPOLITAN DISPENSARY and have been cured. Read the statements below of some of our well-known citizens:

For three years I have been a sufferer from nervous debility and catarrh. Among the many nervous ailments with which I was affected that of disturbed rest and unrefreshing nights was prominent. After treatment at the Cosmopolitan Dispensary for eight weeks I feel myself completely cured.
A. STAEHLE,
1329 Wabash-av.
Chicago, Feb. 19, 1891.

I have taken treatment with the physicians of the Cosmopolitan Dispensary for catarrh and have been decidedly benefited, though my case had been of long standing—almost from childhood.
F. MOHNIKE,
Feb. 6, 1891. Wever, Lee County, Ia.

After taking treatment with the physicians of the Cosmopolitan Dispensary for nervous and general debility, complicated with heart affection, I can honestly say I feel wholly a different man. I feel as sound as I ever did in my life. I was helped from the beginning of my treatment.
ANDREW PETERSON,
295 Milwaukee-av.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 1, 1891.

This is to certify that I have taken treatment for one month at the Cosmopolitan Dispensary for a long-standing case of heart trouble. I went there on purpose for treatment. I experienced immediate relief, and at the present time feel comparatively well, more so than in years.

My kidneys, which had been extremely inactive, were restored to their normal condition during the same time. Any one writing me I will be happy to corroborate my statement here.
J. W. M., Box 622, Nashville, Ia.
Feb. 7, 1891.

I took treatment with the Cosmopolitan Dispensary for lung complaint, and my blood was out of order also. After a regular course of treatment I am as sound as a bell and feel as well as I ever did in my life.
JOHN LYNCH,
Feb. 9, 1891. 2929 Archer-av.

After many years of suffering from female weakness and chronic constipation (of the utmost severity) I am pleased to say I am well of the above complaints after taking treatment at the Cosmopolitan Dispensary.
MRS. GEORGE ENGEL, Kedzie-av.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11, 1891.

THE COSMOPOLITAN DISPENSARY is a medical and surgical institute, founded with a full staff of EXPERIENCED and EMINENT SPECIALISTS, for the cure of all diseases and deformities; like the great hospitals of Berlin and London they maintain an immense private LABORATORY in charge of EXPERT CHEMISTS. All the latest scientific appliances for the cure of chronic and deep-seated diseases. "Nervous debility," excesses, overwork, or dissipation POSITIVELY CURED. The charges are VERY LOW and consultation and examination FREE to those taking treatment. MEDICINES FURNISHED.

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CHARTERED
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Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sundays, from 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Patients at a distance successfully treated by correspondence.

Out-of-town patients treated with UNFAILING SUCCESS through correspondence; one visit desirable, but not necessary. Medicine sent safely and free from observation to any part of the country. Write for prospectus or send for symptom blank to fill out and a letter fully explaining your disease, giving advice, etc., will be returned free.

Candy

Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $2.25, or $3.50 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver east to Boston west, of the best candy in America.
Address C. F. GUNTHER,
Confectioner, Chicago.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Wabash-av. and Adams.

BARGAIN SALES
FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

2,000 pairs Ladies' and Gentlemen's Absolutely Fast Black Superior
COTTON HOSE
AT 25c PAIR.
Regular 45c Quality.

LACE DEPT.
48-INCH BLACK SILK LACE
DRAPERY NET,
In Coin Spots, Polka Dots, Stripes, and Small Figures,
AT 88c YARD.
Formerly $1.25.

40-IN. ALL-SILK BLACK
CHANTILLY SKIRTING,
Entirely New Patterns,
AT 75c YARD.
Formerly $1.25.

Ladies' Furnishings.
A Job Lot of Fifty Dozen
LADIES' BLACK
SATTEEN SKIRTS
AT 50c EACH.
Regular Price, 95c.

—A LOT OF—
Ladies' Gowns,
In good Muslin, nicely trimmed with fine Hamburg Embroidery and Insertions,
At 75c Each.

Jewelry and Leather Goods.
Gents' Rolled Gold Band, Fancy Pearl WATCH CHARMS; Ladies' Seal Grain, Polished Calf and Stamped Leather POCKETBOOKS, worth from 50c to $1.00; Misses' and Children's CHATELAINE BAGS, in Seal Grain, Black, Tan, and Gray Ooze Leather, with Oxidized Frames,
All at 25c Each.

Perfumery Department.

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| Swiss Lilac and Shandon Bells, per oz | 25c |
| True Bay Rum, per bottle | 15c |
| Farina Cologne, 2-oz. bottle | 25c |
| Transparent Glycerine Soap, cake | 5c |
| Pears' Celebrated Toilet Soap, cake | 7c |
| Colgate's Bay Rum Soap, cake | 8c |
| Lotos Face Powder, per box | 10c |
| Dorin's Rouge 15c \| Pond's Extract | 29c |
| Solid Wood Back Hair Brushes | 50c |

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Wabash-av. and Adams.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.

TODAY AT 10 A. M.,
For account of Fire Underwriters, at the
New Salvage Salesrooms,
126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,
THE
ENTIRE CLOTHING STOCKS
OF
Sol. Adler & Co., St. Louis, Mo., and
Hirsh & Hermann, Chillicothe, Mo.
Inventoried Value Over $50,000.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

At 131 Dearborn-av,
This Friday Morning at 10 o'clock,
Entire Contents 12-Room Residence,
Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, Laundry, and Kitchen
FURNITURE.
Lace Curtains, Crockery, Bookcases, Wardrobes, &c. Also the Carpets of the House. Sale positive.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

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SPRING STYLES
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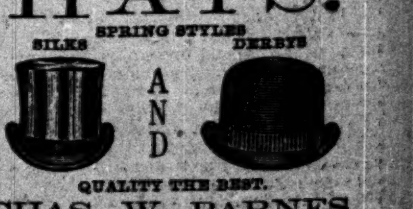

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BORSCH—OPTICIAN.
102 E. WASHINGTON-ST.

Pages 9 to 12.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

FRIDAY. FEBRUARY 27, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

## TO CREATE A NEW COURT.

### TO BE KNOWN AS THE CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS.

**Text of the Amended Bill as It Passed the Senate—Judge Blodgett Says It Will Be of Great Benefit—Its Object Mainly to Relieve the Supreme Court—It Has Been Introduced in Substance Before—Judges Who Will Sit.**

The Congressional measure which will probably go to the President for early approval appointing an additional Circuit Judge for each circuit and creating a Circuit Court of Appeals is of extreme importance to Chicago as well as other large commercial centers.

Judge Blodgett said yesterday in regard to it: "The importance of the measure has been impressed on many a National legislator and the substance of the present bill was introduced in Congress by Senator Douglas of Illinois several years before the war. McCrary of Iowa was also deeply interested in it, and one of the first official acts of Senator David Davis was to urge its adoption. In all the various bills the main idea was the creation of an intermediate court between the Circuit Court and the Supreme Court to relieve the latter tribunal of a great part of its work. Personally, I prefer the original House bill and think the appointment of two additional Circuit Judges would facilitate the work even more, but I do not want to go on record as making a criticism that might be regarded captious or selfish, as the work that has already been done is of vast benefit.

"In all the large commercial centers there is a congestion of business which requires the services of one extra Judge at least, and if the Bankruptcy bill passes more District Judges will be needed. Still, the creation of the Circuit-Appellate Court is a large enough point to be gained at present."

Following is the bill in its amended shape as it passed the Senate:

**Amended Bill.**

A bill to establish Circuit Courts of Appeals, and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in each circuit an additional Circuit Judge, who shall have the same qualifications and shall have the same power and jurisdiction therein that the Circuit Judges of the United States within their respective circuits now have under existing laws, and who shall be entitled to the same compensation as the Circuit Judges of the United States in their respective circuits now have.

Sec. 2. That there is hereby created in each circuit a Circuit Court of Appeals which shall consist of three Judges, of whom two shall constitute a quorum, and which shall be a court of record with appellate jurisdiction, as is hereafter limited and established. Such court shall prescribe the form and style of its seal and the form of writs and other process and procedure as may be conformable to the exercise of its jurisdiction as shall be conferred by law. It shall have the appointment of the marshal of the court with the same duties and powers under the regulations of the court as are now provided for the Marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States, so far as the same may be applicable. The court shall also appoint a clerk who shall perform and exercise the same duties and powers in regard to all matters within its jurisdiction as are now exercised and performed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States so far as the same may be applicable. The salary of the marshal of the court shall be $2,500 a year, and the salary of the clerk of the court shall be $3,000 a year, to be paid in equal proportions quarterly. The costs and fees in the Supreme Court now provided for by law shall be costs and fees in the Circuit Courts of Appeals; and the same shall be expended, accounted for, and paid over to the Treasury Department of the United States in the same manner as is provided in respect of the costs and fees in the Supreme Court.

The court shall have power to establish all rules and regulations for the conduct of the business of the court within its jurisdiction as conferred by law.

**What Judges May Sit.**

Sec. 3. That the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court assigned to each circuit and the Circuit Judges within each circuit, and the several District Judges within each circuit, shall be competent to sit as Judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals within their respective circuits in the manner hereinafter provided. In case the Chief Justice or an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court should attend at any session of the Circuit Court of Appeals he shall preside, and the Circuit Judges in attendance upon the court in the absence of the Chief Justice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside in the order of seniority of their respective commissions.

In case the full court at any time shall not be made up by the attendance of the Chief Justice or an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and Circuit Judges, one or more District Judges within the circuit shall be competent to sit in the court, according to such order or provision among the District Judges as either by general or particular assignment shall be designated by the court. Provided, that no Justice or Judge before whom a cause or question may have been tried or heard in a District Court or existing Circuit Court shall sit on the trial or hearing of such cause or question in the Circuit Court of Appeals.

A term shall be held annually by the Circuit Court of Appeals in the several judicial circuits at the following places: In the First Circuit, in the City of Boston; in the Second Circuit, in the City of New York; in the Third Circuit, in the City of Philadelphia; in the Fourth Circuit, in the City of Richmond; in the Fifth Circuit, in the City of New Orleans; in the Sixth Circuit, in the City of Cincinnati; in the Seventh Circuit, in the City of Chicago; in the Eighth Circuit, in the City of St. Louis; in the Ninth Circuit, in the City of San Francisco; and in such other places in each of the above circuits as said court may from time to time designate. The first terms of said courts shall be held the second Monday in January, 1891, and thereafter at such times as may be fixed by said courts.

Sec. 4. That no appeal, whether by writ of error or otherwise, shall hereafter be taken or allowed from any District Court to the existing Circuit Courts, and no appellate jurisdiction shall hereafter be exercised or allowed by said existing Circuit Courts, but all appeals by writ of error or otherwise from said District Courts, shall only be subject to review in the Supreme Court of the United States or in the Circuit Court of Appeals hereby established, as is hereinafter provided, and the review, by appeal, by writ of error, or otherwise, from the existing Circuit Courts shall be had only in the Supreme Court of the United States, or in the Circuit Courts of Appeals hereby established according to the provisions of this act regulating the same.

**Appeals or Writs of Error.**

Sec. 5. That appeals or writs of error may be taken from the District Courts or from the existing Circuit Courts direct to the Supreme Court in the following cases:

In any case in which the jurisdiction of the court is in issue; in such cases the question of jurisdiction alone shall be certified to the Supreme Court from the court below for decision.

From the final sentences and decrees in prize causes.

In cases of conviction of a capital or otherwise infamous crime.

In any case that involves the construction or application of the Constitution of the United States.

In any case in which the constitutionality of any law of the United States or the validity or construction of any treaty made under its authority is drawn in question.

In any case in which the Constitution or law of a State is claimed to be in contravention of the Constitution of the United States.

Nothing in this act shall affect the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in cases appealed from the highest court of a State nor the construction of the statute providing for review of such cases.

Sec. 6. That the Circuit Courts of Appeals established by this act shall exercise appellate jurisdiction to review by appeal or by writ of error final decision in the District Courts and the existing Circuit Courts in all cases other than those provided for in the preceding section of this act, unless otherwise provided by law, and the judgments or decrees of the Circuit Courts of Appeals shall be final in all cases in which the jurisdiction is dependent entirely upon the opposite parties to the suit or controversy, being aliens and citizens of the United States, or citizens of different States; also in all cases arising under the patent laws, under the revenue laws, and under the criminal laws, and in admiralty cases, excepting that in every such subject within its appellate jurisdiction the Circuit Court of Appeals at any time may certify to the Supreme Court of the United States any questions or propositions of law concerning which it desires the instruction of that court for its proper decision. And thereupon the Supreme Court may either give its instruction on the questions and propositions certified to it, which shall be binding upon the Circuit Courts of Appeals in such case, or it may require that the whole record and cause may be sent up to it for its consideration, and thereupon shall decide the whole matter in controversy in the same manner as if it had been brought there for review by writ of error or appeal.

And excepting also that in any such case as is hereinbefore made final in the Circuit Court of Appeals it shall be competent for the Supreme Court to require, by certiorari or otherwise, any such case to be certified to the Supreme Court for its review and determination with the same power and authority in the case as if it had been carried by appeal or writ of error to the Supreme Court.

In all cases, not hereinbefore in this section made final, there shall be of right an appeal or writ of error or review of the case by the Supreme Court of the United States, where the matter in controversy shall exceed $1,000, besides costs. But no such appeal shall be taken or writ of error sued out unless within one year after the entry of the order, judgment, or decree sought to be reviewed.

Sec. 7. That where, upon a hearing in equity in a District Court or in an existing Circuit Court, an injunction shall be granted or continued by an interlocutory order or decree in a cause in which an appeal from a final decree may be taken under the provisions of this act to the Circuit Court of Appeals, an appeal may be taken from such interlocutory order or decree granting or continuing such injunction to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

*Provided*, That the appeal must be taken within thirty days from the entry of such order or decree, and it shall take precedence in the Appellate Court; and the proceedings in other respects in the court below shall not be staid unless otherwise ordered by that court during the pendency of such appeal.

**Duties of Marshals.**

Sec. 8. That any Justice or Judge, who, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall attend the Circuit Court of Appeals at any place other than where he resides, shall, upon his written certificate, be paid by the Marshal of the district in which the court shall be held his reasonable expenses for travel and attendance, not to exceed $10 per day, and such payments shall be allowed the Marshal in the settlement of his accounts with the United States.

Sec. 9. That the Marshals of the several districts in which said Circuit Court of Appeals may be held shall, under the direction of the Attorney-General of the United States and with his approval, provide such rooms in the public buildings of the United States as may be necessary, and pay all incidental expenses of said court, including criers, bailiffs, and messengers.

*Provided*, however, That in case proper rooms cannot be provided in such buildings then the said Marshals, with the approval of the Attorney-General of the United States, may, from time to time, lease such rooms as may be necessary for such courts. That the Marshals, criers, clerks, bailiffs, and messengers shall be allowed the same compensation for their respective services as are allowed for similar services in the existing Circuit Courts.

Sec. 10. That whenever on appeal or writ of error or otherwise a case coming directly from the District Court or existing Circuit Court shall be reviewed and determined in the Supreme Court the cause shall be remanded to the proper District or Circuit Court for further proceedings to be taken in pursuance of such determination. And whenever on appeal or writ of error or otherwise a case coming from a Circuit Court of Appeals shall be reviewed and determined in the Supreme Court the cause shall be remanded by the Supreme Court to the proper District or Circuit Court for further proceedings in pursuance of such determination. Whenever on appeal or writ of error or otherwise a case coming from a District or a Circuit Court shall be reviewed and determined in the Circuit Court of Appeals in a case in which the decision in the Circuit Court of Appeals is final, such cause shall be remanded to the said District or Circuit Court for further proceedings to be there taken in pursuance of such determination.

**Time for Appeal.**

Sec. 11. That no appeal or writ of error by which any order, judgment, or decree may be reviewed in the Circuit Courts of Appeals under the provisions of this act shall be taken or sued out, except within six months after the entry of the order, judgment, or decree sought to be reviewed.

*Provided*, however, That in all cases in which a lesser time is now by law limited for appeals or writs of error, such limits of time shall apply to appeals or writs of error in such cases taken to or sued out from the Circuit Courts of Appeals. And all provisions of law now in force regulating the methods and systems of review, through appeals or writs of error, shall regulate the methods and system of appeals and writs of error provided for in this act in respect of the Circuit Courts of Appeals, including all provisions for bonds and other securities to be required and taken on on such appeals and writs of error, and any Judge of the Circuit Courts of Appeals, in respect of cases brought or to be brought to that court, shall have the same powers and duties as to the allowance of appeals or writs of error and the condition of such allowance as now by law belong to the Justices or Judges in respect of the existing courts of the United States respectively.

Sec. 12. That the Circuit Courts of Appeals shall have the powers specified in Sec. 716 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Sec. 13. Appeals and writs of error may be taken and prosecuted from the decisions of the United States Court in the Indian Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States, or to the Circuit Court of Appeals in the Eighth Circuit, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the Circuit or District Courts of the United States, under this act.

Sec. 14. That Sec. 691 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and Sec. 3 of an act entitled "An act to facilitate the disposition of cases in the Supreme Court and for other purposes," approved Feb. 16, 1875, be and the same are hereby repealed. And all acts and parts of acts relating to appeals or writs of error inconsistent with the provisions for review by appeals or writs of error in the preceding Secs. 5 and 6 of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. That the Circuit Court of Appeal in cases in which judgments of the Circuit Courts of Appeal are made final by this act shall have the same appellate jurisdiction, by writ of error or appeal, to review the judgments, orders, and decrees of the Supreme Courts of the several territories, as by this act they may have to review the judgments, orders, and decrees of the District Court and Circuit Courts; and for that purpose the several territories shall, by orders of the Supreme Court to be made from time to time, be assigned to particular circuits.

## SMALL AND TARDY JUSTICE.

**Federal Judges' Salaries Equalized—Opposition of Kerr, McMillin, and Cheadle.**

New York *Post* (Dem.): Congress has at last performed a long-neglected duty by passing a bill increasing the salaries of United States District Court Judges to $5,000 a year. The only criticism to be made is that the increase is too small, and that the uniformity of the salary hereafter to be paid perpetuates the injustice from which many of these Judges have long suffered. It is, of course, obvious that the expense of maintaining a family in the manner rightly to be expected of a Judge of a Federal court is far smaller in a little town of an agricultural State in the South or West than in one of the great cities of the country, and consequently that while $5,000 might be ample salary for one of the former class it would be utterly inadequate for the latter. The existing system, indeed, has recognized, though in a rude and somewhat inconsistent manner, the inequalities of a uniform salary for men living under circumstances so very different, and allowed $4,000, $4,500, and in one case $5,000 to some, but not all, Judges living in the larger cities, while giving only $3,500 to the great majority. The Judiciary Committee of the House was inclined to maintain this principle of discrimination, but rather than risk the entire failure of the measure concluded to advise concurrence in the bill which had passed the Senate giving all of the Federal Judges $5,000 a year. This was doubtless the wisest outcome of the situation possible, and it will do something to relieve the condition of faithful officials, like the Judge in St. Louis, for example, who has never received more than $3,500, and who testified that his salary was entirely inadequate to pay his current expenses, although he lived in a modest house in a retired quarter of the city.

It is humiliating to find that this moderate increase was strongly opposed in the discussion by three members—Kerr of Iowa, Republican; McMillin of Tennessee, Democrat; and Cheadle of Indiana, Republican. Kerr maintained that a man who is receiving a salary of $3,500 a year need not be very poor, and "it does not depend upon where he lives either"; but at the same time held that it would be quite right to pay a Judge so small a salary that he would have a hard time to make both ends meet, inasmuch as "when a man occupies any public position it ought to embrace an element of self-sacrifice." McMillin resorted to demagogy unworthy of his reputation by such talk as this: "I insist, Mr. Speaker, that the chasm between the man who pays these salaries, who sweats without salary at from a dollar to two dollars a day, and who is glad to get that, and the one who serves at a salary of $3,500 for life, is already wide enough." Cheadle agreed with Kerr's view that "a man who accepts a life office from this great Government ought to be willing to make some great sacrifice," and warned his colleagues that, "as the Republic of Rome went down by reason of the insidious ingrafting upon it of the idea of luxury, so this Republic will go down unless the people maintain their Government in the simplicity and poverty of its founders." The fact about the matter is that the founders of the Republic, poor as the country then was, provided a system of salaries which were *far more liberal than many now allowed*, considering the great difference which has come about in the cost of living during the century.

**Barillas Ready to Leave Guatemala.**

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 24.—Advices from Guatemala say President Barillas has made all arrangements for leaving the country. He has sold his coffee crops for the next three years for $1,000,000 cash and mortgaged his entire estates for $2,200,000 to a German syndicate so that in case he is forced to leave the country his property cannot be touched. Barillas is said to fear an outburst of popular resentment against his rule, and to be prepared for flight at any moment. He has a "nest-egg" of $20,000,000 deposited in the Bank of England.

**Do You Save Your Money?**

If not, begin at once by depositing at once with Globe Savings Bank, No. 225 Dearborn street.

## OVERLAND TO THE POLE.

### LIEUT. PEARY'S NOVEL PLANS FOR AN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

**He Intends to Walk Across Greenland After Landing as Far North as a Whaling Steamer Will Take Him—President Harrison Makes Some Consular and Diplomatic Appointments — Farmer Steward's Strange Interview—Miscellaneous Washington News.**

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—A new polar expedition is on the cards. It will be undertaken by Civil-Engineer Robert E. Peary of the United States navy, who today secured a leave of absence for eighteen months, with this object in view, from the Navy Department. Mr. Peary proposes to start on his expedition from St. Johns, N. F., about the first of next May. His idea is to go as far north as a whaling steamer will carry him and then strike for the north pole on foot across Greenland. He expects that the steamer will carry him to a point somewhere about Whale Sound, which is just below the entrance to Smith's Sound, on the west coast of Greenland. On arriving there Mr. Peary will make preparations for his long journey across country. He intends to have as small an accompanying party as is consistent with absolute necessity. Possibly it may be composed of not more than four or five natives, and the baggage and other impedimenta will be reduced to the lowest scale also. Two years ago, with this plan for reaching the pole in his mind, Mr. Peary was granted six months' leave of absence, and made an extensive exploration in the interior of Greenland, accompanied by a few natives and dogs, in order to ascertain the conditions there existing of climate, topography, transit facilities, food supply, etc. The results of this expedition were of a nature to encourage him in the belief that his scheme for traveling overland to the north pole was quite feasible, and since his return he has been quietly getting ready for his final and important attempt. The expedition which has been thus planned and arranged by Mr. Peary is a private enterprise, in which the United States Government has no part. It is understood that whatever backing, financial or other, Mr. Peary will need in order to carry out his scheme will be guaranteed to him by some of the geographical societies of this country.

### POLITICIANS MADE HAPPY.

**President Harrison Sends a Number of Appointments to the Senate.**

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

John A. Anderson of Kansas, to be United States Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, Egypt.

[John A. Anderson of Manhattan, Kas., was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1834, graduated at Miami University, Oxford, O., in 1853, was appointed Chaplain of the Third Infantry California Volunteers in 1862, and accompanied Gen. Connor's expedition to Salt Lake, was in the service of the United States Sanitary Commission from 1863 to 1867 as California correspondent and as agent, was President of the Kansas State Agricultural College from 1873 to March, 1879, was appointed one of the Judges by the United States Centennial Commission in 1876, was elected to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses as a Republican.]

Truxton Beale of California, Minister Resident and Consul-General to Persia.

United States Consuls—James M. Ayers of Ohio, at Para; W. W. Apperson of Kansas, Vera Cruz; Samuel H. M. Byers of Iowa, St. Gall; Philip C. Hanna of Iowa, La Guayra; Henry M. Hard of New York, Clifton, Ont.; James W. Love of Nebraska, San Salvador; Loring A. Lathrop of Nevada, Bristol; James V. Long of Pennsylvania, Florence; Selah Merrill of Massachusetts, Jerusalem; William S. Stanley of Wisconsin, Pictou, Nova Scotia; Edmund Shaw of Indian Territory, Ascension.

Bernard G. Farrar of Missouri, Assistant United States Treasurer at St. Louis, Mo.

### WORKING ON IMPORTANT BILLS.

**Senator Harris Rules a Silver Amendment to Be Out of Order.**

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—In the Senate the House amendment to the Direct Tax bill was presented and was laid on the table for the present.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was reported by Mr. Allison, who gave notice that he will ask the Senate to consider it as soon as the Sundry Civil bill shall have been disposed of.

The Sundry Civil bill was then taken up and its consideration resumed, beginning on page 65—discussion to be under the five-minute rule. A large number of minor amendments were offered, many of which were agreed to, and the bill was passed. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up and the amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations were acted on as read.

Mr. Sawyer offered an amendment creating the office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General. Mr. Plumb said he believed the department under its present management was unnecessarily extravagant and characterized by a lack of careful attention to the public expenditures. This new office would simply enable the Postmaster-General to devote all his time to his private business. Mr. Sawyer withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Allison reported the Indian Appropriation bill.

A point of order, which was sustained, was raised against the amendment appropriating $5,000 for redistricting the Territory of Utah under the eleventh census. Mr. Edmunds announced that he would appeal from the decision and ask a vote on the appeal in full Senate tomorrow.

Mr. Sanders of Montana offered as a new section to the bill an amendment providing for the purchase of 15,000,000 ounces of silver and the issue of Treasury notes thereon. Mr. Edmunds raised a point of order against the amendment, which was sustained by the Chair (Mr. Harris). No appeal was taken from the decision, so that the amendment stands as ruled out of order.

The Legislative bill was then completed, with the exception of several amendments on which separate votes were demanded. The bill was laid aside until tomorrow.

The conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill was reported by Mr. Allison and agreed to. The bill remains as it passed the House, the Senate receding from the only amendment it made.

The Chair laid the Nicaragua Canal bill before the Senate as unfinished business, but Mr. Paddock said that that bill had been already laid aside and announced that he proposed to insist on the Pure Lard Food bill being token up next.

A roll-call disclosed the lack of a quorum and the Senate adjourned.

### GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

**Farmer Lew Steward Discovered Hanging Around the Capital.**

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Farmer Lew Steward has joined the Congressmen-elect from Illinois who are here getting acquainted with Congress. A local paper found him out and prints the following:

A most interesting character who will occupy a seat in the next Congress is Lewis Steward, Representative-elect from the Eighth Illinois District. Like Jerry Simpson he is here to look on, for he considers this one of the first duties of a newly elected Congressman. Mr. Steward is a most unassuming person and his evident desire not to shine will make him all the more conspicuous. "I was elected on a straight Democratic ticket," he said; "the people out my way had a habit of putting me up to be knocked down for several elections past, but they did it once too often. I guess they elected me because I didn't deserve it. I just sat very quietly at home and the first thing I knew I was a Representative. Why, bless you no, I didn't make any speeches, I couldn't if I tried, and I didn't spend a penny for campaign funds.

"What am I going to do? Why, nothing at all. I am going to request the Speaker to put me on the tail end of the committee having the easiest job, on what I call the 'coon dog' theory. Don't you know what that is? Well, I'll explain. A gentleman highly recommended a dog he owned as being a first-class coon dog. On the basis of this he managed to sell him. A few days later the purchaser returned in a rage, saying the dog was not worth a continental, and demanded back his money. 'Why,' said the former owner, 'I was positive the dog would be a good coon dog, for he ain't worth a d— for anything else.' I'm a lazy old fellow and I hope you'll excuse me," said Mr. Steward as he leisurely retired for the night. "I'm not much on the interview question, so you'd better not write anything about me. You newspaper fellows are pretty clever, but nine-tenths of what you would write about me would be lies and the other tenth wouldn't be worth reading."

**Production of Precious Metals.**

The Director of the Mint has submitted to Congress a report on the production of the precious metals for the calendar year 1890. The gold product of the United States was 1,588,880 fine ounces (Troy) of the value of $32,845,000, an increase of $45,000 over the product of the preceding year. The silver product of our own mines approximated 54,500,000 ounces, corresponding at the average price of silver during the year to $57,225,000, and at the coining value of silver to $70,464,645, against a product of 50,000,000 fine ounces of the commercial value of $46,750,000, and coining value of $64,464,464 in the preceding year, an increase of 4,500,000 fine ounces in the silver product of the United States last year. The silver product of our smelters and refineries was 64,920,927 fine ounces. The total value of the gold deposited at the mints during the calendar year was $56,217,105. The total amount of silver offered for sale to the Government during the year was 68,130,457 fine ounces, and the amount purchased 37,594,373.75 fine ounces, costing $39,991,840, the average cost being $1.06 per fine ounce. The director estimates that the gold product of the world for the calendar year 1890 was $118,490,000, a falling-off of $3,007,000 from 1889, and that the silver product of the world was 130,650,000 fine ounces, an increase of 7,859,375 fine ounces over 1889.

**Bravery in Army Rewarded.**

Orders have been issued from army headquarters publishing to the army the names of officers and enlisted men who have during the last two years distinguished themselves by specially meritorious acts or conduct in service. Three officers and twenty-seven enlisted men are included in the list. The most conspicuous cases are those of Private D. T. Fox, Fifth Cavalry, who refused to surrender his arms when ordered to do so by a party of fourteen men armed with rifles; Private James Settlers, Ninth Cavalry, who at the risk of his own life rescued his commanding officer from drowning; Corporal Hugh Tobin and Private Louis Habet, Fifth Artillery, for rescuing two young men from drowning at extreme peril; Ordnance-Sergeant Thomas Henry, Sixth Cavalry, for rescuing four civilians from drowning; Private John Coyle, Twenty-second Infantry, for rescuing a lady from drowning in a geyser pool at Yellowstone Park; and the men who participated in the battle with the robbers who attacked Paymaster Wham in Arizona last year.

**Manderson May Succeed Ingalls.**

Some of the Western Senators are now talking of Senator Manderson of Nebraska for President pro tem. They don't see any particular reason why the honor should go to Senator Frye or a New England man. Senator Manderson is very popular on both sides of the chamber and has the respect of the whole Senate. He is frequently called to the chair and he makes one of the best presiding officers that fill the place. His friends have not openly announced their attention to urge his selection, but they will probably do so soon. Some of the silver Senators are supporting him on the ground that they don't want an Eastern "goldbug" in the chair, but this kind of support is not encouraged. Senator Manderson is a Republican and if made President pro tem. it will be because in the judgment of his party colleagues he is the best man for the place regardless of his views on special questions.

**Oppose the Houk Resolution.**

The minority members of the Committee on the House Judiciary have prepared two reports in opposition to the Houk resolution, which was ordered favorably reported to the House, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into and report to the House whether or not any State has, by any constitutional or statutory provision, violated the second section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, so that a proper apportionment of representation may be made by Congress.

**Senator Voorhees in Search of Health.**

Senator D. W. Voorhees, who has been confined to his residence for some time past, left the city this morning for Hot Springs, Ark. He was accompanied by his son, Mr. James P. Voorhees. To a *Star* reporter the Senator stated that he would be at the springs for several weeks and when his improved condition would warrant it would go to Indianapolis. He did not, he said, intend coming to Washington again in a hurry unless there should chance to be an extra session of Congress—something he regarded as far from probable.

**Bills That Become Laws.**

The President has approved the act for a public building at Richmond, Ky.; the act providing for a bridge at South St. Paul, Minn.; the act for the relief of settlers on certain lands in Iowa; and the act authorizing the Kansas and Arkansas Valley railway to construct additional lines of railway through the Indian Territory.

**Notes from the Capital.**

Secretary Noble has issued a public notice warning all persons against entering the Cherokee Strip.

Acting Secretary Nettleton today issued warrants for payment of nearly $20,000,000 on account of pensions.

The conferrees on the Indian Depredations bill have practically reached an agreement on that measure, accepting largely the provisions of the Senate bill, which provides for an adjustment of the claims by the Court of claims.

Secretary Foster was at the Treasury Department all day today familiarizing himself with his new duties and making the acquaintance of the other officials of the department. His callers were so numerous that he had to devote himself almost entirely to them, and he requested Assistant Secretary Nettleton to sign all the official mail as Acting Secretary.

### FOSTER AND STUMPTAIL SILVER.

**The 75-Cent Silver Dollar Senators Wanted to Defeat His Confirmation.**

Washington, D. C., Feb. 25.—[New York World.]—The nomination of ex-Gov. Foster of Ohio to be Secretary of the Treasury was confirmed by the United States Senate this afternoon. A story published this morning related circumstantially how Cameron had opposed the confirmation during the executive session and had approached Senator Butler after the session and spoken to him about opposition to the confirmation. When asked whether or not he was opposed to Gov. Foster's confirmation the Senator would not say, nor would he say whether or not any opposition was developed at that session.

There was really a serious effort made to defeat Mr. Foster, but it failed at once. A Western Republican Senator, so more than one Democratic Senator says, did his best to have the Democrats vote solidly against confirmation. Had such an arrangement been agreed upon and carried out the silver Senators and Senator Cameron would have voted on the negative side. It is not customary to act upon any nomination without a favorable report from a committee unless the nominee is an ex-Senator, when, as a matter of courtesy, the formality of a committee report is usually dispensed with. It appears to have been proposed yesterday that Mr. Foster be confirmed without a formal reference of the nomination to the committee, but some Senator suggested that they ought to follow the ordinary course of proceedings, and upon that it was sent to committee with the general understanding that it should be confirmed today. Senator Teller is credited with having been inclined to mischief, and the opportunity was too good to be allowed to pass by.

The family of the new Secretary of the Treasury will be a decided acquisition to the official circle. An intimate friend of the Fosters describes the Secretary's wife as a very sweet and gracious woman, with wavy gray hair and an intelligent and handsome face. She has a lovely family and their home-life has always been particularly delightful. She is a careful housekeeper and is devoted first of all to her home and family. Although of a retiring disposition, she has always yielded to the social demands imposed by reason of Mr. Foster's official positions, and she is well qualified to maintain the dignity of a position in the Cabinet circle.

The Secretary's family also includes two daughters, both exceptionally handsome girls and fully equal to the demands of any society. Their beauty is in striking contrast, one being a blonde and the other a brunette. The elder, Jessie, was married last fall to Dr. Myers, and they have a pleasant home in Fostoria, and no doubt Mrs. Myers will be a frequent guest at her mother's next season. The other daughter will be with her parents all the time. Both the daughters are talented and have had every advantage. They are especially fond of art, and have done some china painting that is pronounced especially good. They are both fine equestrians. The members of the family are not unknown here, as they spent a part of the time here when the Secretary was in Congress. Secretaries Rusk and Foster were in Congress together. Each had two daughters, the four being very intimate. It is not expected that the family of the new Secretary will take a house here until next season.

**Pitiful Ravings of a Rescued Miner.**

Hazleton, Pa., Feb. 26.—All of the four rescued miners have rested well, and with the exception of Bosco Frinko, have gained considerable strength. Frinko was the smallest and weakest constitutionally of the four, and his terrible fast has left him in a much worse condition that the rest. He has a high fever. His stomach is too weak to retain nourishment, and he is scarcely able to notice anything about him. His ravings are pitiful.

The Restaurant Vendome, 154 State street, between Madison and Monroe streets, the finest meals for the price in the city. Banquet halls and private dining-rooms.

## MEANS MISERY FOR MANY

### RESULT OF THE SUCCESS OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE MOVEMENT.

**Refusal of Western Farmers to Pay Their Honest Debts Not Only Means Ruin to the Industrious Poor of the East Who Have Invested Their Savings in the Loan Companies, but Will in the End Bring Great Hardships to Those Who Preach This Doctrine of Repudiation.**

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—No hawk in a dovecote could have caused a greater flutter than the address one of the women representatives of the Farmers' Alliance made in the National Council of Women in convention at Washington. The extravagant terms employed by this representative of political aggression towards existing things drove the majority of the women out of the hall. This Kansas female orator has no real sense of humor or she would not have given during her discourse Senator Ingalls' reason for not accepting her invitation to a joint discussion. She reported him as saying that no one but women and Indians scalp their enemies after they are dead. The tone of this speaker's discourse fully justifies everything that has been said concerning the Kansas campaign. She said the campaign they were going to make was against capital and would be carried on "from Wall street to the gates of Hell." It was after this striking phrase that the convention-hall began to empty. The main argument of this speaker's talk was directed against the holders of mortgages, and as she represents fairly the sentiments of the Farmers' Alliance it would be well for future investors to steer clear of Western States where this Alliance movement is now the strongest. According to the theory of this movement a capitalist is a natural born robber and after he has lent his money to a poor man in order to keep him going or to enable him to make improvements on his property then any request for the payment of moderate interest on the money invested or any demand to have back his principal upon a day previously agreed upon is to be considered a high-handed act of outrageous tyranny. No crime is greater in the Farmers' Alliance code than the crime of foreclosure of a mortgage in order to satisfy a just debt. The question throughout is one of plain, common-sense business. The Farmers' Alliance people complicate it with emotional arguments. They talk about the sufferings of the farmers on the Western plains, their sorrows and their desolation. The Kansas woman orator speaks of the babies buried under the prairie grass as a feature peculiar to Western emigrants' farms. In other words she takes some of the most sacred pictures of domestic bereavement, the most trying incidents in Western struggles, as an argument in favor of abrupt and brutal repudiation of honest debts.

**No Justification for Repudiation.**

What she says upon the subject of sorrow and privations in the West would make a good basis for an appeal to private charity, but it would not justify the most moderate of the many rash expedients proposed by these reformers. The fact that hundreds of families have been turned out of their homes because they were unable to pay for them is a sorrowful one. But there is no reason to suppose that this evil could be remedied by any of the means proposed by these would-be friends.

It is believed in Washington that Kansas has now been set back twenty-five years from the attempts made in the direction of repudiation of its debts. When once a State has established a reputation of this kind money will shun it and the future development of the State will be greatly retarded. The eloquent people who dwell upon the misery of the families who are turned out of home through the foreclosure of a mortgage might reserve some of their eloquence for the misery suffered by families in the East whose sole source of income is derived from the investment of their moderate means in Western properties.

**The Example of Mississippi.**

The proof of the effect upon a State of a movement against the payment of honest debts is well shown in the history of the State of Mississippi. This is today for outside investors a black spot to be shunned. The State formally repudiated some years ago certain State obligations. This has placed upon the community the burden of financial dishonor. The securities of that State could not today be sold in any foreign market of the world at any price, and naturally private investors hesitate to trust even individual members of a community which is living under such a financial ban.

It will be shown upon investigation that the real hardships in the West will soon be carried to the East. The financial hard times, the bad crops, and all which have made the farmers in some of the Western States unable to pay, and who have through such failure lost their homes, have produced the first sufferers. The second sufferers are those who are holders of stock in loan and trust companies throughout the country.

**Not the Millionaires Who Are Affected.**

It should be borne in mind by the Farmers' Alliance agitators who think that discordant howling and communistic skrieking will hasten the day when there will be no millionaires and no paupers that the holders of the securities of the loan investment companies are in the main poor people. They are people who have committed the unpardonable crime of being industrious and economical. Through their economy and industry they have saved something towards a rainy day, and have naturally sought the safest form of investment which would secure to them a modest return upon their money, while they would at the same time have the best guarantee for their principal. They have carefully avoided mere speculative fields upon the theory that there is nothing so secure as loans upon real estate. The failure of several of these loan and trust companies it is feared will be followed by others. The reason for such failures is apparent to those who are experienced in the way that some of these companies have transacted their business in the West.

There is a large amount of Scotch capital invested in the West in the form of such companies. Seven and 8 per cent has been paid to investors who have sent their money out to these companies to be loaned upon real estate. Some of the companies have done a safe and careful business, following only conservative lines and advancing money only in a proper proportion upon a correct valuation upon the property offered as security. But on the other hand there are companies which have worked on a wrong principle. That has been to pay the local agents commissions on the loans made instead of fixed salaries. The result has been that the agent has always had it an object to make the largest possible amount of loans. This has led him to be overeager and careless in estimating the value of securities.

**How Loan Companies Are Swindled.**

I heard the other day of a case which is a fair sample of how real estate companies are humbugged where their inspectors are careless. A certain individual in a Western town had two lots which he valued at $2,000. In the depreciation of the market he found that he could not obtain more than $1,500. He was anxious, however, to have $2,000, and he took this way to obtain it. He entered into a conspiracy with a young man in the town who had no property and no fixed habitation to buy his land for $4,000. The deed was drawn for that amount. This was fradulent in its character, so far as the passing of any money was concerned. The young man then took the deed and went to the local loan and trust company and obtained a loan for $2,000, secured by mortgage upon the property. He turned this amount over to the original owner, minus a small commission. The local company, being thus poorly secured for the loan, the result was foreclosure and loss.

In other cases homestead men will enter up their claims, secure 160 acres, put up a little house, and, after having lived on it a short time, will secure from the local agent $600 or $700 on a mortgage, enough to enable them to pay the $200 or $300 required by the Government to complete their title, and then they move to a new claim, leaving the land in the hands of the loan and trust company. There are always two sides to every question, and the more unhappy side is undoubtedly that of the poor investors who will see in the failure of the trust companies the loss perhaps of the savings of a lifetime. Wealth is said to be a prize to industry and self-denial. If the Farmers' Alliance people hope to wipe out this class of capitalists they will probably find few supporters when an explanation of the situation comes to be made. The Farmers' Alliance movement in the direction of repudiation of debts would fall with harshest effect upon this class of people. The great capitalists of the world know how to protect their properties even from the inspired uprising of a Farmers' Alliance movement.

**Eager for the Fray.**

Washington swarms with representatives of this movement. Their impatience to begin operations in Congress is seen in their fiery glances and heard in their fervid utterances. They have come to believe that they are really prophets of a new movement. They are convinced that financial dishonesty is a holy thing, and that those who are directing the movement to destroy the property interests of the country, to pull down the capitalists who have aided in its development, to hamper and embarrass the railroads which have enabled these very people to live and to have their being on the distant desolate prairie is a work of divine inspiration, and that they are working in a movement to advance the fortunes and better the condition of the poor and the striving. No one could convince these people that if they were permitted to have their own way that misery and ruin would certainly come to this country to stay and that a small percentage of their wishes carried out would result in the destruction of the very interests which they, in their mad ignorance, think that they are going to protect.

T. C. Crawford.

### CANADIAN TORIES BADLY ALARMED.

**Indications of a Big Liberal Victory—Van Horn an American—The Tories Enemies of Canada's Interests.**

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 26.—Indications for the last week point to a Liberal majority of 15 or 20 for the entire Dominion. The Conservatives are working themselves into a frenzy over the alleged treason of the Liberals, and today's disclosures by Sir John with respect to the correspondence between Congressman Hitt and Mr. Edward Farrer, editor of the Toronto *Globe*, and Mr. Erastus Wiman show the extremities to which the Government has been reduced. The counties bordering on the frontier will go solid for unrestricted reciprocity. Sir John Macdonald is fighting his last battle with desperate energy. At Kingston tonight his only plea was loyalty to the old flag. Sir Charles Tupper is hastening back to the maritime provinces. He reached here tonight from the West, and after a three hours' rest left by special train for Prince Edward Island. The Liberals altogether regard the outlook as very hopeful, as their ranks are being augmented daily by wholesale desertions from the Conservatives.

The letter written by Mr. Van Horn, President of the Canadian Pacific railway, will prove a veritable boomerang for the Tories. Mr. Van Horn *is not a British subject* but an *American citizen*. It is hinted that he is anxious for annexation, and feels that the country will never vote for annexation if it gets reciprocity.

"These monopolists have reduced Canada to poverty," said a prominent citizen this morning, "and now they are trying to prevent the people from obtaining relief. If Mr. Van Horn had any judgment or wished to help the Tory cause he would not have written his letter to Drummond, the sugar monopolist, who is robbing the Canadian people of about $1,000,000 a year, to be squandered in England. Assuredly the Canadian people will not stand dictation from Van Horn and Drummond. I am glad they have shown their hands. They want the Canadian people to be their slaves, but what the monopolists oppose is what the farmers and workingmen must fight for. That Van Horn letter will rouse the people to such an extent that the Liberals will carry every rural district.

"The farmers are beginning to realize that the bolstering up of combines not merely augments the cost of production in the natural industries, but dooms the natural resources of the country to lie idle and dormant, the Government not daring to negotiate a liberal treaty with the United States whereby our grain, horses, iron, coal, copper, salt, and fish would secure a market. The result is that our children by the thousand have to abandon their homes and seek employment elsewhere. If we put the cash value of a native Canadian at $1,000 we lose more working capital twice over in a single year by emigration than is invested in all the exotic industries that have been established since 1879. The Dominion Government has spent $100,000,000 since 1867 in public improvements, railroads included. The Roman Catholic church has done her best, both from her own resources and with the aid of provincial funds, to induce the young men to colonize the wild lands and even to induce them back from New England. Liberal terms have been offered to French as well as English-speaking Canadians to settle in the Northwest, where a French colony, well equipped in every particular, has long been in the field. Notwithstanding all these efforts the rush of the inhabitants to the United States is increasing every year to the incalculable loss and injury of the country."

The Ottawa *Free Press* denounces Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, as more disloyal than the Liberals. It says: "He is the man who in 1878 accepted a retainer from the United States Government to argue against Canada before the Halifax Fisheries Commission. He took the shillings from the Yankees to fight against our country. He sold his services to the Washington Government for a few paltry dollars, and tried to make out that the Canadian fisheries were worth nothing."

### BRAZIL'S NEW CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

**The Action of the Assembly at Rio Janeiro Loudly Cheered.**

Rio Janeiro, Feb. 24.—The Assembly has finally adopted the proposed Constitution. The announcement of the result of the vote was received with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.

[The United States of Brazil is now a republic de jure, as it was a republic de facto since the revolution of November, 1889. The National Assembly at Rio Janeiro has finally adopted the Constitution prepared and proposed by the leaders of the republican movement, under the direction of the provisional President, Deodoro da Fonseca. No wonder that the vote of the Assembly should have been received, as stated in the dispatch, with prolonged and enthusiastic cheers, for that vote represents a great success, achieved in the face of many obstacles, and it shows that republican ideas have now a firm hold in the former imperial Brazil. The enemies of a Republican form of government spread all over the world the rumor that Brazil would be henceforth governed by dictatorial power, like most of the South American Republics; that there would be no Constituent Assembly, and that a so-called Republican Constitution would be forced upon the people by the dictatorship of Gen. Fonseca and his first Cabinet. In fact, nothing of the kind has occurred, and Brazil has acted during that important period of its political life somewhat as the United States, which the Brazilians are fond of taking for an example and guide, did under similar circumstances a century ago. The Government of Rio Janeiro prepared a draft of a Constitution, which was debated in meetings freely held all through the territory. The Deputies nominated at the meetings, and afterward elected by universal suffrage, formed the first Republican Assembly of Brazil.

A commission was formed, composed of one Deputy from each State in the Republic, in order to establish firmly the principle of the fundamental individuality of every State as being the basis of the union. That commission presented a favorable report to the National Assembly, which discussed it at full liberty and without the least attempt at pressure on the part of the Government. The best evidence of that fact is that numerous amendments were proposed and adopted or rejected, and that the discussion has lasted for a long time. It took no less than twelve sittings of the Assembly to reach a final vote on the first title or section of the Constitution, and the Opposition was so free and untrammeled that it polled ninety votes against the ninety-five by which this first section was adopted. This was in the middle of January. The debates have continued a month longer and the Republican Constitution has been voted finally amid great cheering. The dispatch does not give the relative number of yeas and nays, but it is likely that the majority was not inconsiderable, and at any rate it can be said that the Republic is constitutionally established in Brazil forever.]

**The Hudson River Ice Crop.**

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Ice harvesting on the Hudson River will be finished this week, if the weather remains cold. The crop will exceed 3,250,000 tons. Much of this, however, is snow ice, which will be good for refrigerator use only. During the last year houses with an aggregate capacity of 250,000 tons have been built. There were a few houses burned. The capacity of the houses unfilled will approximate 250,000 tons. The cost of harvesting ice this year has been greater than usual, because of the heavy falls of snow and the planing required.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa, an efficacious drink for the nervous and dyspeptic.

## FANCHON HAS A TUMBLE.

### KNOCKS MR. REICHE OFF THE RUNWAY AND ROLLS AFTER HIM.

**No Trick Elephant Ever Caused Such an Excitement or Got into So Much Trouble Through Simply Looking Around the House for Something to Eat—The Details of the Rescue—Great Fun with New York's Elephant.**

New York *Sun*, Feb. 25: Fanchon, the elephant up-stairs, had late visitors Monday night, over Herman Reiche's stable, at No. 147 East Fifty-seventh street. Just before she retired, on the landing of the second floor, Gustav Schwab, the agent of the North German Lloyd, with two ladies, called. Fanchon poked her trunk between the balusters and made a dive for the hat of one of the ladies. This created something like confusion in the party, and they beat an undignified retreat. Then Fanchon went to sleep.

All day Monday four carpenters had been busily engaged in building the runways over which Fanchon was to walk from a front window down to the courtyard. Early yesterday morning these were put into position. The two runways consisted of narrow boards about three and one-half feet in length, nailed securely to long wooden beams. The first of these ran from the parlor window of Keeper Brown's apartments above the stable, out to the top of a ten-foot wall which stands perhaps twenty feet from the building. It was fastened securely at both ends, and was propped up by perpendicular beams from below. The other runway extended from the top of the wall, right at the side of the first one, down through the courtyard, into the stable. Each was covered with cleats to furnish a firm surface for the elephant to walk on. Both runways were securely fastened. The sashes were taken out of the parlor window, and the room was cleared in a summary manner that almost broke Mrs. Brown's heart. In the early morning a crowd gathered in front of the stable. It kept on growing until noon, when there must have been fully 1,500 people in the street. When one of the carpenters stepped out of the parlor window and began to scatter powdered resin on the runways the crowd yelled and hooted, and the small boys cried:

"Get on to de elephun!"

Mr. Reiche sent around to the Fifty-first Street Station-House for two policemen. In the meantime Fanchon, still tied to the balustrade, was swinging her massive head to and fro in a way that indicated great uneasiness on her part. She became stubborn, blocked the passageway, and stuck the wet end of her trunk in every one's face. And when Fanchon blocked the passageway she blocked it effectually—there was no slipping by her. A keeper who stood guard over her held a sharp, barbed prong in his hand, with which he occasionally reminded Fanchon that she owed certain obligations to society, but as her nervousness increased he became very chary of using it at all.

At a quarter past 1 o'clock everything was in readiness and the rescue of Fanchon began. A roundsman and three patrolmen had driven the crowd back a considerable distance. A friend of Mr. Reiche, at his request, mounted the wall in front of the house and said loudly:

"Everybody will please keep perfectly quiet while the elephant is coming out. If you cheer or make any noise it will frighten her, and she will fall."

It had an electric effect. In an instant a hush fell on the crowd, and at that moment Fanchon appeared at the parlor window. They had led her through the parlor and up a short incline, and presently she stood out on the first runway between the earth and the sky. At her head walked Mr. Reiche and Keeper Brown, and behind her came another keeper, and all of them had short, sharp prods in their hands. A murmur of admiration ran through the crowd at Fanchon's appearance. For a moment she stood still and sniffed the cool air, and then, giving a slight yawn and a flourish of her trunk, she walked steadily down the incline. When within four feet of the wall she stopped. Here was the trying point. Mr. Reiche had said an hour before: "I'm afraid there'll be trouble when she tries to turn and come down on the other incline."

Fanchon stood perfectly still while Mr. Reiche, who was standing on the top of the wall, looked about him in perplexity. Just then Fanchon moved one of her heavy limbs dangerously near the edge of the runway. Mr. Reiche prodded her vigorously with the sharp steel instrument in his hand and shouted to Fanchon:

"Get in there now. D'ye hear? Come on now, that's a good girl."

Then Fanchon lost her head. In a fit of perverseness she put her foot in the wrong direction, slipped forward, knocked her owner off the wall, and with a trumpet-like roar of terror and pain crashed down heavily between the two runways. A groan of horror arose from the crowd. Mr. Reiche had fallen ten feet and landed on the grass plat on his shoulders. His body turned until it rested on his neck, and he fell limp and unstrung on his side. Only for a moment he lay thus, and then he jumped to his feet, his face flushed, his skin torn, and his stiff hat crushed from the fall.

A sigh of relief arose from those who had witnessed the occurrence. Then the general attention was directed to Fanchon, who was in a most pitiful position. She lay helpless on her side, with one of her hind legs squeezed between the two runways. Three times she uttered that trumpeting roar, and then she lay still, her small eyes rolling about plaintively. After the first crash all was confusion, but as soon as the exact nature of Fanchon's predicament was learned a genius suggested that the bales of hay in the stable be piled up under the runways and Fanchon be permitted to fall on them.

In an instant a dozen men began running out with these big bales and built a pyramid of them right under Fanchon. Keeper Brown stuck his prod through Fanchon's ear, but the elephant emitted a lusty howl, which convinced the crowd, who could not see all that was going on, that she was still alive.

Presently eleven bales of hay were piled up and the top one touched Fanchon's leg. She struggled painfully for a moment. Men pushed and hammered at the runways until they gave way and spread apart. Fanchon felt herself slipping and roared and kicked. She fell on the top bale, rolled off and landed on her side on the second tier of bales, roared and kicked and fell again, and this time landed on her feet on the solid ground, a much surprised baby elephant.

Then the crowd roared with delight and Fanchon looked pleased. She rubbed her trunk all over her body to assure herself that she wasn't in the next world, gave a beautiful smile full of infant innocence, and then walked demurely into the stable, where the plaintiff llamas and the phlegmatic zebus crowded around her and congratulated her on her narrow escape. The only injury she had received was from the keeper's prod.

Mr. Reiche was not so lucky. A physician who happened to be in the crowd found that he had sustained some injury in his chest. He believed that the breastbone was broken, and advised Mr. Reiche to go straight home, put himself to bed, and send for a physician. Mr. Reiche followed his advice.

**Why Cleveland Has Lost North Carolina.**

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 24.—The Farmers' Alliance in North Carolina practically has this State under its thumb. It has gained everything for which it has fought. It now says it will remember Mr. Cleveland kindly for what he has done, but that it is impossible for it to stand by him with his present views on silver. The Alliance was told long ago that Mr. Cleveland had changed his mind on the coinage of silver, and that at the proper time he would declare himself for free coinage. When his late anti-silver letter appeared it caused a decided revolution of public sentiment. The *Progressive Farmer*, the organ of the Alliance of this State, has abandoned Cleveland, and says that his last letter on coinage has buried him beyond any hope of resurrection. Other newspapers of equally influential standing have laid him aside, and think that New York's present Governor is the man for the Democracy in '92. This complete turning around is not confined to the Alliance camp, but seems to be the voice of the people of North Carolina.

**"Laugh and Grow Fat"**

Is a wise old saw; yet the close confinement of winter tells even on the merriest. For an agreeable change go to Hot Springs, Ark. The Wabash is the Hot Springs line. Compartment sleepers, Chicago to St. Louis, where direct connection is made morning and evening with through sleepers to Hot Springs. Sleeping-car berths through from Chicago reserved in advance.

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Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.

# BUSINESS.

## FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

| | Feb. 26. | Feb. 19. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | $ 94,919,954 | $106,871,945 |
| Boston | 14,132,756 | 15,501,249 |
| Chicago | 12,916,000 | 11,813,000 |
| Philadelphia | 10,921,701 | 9,979,803 |
| St. Louis | 3,303,201 | 3,463,521 |
| Baltimore | 2,317,424 | 2,055,125 |
| New Orleans | 1,509,000 | 2,033,354 |

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 80c discount; Boston, 17@25c discount; St. Louis, par.

Business at the banks continues extremely quiet. The indications are that money is being piled up in the bank vaults much faster than it is being loaned out. Deposits are running heavy and the demand for loans is light. Interest rates here are now considerably above the ruling rates at other money centers. In New York time money is quoted at 4 per cent for sixty to ninety days on dividend-paying stocks and 4½ per cent for four and six months, and 5 per cent for twelve months on mixed securities. It would puzzle Chicago bankers to explain why rates here should be from 2 to 3 per cent higher than the New York rates. There must undoubtedly be a better equalization of rates, and that can only mean that rates here will be lower. The efforts of some banks to hold up firmly to 7 per cent have now about been abandoned. The rate is pretty generally 6 per cent now, although there are some loans still being made at 7 per cent. There will be an enormous amount of money released here in March, April, and May that is now tied up in carrying grain, and that will soon begin to have its effect on the situation.

Just before the close of business yesterday there was $800,000 of gold bars ordered in New York for export. That had an unfavorable effect on the closing quotations in the stock market. The fear of unusually large gold exports will be a potent factor in affairs. There was no change in the Bank of England rate of discount. The proportion of reserve to liability yesterday was 32.72 per cent, against 39.08 per cent a week ago.

Sterling rates were firm at unchanged quotations. Rates were as follows:

| | Sixties. | Demand. |
|---|---|---|
| Posted | 486 | 489 |
| Actual | 484½@484⅝ | 487⅝ |
| Documentary | 483⅝@483⅞ | 486⅛ |

Wilson and Sturges reported exchange dull and heavy at 80 cents discount. Considerable currency was ordered from New York.

Extreme dullness entirely without special features continues at the Chicago Stock Exchange. Total transactions yesterday amounted to only 1,090 shares. There were no notable changes in quotations. West Chicago held firmly at a fraction above 131. Strawboard was down to 80. Some who are hoping for activity hold the opinion that it would come if prices would only break so there would be a lower range from which to start another rise, but there seems to be little prospect for such a break, for there is scarcely any pressure to sell at present prices. There is little question but money is to become cheaper, and it is upon that prospect that hope for activity can best be based. Yesterday's sales were as follows:

SALES ON FIRST CALL.

| | |
|---|---|
| 260 W. C. St. Ry. b 30...131⅛ | 25 Street's Car Co....37 |
| 10 do b 30...131⅛ | 60 City Ry. Co....215⅛ |
| 20 do...131 | 40 Am. Strawb'd....80 |
| 50 N. C. St. Ry....168⅛ | 5 do....80 |
| 10 do....168 | |

BONDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3000 W. D. Ry. coup 5s..101⅛ | 1000 Gas 5s....87⅛ |
| 10000 N. Ch. St. Ry. 5s.. 90⅞ | |

SALES ON SECOND CALL.

| | |
|---|---|
| 50 Canal & Dock....82¼ | 25 Street's Car Line. 37 |
| 20 do....82 | 50 W. C. S. Ry. b 30....131⅛ |
| 50 do b 10....82⅛ | 100 do....131⅛ |
| 60 N. C. Street Ry....168 | 60 City Railway....215⅛ |
| 25 Street's Car Line. 36⅛ | |

There is a good deal of interest in the City of Chicago Grain Elevators 6 per cent bonds. The low quotations that have been current for several days, the bonds being quoted at 70 to 73, have attracted the interest of investors both here and in New York, and inquiries concerning the bonds and the security they offer are frequent. The earnings of the elevators are said to be considerably better than the statement of grain in store would indicate. The capacity of the elevators is 6,000,000, and there is only about 1,500,000 reported to the Board of Trade as being in store. It is said, however, that there is in the elevators, in addition to that, about 1,000,000 bushels of flaxseed. The elevators have so far earned the interest on the bonds, and the managers of the property say that the grain in store now is considerably more than equal to earning all fixed charges.

The Illinois Central railroad, including its Iowa lines, reports gross earnings for January of $1,485,080, an increase of $129,659 as compared with the same month of last year, and net $377,388, a decrease of $10,436. For the seven months ending Jan. 31 the gross earnings were $10,726,827, an increase of $515,290 as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and net $3,411,051, a decrease of $561,960. A lease of the Dubuque and Sioux City railroad has been taken under agreement, terminal on 60 days' notice, the rental being the net earnings of that property. The Illinois Central company does not assume any of the liabilities of the lessor company.

### NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 26.—[Special.]—There was something more of interest in the market in Wall street this morning than has been exhibited for several days. Not that there was a great revival of activity, but it was evident from the course of affairs that the opposing forces were awaking. They may drop off into a sodden slumber again, but they were awake early enough this morning to make themselves felt. Pacific Mail was the most attractive feature. The possibility of favorable action by Congress on the Subsidy Shipping bill brought a great many buyers into the ring, and their demands advanced the price sharply 1⅝ to 41⅛. Union Pacific was the next important of the active stocks. Its increased earnings and prospect for increased net earnings were sufficient to advance it a full point. These two stocks were used as levers with which to raise almost the entire list. As a rule the list did make gains of ¼ to ⅜, but showed some inclination to subside before noon. It acted timidly and was ready to run at almost any trifle. St. Paul and the Gould and Villard stocks were notably higher, while the Vanderbilts were either motionless or weak. Susquehanna and Western preferred tumbled off 1¼ points, but its movement was independent of the rest of the list. All confidence in the report that it was to be purchased either by the Delaware and Hudson or the West Shore railroad seems to have been dissipated. It is pretty certain, however, that there were negotiations on foot for its purchase by somebody for some purpose, and it is not unlikely that the negotiations are still under way, or will be resumed in the future. But in the meantime it served the purpose of the manipulators to let the stock off. Outside the regular list Sugar stocks were the most active and stronger. On good reports of earnings and of expected increase in profits after the Tariff bill goes into effect they were advanced 1@2 points each. The market retained its strength during the first hour of the afternoon, and in the case of Atchison, St. Paul, Rock Island, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and Missouri Pacific advanced fractionally above the highest figures of the morning, while the rest of the list was at least firm. The fever once started it continued unabated during the day until gains of ⅛@1¼ were frequent along the list. Many feel that it is the beginning of the long-delayed bull movement which has only been restrained by force until the time was propitious to set the boom in motion.

Money on call easy, ranging from 2½ to 4 per cent, last loan 3, closed offered at 2½. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6½. Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 485 for 60-day bills and 488 for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 163,144 shares, including Atchison, 7,745; Lackawanna, 8,324; Louisville and Nashville, 3,150; North American, 3,290; Northern Pacific pfd, 3,020; Pacific Mail, 17,480; St. Paul, 24,610; Union Pacific, 14,700.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

| Description. | Sales. | High. | Low. | Closing Feb 26 | Closing Feb 25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cot. Sd. T. | 700 | 22⅝ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22¼ |
| Atchison | 7,745 | 27 | 26⅜ | 26⅝ | 26⅜ |
| Atlantic and Pac. | 700 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| Am. Sugar | 16,670 | 72⅛ | 69⅝ | 71⅝ | 70⅜ |
| Do pfd | 1,700 | 85⅞ | 85⅜ | 85⅞ | 85½ |
| C., B. & Q. | 1,200 | 82⅜ | 81⅛ | 81⅝ | 81⅞ |
| Canada Southern | 310 | 50⅜ | 50⅜ | 50⅝ | 50⅝ |
| Canadian Pacific | 1,440 | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | 75⅞ |
| Ches. & O. | 100 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | |
| Do 1st pfd | 500 | 52⅛ | 52 | 52 | 51½ |
| Do 2d pfd | 500 | 32⅜ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ |
| Colo. Coal | 700 | 35½ | 35⅛ | 36⅛ | 35⅜ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 945 | 62⅝ | 61⅞ | 62⅛ | 62⅜ |
| Do pfd | 100 | 95 | 95 | 95 | |
| Con. Gas (N. Y.) | 160 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| Chicago Gas | 100 | 41⅛ | 41⅛ | 41⅛ | 41½ |
| D., L. & W. | 8,224 | 138⅛ | 137⅞ | 137⅞ | 136½ |
| Del. & Hud | 440 | 134⅝ | 133 | 134⅛ | 133½ |
| Den. & Rio G. | 700 | 18⅜ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ | 18⅝ |
| Do pfd | 615 | 60⅛ | 59⅝ | 59⅝ | 60 |
| Dist. & C. F. Co. | 700 | 45⅜ | 45 | 45⅜ | 45 |
| Erie | 200 | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ |
| East Tenn. 2d pfd. | 200 | 17 | 17 | 17 | ...... |
| Hocking Valley | 500 | 26⅜ | 26 | 26 | ...... |
| Hocking Coal | 100 | 16 | 16 | 16 | ...... |
| Jersey Central | 906 | 115⅛ | 115 | 115½ | 115 |
| Linseed Oil | 200 | 38⅛ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | ...... |
| Lake Shore | 830 | 112 | 111⅜ | 111⅞ | 111 |
| Louis. & Nash. | 3,150 | 75⅛ | 74⅞ | 74 | 75 |
| L. E. & W. | 300 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | |
| Do pfd | 315 | 58 | 57⅛ | 57⅜ | |
| Lead Trust | 2,175 | 19 | 18⅞ | 19 | 18⅜ |
| Laclede | 200 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| Missouri Pacific | 1,400 | 67⅛ | 66⅞ | 67⅛ | 66⅞ |
| Manitoba | 300 | 106 | 105 | 106 | |
| M., L. S. & W. | 100 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 77 |
| Do pfd | 450 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 105⅛ |
| Mobile & Ohio | 2,000 | 40⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | 40 |
| Minn. & St. L. | 200 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| Do pfd | 200 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 21⅜ |
| Northwest | 800 | 107⅝ | 107 | 107⅝ | 106⅞ |
| New England | 2,408 | 36⅜ | 35⅞ | 36⅜ | 35⅜ |
| Nor. Pacific | 1,330 | 28 | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ |
| Do pfd | 2,920 | 72⅛ | 71⅞ | 72 | 71⅞ |
| N. Y. Cent | 175 | 102 | 102 | 102 | |
| N. Y., S. & W. | 2,725 | 9 | 8⅛ | 8⅞ | 8⅛ |
| Do pfd | 2,950 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 34 |
| N. Y., C. & St. L. | 200 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅞ |
| Do 2d pfd | 400 | 29⅜ | 29 | 29⅜ | 29 |
| Nor. Am. Co. | 3,490 | 18⅜ | 18 | 18⅜ | 18 |
| Ogn. Impvt. | 100 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27⅛ |
| Ont. & W. | 305 | 17⅜ | 17 | 17⅜ | 17 |
| Ohio & Miss. | 500 | 17⅜ | 17 | 17⅜ | |
| Omaha Com. | 100 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 25 |
| Pacific Mail | 27,040 | 41⅛ | 40⅜ | 41⅛ | 39⅛ |
| Pullman | 100 | 190⅛ | 190⅛ | 190⅛ | 191 |
| Peo., D. & E. | 310 | 20⅛ | 19⅞ | 20⅜ | 20 |
| Reading | 500 | 33⅛ | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | 31⅛ |
| Rich. Terminal | 3,870 | 18⅜ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ |
| Rock Island | 5,075 | 67⅛ | 67 | 67⅛ | 66⅛ |
| St. Paul | 24,510 | 56⅛ | 55 | 55⅞ | 55 |
| Do pfd | 200 | 112⅛ | 112⅛ | 112⅛ | 112⅛ |
| So. Pacific | 600 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 30⅛ |
| S.L. & S.F. 1st pfd | 200 | 56 | 55 | 55 | |
| Sugar Trust | 1,805 | 84 | 82⅛ | 83⅜ | 84 |
| Silver B. | 32,000 | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅛ |
| Texas Pacific | 250 | 14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ |
| Tenn. Coal | 300 | 36⅛ | 35⅛ | 36⅛ | |
| Union Pacific | 14,600 | 45⅛ | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | 44⅞ |
| W. & L. E. | 600 | 32⅜ | 32 | 32⅛ | 31⅞ |
| Do pfd | 250 | 72⅛ | 72⅛ | 72⅛ | 72⅜ |
| Wabash pfd | 420 | 18⅜ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ |
| Wis. Central | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20⅛ |

EXPRESS STOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Adams....145 | Fargo....140 |
| American....116 | United States....67 |

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| U. S. 4s, reg....121 | U. S. 4½s, reg....102 |
| U. S. 4s, coup....121 | U. S. 4½s, coup....103 |

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 8000 Atch 4s....77⅛ | 1000 MSP 7s gd....121⅛ |
| 49000 Atch inc....42⅛@42⅜ | 8000 MK&T 2d....41@41⅛ |
| 4000 CP gd 6s, '98....112⅛ | 94000 M&O gm....69@69⅛ |
| 3000 C&O cons....100@100⅛ | 9000 NYC&StL 1st....126 |
| 5000 C&O-R&AD 1st cn 70 | 4000 NYC&StL 4s..93⅛@94 |
| 2000 CO&SW mt.105⅛@106 | 6000 NYL&W 1st....130 |
| 3000 C&A 1st 6s....105 | 31500 NYLEW new2con |
| 11000 CB&Q-Nexts.86⅛@86⅜ | ....100⅛@100⅜ |
| 8000 CB&Q 7s....123⅛ | 1000 N W cn cp gd bds.126 |
| 2000 CB&Q deb 5s....99⅜ | 5000 N W sf 5s cp....107 |
| 1000 C&P 4th....101⅛ | 5000 NW ex 4s....96 |
| 3000 D&RG 4s....81⅛ | 10000 NW x4s rg....94 |
| 1000 ET cn gd 5s....102⅛ | 1000 NYO&W 1st....115 |
| 1000 EL&BS 6s....94⅛ | 1000 NYO&W cn5s....96 |
| 1000 FPM-PHD 5....103 | 17000 NP con 5s....84@84⅛ |
| 5000 IC 3½s rg....92 | 5000 P&E 1st....78⅛ |
| 1000 Kings Co El 1st....98⅛ | 25000 RT col tr 5s..74⅛@74⅜ |
| 1000 LE&W 1st 5s....109⅛ | 35000 Rio G W 1st..77⅛@77⅛ |
| 17000 Lg Dk 7s....106⅛ | 4000 StLA&T 1s tr....81 |
| 4000 LIsl 1st....116 | 5000 SL&IM 5s....92 |
| 2000 LStL&T 1st....86 | 2000 SLJ&C 1st....109 |
| 1500 M of NJ 1st....115⅛ | 10000 SC 1st....106⅛ |
| 6000 MLS&W 1st-A D. | 44000 TP 2d inc....32@32⅛ |
| ....116⅛@116⅛ | 4000 TAA&GT 1st....107 |
| 4000 MLS&W ex 5s....99⅛ | 1000 Wab 1st....101 |
| 2000 M&SP1-C&PW5s..105 | 1000 WU col tr 5s....100 |
| 5000 M&SP1-I&MD....113⅛ | 2000 W&LEIm....94 |

12 M. TO 3 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 Am Ex Bk....154@154⅛ | 5000 NC&StL 1st....126 |
| 25 Bk Com....197 | 5000 NYL&W 1st....130⅛ |
| 25 Gal Nat Bk....315 | 6000 NYPC&I 6s....89⅛ |
| 50 Irving Bk....197 | 35000 NYLE&W new 2cn |
| 60 W N Bk....100 | ....100⅛@100⅛ |
| 4000 Tenn set 3s....70⅛ | 10000 NY&N 2d 4s....51 |
| 45000 Atch inc....42⅛@42⅜ | 28000 NoP con 5s....84 |
| 1000 Atch 4s....77⅛ | 3000 NYS&W 1st rfg5s..98 |
| 8000 A&P inc....11⅛ | 2000 NYEl 1st....112⅛@112⅜ |
| 11000 C&O con 5s....100⅛ | 2000 NW sf 5s rg....107 |
| 3000 CB&Q db 5s....99 | 1000 NW cn rg gd bds.126 |
| 500 CB&Q con 5s....103 | 5000 OSL 6s....103⅛ |
| 2000 Can S 1st std....107⅛ | 3000 PDE 1st-ED....103 |
| 6000 Can S 2d....99⅛@99⅜ | 14000 P&E 1st....78⅛ |
| 20000 CNJ gm 5s....110⅛ | 1000 PP&F 1st....95 |
| 10000 CNJ reg....110⅛ | 1000 P&W 1st....79⅛ |
| 1000 C&E 1st rg....87 | 35000 RT ctr 5s....74⅛@74⅜ |
| 1000 CP&A 7s....108⅛ | 3000 RGJunc 1st....89 |
| 7000 D&RG 4s....81⅛ | 29000 RioGW 1st....77⅛@77⅜ |
| 2000 FtW&D 1st....102⅛ | 4000 RW&O cn....108⅛ |
| 1000 GR&I 5s....86 | 1000 SPM&M1tMt ex 6s 85⅛ |
| 3000 H&TC cons....103 | 16000 SL&IM 5s....92@93 |
| 5000 San Pa 1st cons....110⅛ | 15000 Sou Cinc....24@24⅛ |
| 13000 LNO&T 1st....88⅛ | 1000 TC&R 6s-TD....93⅛ |
| 2000 LStL&T 1st....84@84⅛ | 7000 T P 1st 5s....87@87⅛ |
| 19000 MLS&W 1st-AD.. | 1000 TAA&O 6s gd....87⅛ |
| ....116⅛@117 | 1000 TAA&GT 1st....107 |
| 4000 M&SP 1st-LacD..108⅛ | 2000 TAA&NM 1st....97⅛ |
| 1000 M&SP 1st term5s.101 | 5000 Un El 1st....109 |
| 2000 M&SP1st-C&PW5s105 | 1000 W S gtd 4s....101⅛ |
| 10,0 M&SP 7 3-10....110⅛ | 11000 Wab 1st....101⅛ |
| 20000 MK&T 1st....77⅛@77⅛ | 1000 Wab 2d....70 |
| 16500 MobAO gm....69⅛@70 | 16000 WNY&P 2d....33@33⅛ |
| 1000 MU 6s....104 | 5000 WLEImp....94 |
| 5000 Mo Pa rts 5s....95 | 8 Amn Ex....120 |

### BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 26.—Stock sales and quotations:

| Description. | Sales. | First. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 2,900 | 26⅜ | 27 | 26⅜ | 26⅜ |
| Atlantic & Pac. | 50 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| Am. Sugar | 1,401 | 70 | 72⅛ | 70 | 72⅛ |
| Do pfd | 150 | 85⅜ | 85⅜ | 85⅜ | 85⅜ |
| Bell Tel. | 131 | 192 | 193½ | 192 | 193 |
| Do rights | 129 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ |
| C., B. & Q. | 1,300 | 82 | 82⅜ | 81⅜ | 81⅞ |
| Ill. Steel | 391 | 68 | 68 | 67⅛ | 67⅛ |
| Mexican Cent. | 100 | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ |
| Thom. & Houston | 100 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| Union Pacific | 2,100 | 44⅞ | 45⅜ | 44⅞ | 45⅜ |
| Westinghouse | 1,711 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |

Bond sales and quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| 8000 Mex 4s....72⅛@72⅜ | 1000 Vermont 5s....88⅜ |
| 1000 C B & N 5s....101 | 4000 C B & Q 7s....121 |
| 5000 Ill Steel 5s....95⅛ | 1000 Atch reg 4s....76 |
| 3000 Fremont 6s....120 | 1000 K M B 5s....93 |
| 40000 Atch inc....42@42⅛ | 1000 C B & Q coup 5s..102⅛ |
| 10500 Atch 4s....76⅛@76⅜ | 1000 C B & Q Den 4s....88 |

Money at the clearing-house is 6 per cent. Call loans are 6@6½ per cent and time paper is 5½@7½ per cent.

### PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 26.—The market closed firm: Pennsylvania, 50⅜@50½; Reading, 16⅜@16⅝; Lehigh Valley, 50@50⅛; Reading general 4s, 80⅛ bid; do first pfd, 58@58; do second pfd, 31⅛@35; do third pfd, 27@28.

### FOREIGN.

London, Feb. 26.—Closing—Consols, money 96⅜; do account, 96 15-16; United States 4s, 122⅛; do 4½s, 104⅛; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 32⅛; Canadian Pacific, 79⅜; Erie, 20; do seconds, 103⅛; Illinois Central, 99; Mexican ordinary, 43⅛; St. Paul common, 56⅞; Pennsylvania, 51¾; Reading, 16⅜; Mexican Central, new 4s, 76⅜. Bar silver, 44⅜d per ounce. Money, 2⅜ per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £287,000 during the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 39.08 per cent, is now 38.72 per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £75,000.

Paris, Feb. 26.—Three per cent rentes, 95f 17½c for the account. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 1,100,000 francs gold and 300,000 francs silver.

Berlin, Feb. 26.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 20,427,000 marks.

### MINING STOCKS.

New York, Feb. 26.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.40; Adams Consolidated, $1.65; Aspen, $5.50; Bodie, $1.00; Consolidated California & Virginia, $5.75; Eureka Consolidated, $3.00; Gould & Curry, $2.00; Hale & Norcross, $2.00; Homestake, $8.50; Horn Silver, $3.20; Mexican, $2.25; Ontario, $38.50; Ophir, $3.50; Plymouth, $1.50; Savage, $2.10; Sierra Nevada, $2.20; Standard, $1.30; Union Consolidated, $2.20; Yellow Jacket, $2.00.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 26.—Mining stocks—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $3.00; Atlantic, $15.00; Boston and Montana, $43.37½; Calumet and Hecla, $257; Catalpa, $30; Franklin, $17.00; Huron, $3.00; Kearsarge, $12.25; Osceola, $37.50; Quincy, $95.00; Santa Fe Copper, 55c; Tamarack, $143.00; Central Mining, $16.00; Butte and Boston Copper, $15.50.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 70c; Bulwer, 40c; Best & Belcher, $2.70; Bodie Consolidated, $1.10; Chollar, $2.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $5.75; Crown Point, $1.45; Gould & Curry, $2.00; Hale & Norcross, $2.00; Mexican, $2.30; Mono, 60c; Navajo, 20c; Ophir, $3.50; Potosi, $4.60; Savage, $2.05; Sierra Nevada, $2.20; Union Consolidated, $2.20; Utah, 70c; Yellow Jacket, $2.20; Commonwealth, 75c; Nevada Queen, 25c; Belle Isle, 70c; North Belle Isle, 50c.

## GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The leading produce markets were quite active yesterday, but were dominated by a feeling of extreme nervousness which was especially noticeable in wheat. The grain markets were strong, corn, oats, and rye reaching the highest prices on the crop, and all showing an improvement at the close over the latest prices of the previous day. The weather through the West and Northwest was generally clear and cold, with snow in the South and Southeast. Warmer weather is expected in the course of a day or two.

Milwaukee reported a very good demand from millers for wheat. Sales of No. 2 Turkish were made at 1c over the May price of regular wheat.

The clearances from New York and Baltimore in wheat and flour were equal to about 350,000 bu wheat. Eight loads were reported taken for export.

The presence in the market of regular No. 2 barley is an unquestioned novelty; a car appeared yesterday and was sold at 80½c, the first trade for many weeks.

Late in the afternoon puts on May wheat sold at 96⅝@96½c and calls at 97⅝c; puts on May corn were 55⅝@55⅜c and calls 56⅜@56⅛c.

The price record in oats was again broken yesterday, with 48⅜c touched for May delivery, against 48c, the previous highest figure on the crop, which was reached Oct. 21. In July, 1882, oats touched 62c.

One of the strongest private cables of the day stated in addition to the information about the condition of the French crop that there was nothing offering by India or Russia. This was considered especially significant.

A message from St. Louis said: "Millers took 30,000 bu No. 2 red at the May price. Every one here is short 25,000 bu where he ought to be short 5,000 bu." There was a good deal of buying on St. Louis account during the day by Logan and Adams-Samuels.

According to the estimates of the *Price Current* the packing in the West during the week aggregated 350,000 hogs, against 260,000 during the corresponding period a year ago. The packing for the season has increased 1,210,000 hogs over the same period a year ago.

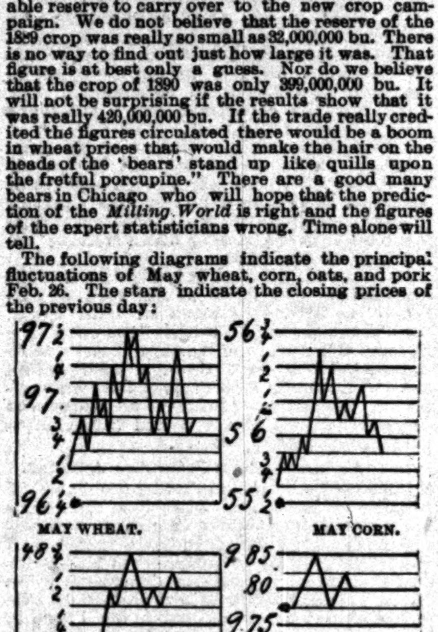
The recent advance in rye has naturally affected the market for rye flour, which has improved about 75c per brl within the last week or ten days. Pieser reports a good city demand for this product, the consumptive inquiry on the part of the foreign-born population evidently keeping pace with the output. Pure white rye flour is quoted as high as $4.50 per brl.

The upturn in rye placed prices at a higher point than previously reached, cash selling at double the figure paid a year ago, when No. 2 cash sold at 42½c. The purchase of 15,000 bu May yesterday was said to be for ultimate shipment to Louisville and Cincinnati, suggesting that the strength in this cereal is not entirely the result of a demand to fill shorts. Grafton sold a "five" and Helmholz was one of the buyers present.

A private dispatch to Armour from Paris read: "One-half of the winter wheat is damaged. They are replowing the ground. Crop short anyhow. Market strong, with every prospect of higher prices." New York wired that private advices there announced that the French farmers were plowing for resowing, and that houses with Continental connections were buying the deferred futures liberally. All of the later foreign futures on the blackboard showed an advance, and were selling at a premium over the near-by months. They usually are quoted at a discount.

Says the Buffalo *Milling World*: "The reserves of wheat in the United States from the crop of 1889 amounted to about 32,000,000 bu. The crop of 1890 is set down at 399,262,000 bu, making a total supply of 431,262,000 bu for this campaign. The food supply for home consumption up to Dec. 31, 1890, is reckoned at 150,000,000 bu, the fall seed at 36,000,000 bu, and the exports to that date at 47,000,000 bu, a total of 233,000,000 bu, leaving 198,262,000 bu available on Jan. 1, 1891. To carry the country until next June will require 150,000,000 bu for food and 19,000,000 bu for spring sowing, a total of 169,000,000 bu. This will leave only 29,262,000 bu available for export up to June 30 next, and it leaves absolutely no reserves of wheat in the country. The only hopeful thing in these figures is the fact that the trade does not believe they are correct. We venture the prediction that wheat will be forthcoming right along up to the new crop in sufficient quantities to answer all export demands and to show a respectable reserve to carry over to the new crop campaign. We do not believe that the reserve of the 1889 crop was really so small as 32,000,000 bu. There is no way to find out just how large it was. That figure is at best only a guess. Nor do we believe that the crop of 1890 was only 399,000,000 bu. It will not be surprising if the results show that it was really 420,000,000 bu. If the trade really credited the figures circulated there would be a boom in wheat prices that would make the hair on the heads of the 'bears' stand up like quills upon the fretful porcupine." There are a good many bears in Chicago who will hope that the prediction of the *Milling World* is right and the figures of the expert statisticians wrong. Time alone will tell.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork Feb. 26. The stars indicate the closing prices of the previous day:



## THE MARKETS.

The cold wave, moderate receipts, and the cables gave wheat considerable strength at the opening, first sales being ¼c higher than the close of the previous day, and there was an irregular advance from this price to 97¼c. The crowd was nervous in spite of the strong character of the news, having the experience of the previous day in mind, and was ready to run at the least indication of weakness. From 97¼c there was a break to 96⅝c under the liberal selling by the early buyers, and the feeling at the close was steady at ¼c over the opening price. The cables were all confirmatory of the mail advices relating to the damage to the French crop, and New York and San Francisco reported the Continent buying freely, especially of the deferred futures. There were also liberal sales of cash wheat at San Francisco for immediate shipment to France, and London reported active bidding at 39s 6d@40s for California wheat to arrive five months hence, an unusual price. Liverpool was quoted active and higher, London 3@6d higher, with a strong off-coast and on passage market, and the Continent generally dearer. The receipts in the Northwest were fair, but not as large as expected. There was also a good deal of crop-damage talk, which made the crowd timid. Clearances were fair and there was a good demand for flour for export that had its effect. Cash wheat was strong at Minneapolis, St. Louis, and Milwaukee. But, in spite of the favorable news from all points, the traders who had wheat feared that there would be a repetition of Wednesday's market, and were ready to sell out at the first appearance of trouble. The break near the close was due to the selling by a few of the leading scalpers who appreciated the feeling of the crowd and improved the opportunity to bring about a decline. Cash wheat in store and by sample was strong, ½c over May being bid for a round lot of No. 2 red. There was a sale of 1 car of No. 2 red in store at 96⅝c. Samples ranged ⅛@¼c higher than the previous day. The best speculative buyers of the session were Armour, Adams-Samuels, Kennett, Logan, Rumsey Bros., and Russell-Barrell, the latter supposed to be acting for Hutchinson. McDonald, Gifford, and Lamson were notable among the sellers. Free on board lots of No. 3 red winter sold at 92@95½c, No. 4 do at 89c, and No. 3 spring at 86@94c. Total cash sales about 35 cars.

Corn started out strong on the light receipts and light local stocks, with a good shipping demand. The cables were favorable, and this with local conditions and the strength in wheat and good buying by the local bull clique scared in a lot of shorts, and before the bulge stopped there had been sales at 56⅜c, the last half-cent advance being helped by the announcement of the small estimates for today. The shippers were all good buyers of May. Samples were actively bid for and prices ranged about 1c over those of the previous day. There were fair exports and the seaboard and St. Louis showed an improvement in prices. There were no sales in store or to go to store. Fowler, Bryant, Frazier, and Patten were the most notable buyers of futures. There was a late decline due to the lower price of wheat, but the closing for May was ⅜c over the close of Wednesday at 55⅞c. Sample sales were at 51½@52c for No. 4 mixed, 52¼@54½c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow, and 52@54½c for ears. No. 3 mixed, billed through, sold at 52@52⅛c. Total, about 165 cars.

Oats were more active than for some time past, and sold at a material advance, which placed quotations at the highest point on the crop. Trading was chiefly in May, which at one time showed 1⅛c advance, although there was a good business in deferred deliveries, while near months were inactive. The upturn, which excited much comment, was attributed almost solely to a demand for account of shorts, who found little on sale. In their anxiety to cover, in consequence of the general statistical position, bid prices were steadily advanced from 47⅝c for May to 48⅜c, closing at 48⅛c, with June at 1c discount. Buying was scattered, Hess taking a moderate quantity, while Bartlett-Frazier and Rose sold, with Fowler also placing some. The strength in corn was also favorable to sellers. Receipts were light and New York was slightly higher. No. 2 oats in store were inactive, but there was a good demand for samples at ½@¾c advance. Free on board sales were at 44@46½c for No. 3 mixed, 47½@48½c for do white, and 48¼@50c for No. 2 white.

Rye was firm at 2c advance over a previous bid price, with sparing sales of May at 90c, the figure at which it had been held for a day or two. The high prices attracted fair attention, although there was no real activity, other futures remaining lifeless. The small car-lot offerings were quickly picked up at about the same advance, with No. 2 to go to store and free on board at 84@87c and No. 3 at 80@83½c. The close was quiet. Barley was only steady, with undesirable grades tending to weakness. The inquiry was not at all urgent and was chiefly for good heavy malting grades, with light weight samples slow. Free-on-board sales were at 63@71c for No. 3 and 63@64c for No. 4.

Provisions ruled firm and quiet during the session. Hogs were in fair receipt, but prices showed little change from those of the previous day. Provisions improved somewhat under the influence of grain and showed a slight advance over Wednesday. Foreign markets were steady and Eastern advices were firm. Receipts were fair and shipments of product liberal. Cash pork was quotable at $9.45@9.50 for new. May lard sold at $5.82½@5.85 and closed at the outside, with cash lots quotable at $5.62½. May ribs opened at $4.85, sold up to $4.90, and closed at $4.87½, with cash lots $4.55@4.65, according to weight and age. The Anglo-American bought considerable lard, the Cudahy Packing company, Pardridge, Bigelow, and Underwood being also on the buying side. The majority of the packers were selling. Cash sales included 500 tcs lard at $5.62½, 100,000 lbs green shoulders, New York cut, at 3⅝c, and 125,000 lbs short ribs, partly at $4.55.

Local dealers in flour reported a better demand on local account and one exporter said that London had accepted an offer at 3d better than Wednesday and 6d better than Friday's prices. Minneapolis wired that Pillsbury had sold 10,000 brls bakers for export at 3d advance, and that 10,000 brls more were wanted. On the other hand some of the Michigan millers said that they could do nothing at all with flour, patents especially being unsalable.

Millstuffs were in larger supply and easy. Bran sold at $17.50@18.00, middlings at $17.25@18.25, and wheat screenings at $14.50@17.50.

Flaxseed was quiet and easy, with small sales of May at $1.22½, or ½c decline, futures otherwise remaining inactive and not quotable. Receipts and cash offerings were small, and so was the demand, with a few cars No. 1 on track quietly picked up at a previous figure of $1.20½, while 5,000 bu in store sold at 1c discount. A car to arrive sold at $1.20. Receipts, 12 cars; shipments, 18,182 bu. Timothy seed was without quotable change, there being only a fair demand for the decreased cash offerings, which proved common in quality. Poor to nearly prime sold at 95c@$1.25. March was unchanged at $1.28. Clover-seed closed 5c lower, at $4.50 paid for prime for delivery next month.

Dealers in such kinds of farm produce as are handled on South Water street were favored with a fair trade, prices averaging firm on nearly everything. Oranges were in plentiful supply and only steady, and slow because the cold weather checked the shipment, although a fair number of orders was received. The outward movement of potatoes was also small because of the lower temperature, but there was a ready sale for everything, and prices were practically at the top, with few received aside from those sent in from Wisconsin. Dairy products were firm and in rather light supply, and poultry was active at outside quotations.

### PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

| | Closed Wednesday. | Range yesterday. | | Closed yesterday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT. | | | | |
| February | $ 93⅛ | $......@ | ...... | $ 93⅛ |
| May | 96⅞ | 96⅛@ | 97⅛ | 96⅞ |
| July | 92⅞ | 92⅛@ | 93⅜ | 92⅞ |
| CORN. | | | | |
| February | $ 53⅝ | $......@ | ...... | $ 53⅝ |
| May | 55½ | 55⅜@ | 56⅜ | 55⅞ |
| July | 54 | 54⅛@ | 54⅞ | 54⅛ |
| OATS. | | | | |
| May | $ 47⅛ | $ 47⅜@ | 48⅜ | $ 48⅛ |
| June | 46⅞ | 46⅛@ | 47⅜ | 47⅛ |
| July | 43⅛ | 43⅛@ | 44 | 43⅞ |
| MESS PORK. | | | | |
| March | $ 9.47½ | $ 9.45 @ | 9.50 | $ 9.47½ |
| May | 9.77½ | 9.77½@ | 9.85 | 9.80 |
| July | 10.10 | 10.10 @ | 10.17½ | 10.12½ |
| LARD—PER 100 LBS. | | | | |
| March | $ 5.60 | $ 5.60 @ | 5.65 | $5.62½ |
| May | 5.82½ | 5.82½@ | 5.85 | 5.85 |
| July | 6.05 | 6.05 @ | 6.10 | 6.07½ |
| RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE. | | | | |
| March | $ 4.55 | $ 4.60 @ | ...... | $ 4.60 |
| May | 4.85 | 4.85 @ | 4.90 | 4.87½ |
| July | 5.12½ | 5.15 @ | 5.17½ | 5.15 |

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

| | March. | May. | July. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 wheat | $ .... | $ 78⅝ | $ 76⅞ |
| No. 2 corn | .... | 30⅛ | 31⅛ |
| No. 2 oats | .... | 21⅜ | 20⅜ |
| Mess pork | 9.72½ | 10.00 | ...... |
| Lard | 5.75 | 5.87½ | ...... |
| Short ribs | 4.75 | 4.85 | ...... |

### GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Wednesday by car-loads:

| | Contr'ct grades. | No. 3.* | Low grades. | Tot'l. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Winter wheat | *16 | 11 | 3 | 30 |
| Spring wheat | 16 | 11 | 4 | 34 |
| Corn | 1 | 143 | 41 | 185 |
| Oats | 55 | 75 | ...... | 130 |
| Rye | 6 | 2 | ...... | 8 |
| Barley | ...... | 20 | 8 | 28 |
| Total | 94 | 265 | 56 | 415 |

*Included in this were 12 cars No. 2 Turkish, which will not pass on contract.

Inspected out: 2,727 bu wheat, 9,900 bu oats, and 1,354 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 57 cars wheat, 145 cars corn, 103 cars oats, and 35,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

| ARTICLES. | RECEIPTS. 1891. | RECEIPTS. 1890. | SHIPMENTS. 1891. | SHIPMENTS. 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 8,364 | 17,859 | 6,003 | 9,560 |
| Wheat, bu | 40,069 | 15,555 | 25,980 | 21,814 |
| Corn, bu | 147,275 | 292,037 | 118,645 | 210,289 |
| Oats, bu | 105,358 | 135,074 | 135,197 | 239,192 |
| Rye, bu | 4,610 | 3,170 | 7,678 | 2,378 |
| Barley, bu | 30,285 | *28,451 | 18,201 | 58,279 |
| Timothy seed, lbs. | 156,950 | | 7,868 | |
| Clover seed, lbs. | 91,650 | 296,120 | 79,650 | 415,559 |
| Other seed, lbs. | 2,980 | | 289,076 | |
| Flaxseed, bu | 5,403 | 1,481 | 3,534 | 5,190 |
| Broom-corn, lbs | 29,800 | ........ | 30,030 | 319,993 |
| Cheese, lbs | 111,030 | 152,671 | 121,654 | 150,350 |
| Butter, lbs | 204,976 | 296,945 | 144,948 | 242,402 |
| Hides, lbs | 447,789 | 258,120 | 408,587 | 396,975 |
| Wool, lbs | 21,000 | 2,730 | 22,708 | 60,050 |

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows the dates named:

| POINTS. | RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 26. | RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 25. | SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 26. | SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 25. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western. | | | | |
| Chicago | 40,069 | 40,166 | 25,980 | 29,346 |
| Milwaukee | 15,400 | 12,650 | ........ | 1,110 |
| St. Louis | 31,000 | 17,000 | 7,000 | 2,000 |
| Toledo | 3,841 | 1,980 | 1,700 | 12,350 |
| Detroit | 6,582 | 9,499 | 2,438 | ........ |
| Peoria | 2,500 | 2,000 | 20,000 | 9,000 |
| Minneapolis | 94,540 | 94,540 | 43,660 | 33,040 |
| Duluth | 33,513 | 11,008 | 530 | |
| Total | 227,445 | 188,843 | 101,308 | 86,846 |
| Eastern. | | | | |
| New York | 33,600 | 76,800 | 46,998 | 144,040 |
| Philadelphia | 6,104 | ........ | ........ | 1,819 |
| Baltimore | 5,370 | 2,950 | ........ | ........ |
| Total | 45,074 | 79,750 | 46,998 | 145,859 |
| Grand total | 272,519 | 268,593 | 148,306 | 232,705 |
| Same days 1890 | 270,099 | 163,257 | 97,510 | 77,364 |

### GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—As for some time past this market was firm, with enough demand to absorb practically everything at the quotations, which are repeated: Fancy separator goods, 29@29½c; fine, 26½@27½c; fair to good, 24@26c; fancy dairies, 25@26c; medium to good, 18@23c; roll butter, 17@20c; packing stock, fresh, 14@16c; old, 6@8c.

BUTTERINE—Dairy, solid, 11c; extra dairy, 13½c; fancy creamery, 16c; rolls and prints, ½c additional.

CHEESE—There was a liberal inquiry, with more or less cheese going out on orders, both for local and shipping account. The position was one of unquestioned firmness. Quotations: Strictly choice full cream twins, 11@11½c per lb; do cheddars, 10⅞@10½c; do Young Americas, 11⅛@11½c; full cream goods, though slightly less desirable, sell at a fractional discount from above; pound skims, 9¼@10c; hard skims, 4@7c; brick cheese, 12½@13½c.

COOPERAGE—Traders were apart in their views, with packers indifferent buyers except at lower prices, hence dullness was the rule. Two cars lard tierces sold at $1.05 and pork barrels were quoted at 80c.

EGGS—No advance of consequence is expected, as the season is nearly at hand when large receipts may be reasonably looked for. Fresh-laid were quoted at 15½@16c per doz.

GAME—Offerings were ample and the market quiet. Good to choice mallard ducks, $3.50@4.25 per doz; blue wing teals, $2.25@2.75; green wing teal, $1.50@2.00; small ducks, $1.25@2.00; jacksnipe, $1.25@1.75; rabbits, 75c@$1.25.

GREEN FRUITS—Trade was rather quiet, the cold weather restricting the outward movement. Quotations showed no essential change and were as follows: Good to fancy apples, $4.75@6.50 per brl, and common stock, $3.00@4.00; bananas, $1.00@2.00 per bunch; Messina lemons, $3.50@4.25 per case; Florida bright oranges, $3.25@3.50 per case; California Riversides, $2.75@3.00; cranberries, Wisconsin bell and cherry, $9.00@9.50 per brl; bell and bugle, $12.00@13.00; Cape Cod, $15.00@16.00; pineapples, $2.50@3.50 per doz.

HAY—The supply was light, but so was the demand, and quietude ensued. Sales were: On track, 1 car No. 1 timothy at $10.00; 3 cars No. 2 do at $8.50@9.00; 13 cars upland prairie at $6.50@9.50. Receipts, 183 tons; shipments, 21 tons.

HIDES—There was about the usual inquiry and prices were steady on the basis of the following quotations: No. 1 light and heavy green salted, 5½@5¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 4c; No. 1 calfskins, 8c; No. 2 do, 5½@6c; deacons, each, 25@30c.

POTATOES—With rather small receipts and a good demand prices were firmly held, and in some instances 2c higher, as follows: Fair to choice Burbanks, 90c@$1.02 per bu on track; Rose and Beauty of Hebron, 95@98c; common and mixed lots, 85@90c. Sweet potatoes—Illinois stock, $2.75@3.25 per brl.

POULTRY—Continued firmness was the rule, with a ready sale for chickens and turkeys at figures as high as any touched this week. Quotations: Good to choice hen-turkeys, dressed, 13@13½c per lb; mixed lots, 10@12½c; gobblers, 9@11c; dressed chickens, 8@10½c; roosters, 4½@5c; dressed ducks, 11@12½c; dressed geese, 8@9½c; live geese, full-feathered, $5.00@7.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Were without essential change, there being a fair trade at the quotations. Old vegetables—Beets, $1.75@2.00 per brl; cabbages, $7.00@8.00 per 100; onions, $1.40@1.50 per bu, and $3.50@3.75 per brl; carrots, $1.00@1.25 per brl; rutabagas, 20@25c per bu. New vegetables—Celery, 25@35c per doz; cucumbers, $1.50@2.25 per doz; green onions, 25@30c per dozen bunches; Southern head lettuce, $4.00@6.00 per brl; new cabbages, $2.00@3.00 per crate; pie-plant, 40@60c per dozen bunches; radishes, 25@35c per doz; spinach, 75c@$1.25 per brl; tomatoes, $2.50@3.50 per crate of 4 boxes, California grown.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.14.

### LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

| Date. | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts— | | | | |
| Monday, Feb. 23 | 15,565 | 438 | 48,790 | 8,638 |
| Tuesday, Feb. 24 | 7,586 | 255 | 50,813 | 13,439 |
| Wednesday, Feb. 25 | 12,697 | 396 | 46,590 | 3,831 |
| Thursday, Feb. 26 | 11,500 | 200 | 40,000 | 10,000 |
| Week thus far | 47,288 | 1,287 | 186,193 | 35,914 |
| Same period last week | 52,766 | 1,599 | 147,563 | 29,793 |
| Shipments— | | | | |
| Monday, Feb. 23 | 4,432 | 49 | 16,542 | 3,172 |
| Tuesday, Feb. 24 | 3,309 | 53 | 17,158 | 2,688 |
| Wednesday, Feb. 25 | 5,513 | 214 | 18,936 | 1,854 |
| Thursday, Feb. 26 | 4,000 | 100 | 17,000 | 2,000 |
| Week thus far | 17,254 | 416 | [illegible],636 | 9,714 |
| Same period last week | 17,616 | 518 | [illegible],337 | 3,814 |

Estimating the receipts of hogs for today and tomorrow at 51,000, receipts at Chicago for February will reach 932,000 or 2,000,000 for January and February, 1891, against 1,871,631 the corresponding two months of 1890, and 1,042,176 for January and February, 1889.

Today's receipts are estimated at 35,000 hogs, 9,000 cattle, and 8,000 sheep, against 32,370 hogs, 8,697 cattle, and 4,175 sheep one week ago, and 24,900 hogs, 10,416 cattle, and 8,461 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—Desirable grades sold 5@10c higher, and an early clearance was made. Exporters took hold freely. Sales of 900@1,650-lb "beef" steers ranged at $3.60@5.40, bulk at $4.25@4.90. Five loads of 1,564@1,565-lb steers sold at $5.40. The next highest was $5.15. Comparatively few cattle sold below $4.00. Exporters bought largely at $4.35@4.80. Native cows sold as low as 80c@$1.00, but most of the fair to good cows changed hands at $1.85@2.65. Stock cattle sold fairly at $2.25@3.50. Quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs | $5.45@5.65 |
| Good to fancy steers, 1,300@1,800 lbs | 4.60@5.35 |
| Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,400 lbs | 3.90@4.55 |
| Poor to medium steers, 970@1,200 lbs | 3.20@3.90 |
| Best native cows and heifers | 2.85@3.30 |
| Good native cows and heifers | 2.50@2.80 |
| Inferior to fair cows | 1.00@2.30 |
| Stock steers, 600@850 lbs | 1.75@2.80 |
| Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs | 2.90@3.60 |
| Veal calves, 400@400 lbs | 3.50@5.50 |

HOGS—The market opened steady to 5c higher but later weakened and closed about 5c lower than Wednesday. Shippers bought freely but packers acted indifferently and hammered the market throughout the day. The quality was fair. Sales ranged at $3.30@3.70; bulk at $3.45@3.60. Rough heavy sold as low as $3.35. Pigs sold at $2.75@3.60.

SHEEP—The supply of sheep was comparatively small, while lambs were in large supply. The general sheep market was active and 5@10c higher, while lambs were barely steady. Lambs averaging 63@111 lbs sold at $5.00@6.00, sheep and lambs mixed at $5.00@6.05, native sheep averaging 69@130 lbs at $4.15@5.85, and Westerns averaging 88@131 lbs at $5.00@5.90.

### OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 26.—BEEVES—Receipts, 54 head, all consigned direct; no trade; feeling steady. Dressed beef firm; 7@8¾c; shipments today, 43 beeves, 40 sheep, and 1,082 quarters of beef.

CALVES—Receipts, 41 head; market steady; veals, $6.00@8.00; Westerns, $3.00@3.20.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,362 head; market dull and slow; sheep, $5.00@6.25; lambs, $7.00@7.10; dressed mutton firm, 7½@9c; dressed lambs steady; 8½@10c.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,329 head, consigned direct; nominally steady at $3.40@3.92½.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 900; market slow and about steady on desirable grades of beeves and butcher stock, others lower; beeders dull and unchanged; fancy 1,400-lb to 1,600-lb steers, of which there are light receipts, are quoted at $4.50@5.25; prime 1,200-lb to 1,475-lb steers, $4.00@4.60; fair to good 1,050-lb to 1,350-lb steers, $2.75@4.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,200; market opened active and 10c higher; closed easier; range, $3.00@3.50; bulk at $3.30@3.45; pigs, $1.50@2.50; light lights, $2.50@3.00; light, $3.00@3.35; heavy, $3.30@3.50; mixed, $3.30@3.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400; market active and strong; natives, $2.75@5.10; Westerns, $2.50@4.90.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, none; market steady; good to fancy natives, $4.80@5.30; fair to good natives, $3.90@4.65; stockers and feeders, $2.20@3.25; Texans and Indians, $2.90@3.95.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,400 head; shipments, none; market higher; fair to choice heavy, $3.50@3.65; mixed grades, $3.30@3.55; light, fair to best, $3.35@3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300; shipments, none; market strong; good to choice, $4.00@5.40; fair to good, $4.00@4.50; fancy and lambs, $4.00@5.25.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,650 head; shipments, 1,400 head; market dull and steady to lower; steers, $3.30@5.10; cows, $1.50@3.75; stockers and feeders, $2.55@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,570 head; shipments, 2,800 head; market 5@10c higher; bulk, $3.25@3.50; all grades, $3.00@3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 380 head; shipments, 770 head; market steady and unchanged.

Sioux City, Ia., Feb. 26.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,000 head; 10@15c higher.

CATTLE—Receipts, 300 head; steady.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Feb. 26.—PROVISIONS—Close: Pork, lard, and wheat are in poor demand; prices unchanged. Flour is in more demand, St. Louis fancy white, 10s 6d, firm. Corn—Demand poor for spot and good for futures; spot, 5s 7d, steady; February, nominal; March, 5s 4½d, firm; April, 5s 2¾d, firm.

COTTON—Spot in better demand; middling, 4⅞d. Sales, 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 9,800 American. Futures closed easy. American middling L. M. C., February, 4 52-64d; February and March, 4 53-64d; March and April, 4 53-64@4 54-64d; April and May, 4 57-64@4 58-64d; May and June, 4 61-64@4 62-64d; June and July, 5@5 1-64d; July and August, 5 3-64d, sellers; August and September, 5 3-64d value; September and October, 5 1-64@5 2-64d.

New York, Feb. 26.—[Special.]—COTTON—It was comparatively a light day in cotton trading. At one time prices were 6 points higher, but part of this was lost before the close. Liverpool was 2 to 3 points lower, closing easier, with sales of 12,000 bales. Here on the spot the market was dull at 9c for middling uplands, with sales of 133 bales for home consumption. In New Orleans options were at one time 8 to 9 points higher, losing part of this later on, however, and closing at a net advance for the day of 3 to 5 points, with sales of 16,900 bales. The Southern spot markets were generally unchanged and steady, with fair transactions. Options closed quiet after sales of 72,600 bales.

| Months. | Sales. | Highest. | Lowest. |
|---|---|---|---|
| February | 3,400 | 8.77 | 8.71 |
| March | 7,500 | 8.76 | 8.69 |
| April | 8,000 | 8.84 | 8.81 |
| May | 12,800 | 8.94 | 8.90 |
| June | 11,300 | 9.03 | 8.99 |
| July | 13,100 | 9.12 | 9.08 |
| August | 10,100 | 9.13 | 9.10 |
| September | 3,200 | 9.10 | 9.08 |
| October | 300 | 9.09 | 9.09 |
| November | 400 | 9.10 | 9.08 |
| December | 1,600 | 9.09 | 9.09 |
| January | 900 | 9.16 | 9.14 |

COFFEE—It is still "the day of small things" in this speculation. The sales today were only 23,000 bags, and though prices were at one time 5 to 15 points higher there was a reaction later on and the close was barely steady. The Rio and Santos markets were firm. Rio on the spot was steady but quiet. Sales of 2,000 bags No. 7 (to be shipped) at 17⅝c; 2,000 bags do (to be shipped) at 18c; 1,650 bags do (to arrive) at 18c; 2,500 bags do (to arrive per Salerno) at 18⅛c; and 1,000 bags Santos No. 6 at 19c. Spot No. 7 was quoted at 18⅛c.

WHEAT—Moved up ⅝c to 1⅛c, the advance generally being about ⅝c, but part of the improvement was lost before the close, leaving the final net advance for the day ⅜c to ⅝c. There was a larger speculation and a rather better cash business. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.11. A small lot of red Kansas was sold for export at $1.04½ afloat, and 8 loads of No. 1 Northern, to arrive in March, I hear were taken for Glasgow on private terms. Three cars of sample white were sold to millers at $1.08 afloat. Option sales, 5,340,000 bu.

CORN—Was ½c higher than yesterday and fairly active. Cash sales 96,000 bushels, of which three carloads were for export. No. 2 mixed in elevator, 65⅛@65½c; No. 2 white, 66c; yellow, 65⅛@65½c; steamer mixed, 65⅛@65⅜c; yellow, on track, 66½c, and steamer yellow, cost, freight, and insurance at 64½c. Option sales, 1,400,000 bushels.

OATS—Were ⅝ to 1c higher for options and firmer on the spot. Cash sales, 115,000 bushels. Both the cash and the option business has considerably improved. No. 2 white on the spot, 55@55½c; No. 3 do, 54@54½c; No. 2 mixed, 54⅛@55c; ungraded mixed, 55@56c; do white, 55@62c. Option sales, 3,125,000 bushels.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 30@31c.

CHEESE—Fancy State, 10⅞@11c.

EGGS—16@18c.

SUGAR—Raw stronger but quiet; some inquiry, but without business. Fair refining, 5⅛c asked; refined, active and firm at 1-16@⅛c advance on low grades; cut loaf, crushed and powdered, 6⅞c; granulated, 6⅜c; cubes, 6 9-16c; standard "A," 6⅛c; mold "A," 6 9-16c.

PETROLEUM—Continues very limited, the only dealings being in March option Pennsylvania oil. That option opened steady, advanced slightly, but reacted and closed dull, opening 75⅞c; highest, 76⅛c; lowest, 75⅞c; closing 75⅞c. Sales, 50,000 brls.

FLOUR—Receipts, 15,207 packages; exports, 1,666 brls, 28,960 sacks; quiet, unchanged. Sales, 20,850 brls.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 26@28c; fancy well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 22@25c; extra imitation creamery, 22@23c; factory choice, 19@21c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 28c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 15@24c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 24@28c. These are receivers' prices for strictly wholesale lots. Jobbing prices 1@2c higher.

CHEESE—Northern choice, 10⅞@11c; Western choice, 9⅞@10c; sage, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 17@17½c; fancy near-by stock higher; firsts, 16@16½c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 17@17½c; Western firsts, 17@17½c; Michigan choice, 17@17½c; Southern choice, 16½@17c.

CORN—Quiet; shipping price 68@68½c for Chicago No. 3 yellow; country yellow, 68⅛c; high mixed spot, 68½@69c; steamer yellow, 68⅛c; steamer, 68c; good no grade, 66½@67c, with off lots down as to quality.

OATS—Firm and quoted higher on spot and to ship. Chicago No. 2 white to ship, 57@57½c, and 56c for No. 3 white; Minneapolis No. 2 white to ship, 57c. Clipped oats to arrive 58@58½c; fancy clipped spot, 58@59c; No. 2 white, 56½c for track lots; No. 3 white, 55½c for track lots; low grades nominal, 53@55c.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—WOOL—Boston wool dealers have had a quiet week of it. The sales aggregate 2,722,300 lbs of domestic and foreign, against 1,659,400 lbs for the corresponding week last year. The items include: 185,000 lbs Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, X, XX and above, 31@34c; 50,000 lbs No. 1 Ohio fleeces, 36½@38c; 35,000 lbs Michigan X fleeces, 29@30c; 217,000 lbs combing and delaine, 35@42c; 80,000 lbs unwashed combing, 26@31c; 325,000 lbs Territory, 17@24c; 48,000 lbs spring Texas, 21@24c; 13,000 lbs Eastern Oregon, 17@23c; 80,000 lbs spring California, 18c; 112,000 lbs Western unwashed, 20@25c; 59,000 lbs Australian, 36@42c. Ohio delaine sells at 36@37c; Michigan delaine at 35@36c. No. 1 Ohio combing is worth 40@42c. No. 1 Michigan, 40c; No. 2 combing, 35@37c; No. 3, 33@34c. Unwashed wools are pretty well sold up and the market is quiet and firm. Three-eight's blood are quoted from 28@32c; some choice Kentucky having sold recently at the latter quotation though 31c is generally the top price for this line and most business is at 29@30c. Quarter-blood wools are quoted at 26@29c, the latter of course for very choice, and good wools can be bought for 25c. Fall Texas has sold in a small way at 19@21c, and spring Texas at 22@24c. Scoured fall Texas may be quoted at 53@57c, with sales at 53@55c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 26.—WHEAT—The cash wheat demand has been good recently and in the face of protests millers have bought freely and have paid right up with May prices lately. There was some active work in the morning while traders were bringing their business into harmony with the new position. After the covering of shorts was over and the selling against calls there was a noticeable lull in the market. There was sympathy in the rise of wheat that came from the markets for corn, oats, stocks, and even pork, that has been so flat all winter, looked up and advanced 5c as if to encourage further efforts of the leading cereal, to get itself up with the situation. Receipts of wheat today were 463 cars with 74 shipments out. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, February, 96c; on track, 96½c; No. 1 Northern, February and March, 92c; May, 94½c; on track, 94½c; No. 2 Northern, on track, 92½c; July closed at 96½c.

The *Northwestern Miller* says: There was a perceptible falling off in the flour output last week. The aggregate production was 112,000 barrels—averaging 18,667 barrels daily—against 122,230 barrels the previous week, 117,140 barrels for the corresponding time in 1890, and 95,250 barrels in 1889. With the flour market in its present stagnant condition there is a disposition to curtail the output, millers claiming that there is not the least inducement whatever to run. Millers are in unison in their complaint about poor business both in Minneapolis and outside, it being the common statement that with cash wheat costing present prices there is no chance of selling flour and getting out even. Current sales have lacked a considerable of taking care of the flour as made the last week. A few millers report a little more inquiry from abroad, but it has not so far developed into anything very tangible. Bakers' can be sold to an unlimited extent at any time at fair prices, but Patent is the chief part of the miller's product, and it is this grade that he finds it so hard to get a market for. The low ocean rates prevailing are favorable to an export business. The export shipments for the week were 34,150 brls, against 35,265 brls the preceding week. London quotations for 280 pounds, c. i. f., are: Patents, 30s 3d@31s 6d, nominal; Baker's, 26s@27s 9d; low grades, 16s@17s 3d.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The market opened stronger. May wheat No. 1 Northern opened at ⅛c advance over yesterday's close and May No. 1 hard ⅛c advance. The market ruled active all day in May, and under the influence of bullish news, advanced nearly up to the close. In the last half-hour there was a slight reaction in the May options. Reports from the West were to the effect that the weather was colder and a light snow had fallen in the winter-wheat territory. Closing prices were: No. 1 hard, cash, 94½c; February, 94⅝c; May, 99½c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 91c; February, 91c; May, 95⅞c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 87½c. Cars on track—Wheat, 43c; last year, 32.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 33,513 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 530 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat opened ⅛@⅜c up from yesterday's closing figures, ruled firm to strong, with fractional advance until near the close, when a weak tone prevailed, though the last sales were at an advance of ⅛@⅜c over yesterday. No. 2 red, cash, 97⅛@97⅜c; May, 96⅞@97⅛c, closing 97⅛c; July, 87⅜@87⅞c, closing 87⅛c; August, 85⅞@86⅛c, closing 86c. Corn was quiet but strong at the opening and ⅛c above last evening's closing prices. The advance continued until near the close, when, in sympathy with wheat, prices sagged, the close being weak; No. 2 cash, 53⅛@53⅜c; May, 52⅞@53⅛c, closing 52⅛c bid; July, 52@52⅛c, closing 52c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2, cash, 47@47⅛c; May, 47@48c, closing 47⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Firm but quiet. Pork—Standard mess, $9.75@10.00. Lard, $5.40@5.45. Dry salt meats—Higher; boxed shoulders, $3.75; longs and ribs, $4.65@4.70; short clear, $4.80@4.85. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $4.50; longs and ribs, $5.15@5.20; short clear, $5.25@5.35.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 56,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat—Firm and ½c higher; ungraded in grain depots, $1.08; No. 2 red, February, $1.05@1.05½; March, $1.05½@1.06; April and May, $1.06½@1.07. Corn—Strong, 1c higher; steamer No. 2 mixed in elevator, 63⅛c; ungraded yellow in grain depot, 63⅛c; No. 2 yellow in do, 64@64½c; No. 2 mixed in export elevator, 64c; No. 2 mixed February, March, and April, 64@64½c; May, 62@62½c. Oats—Were strong; No. 3 white, 53½c; No. 2 white, 54½@55c; No. 2 white, February and March, 54⅛@54⅜c; April and May, 54½@55c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,162 brls; wheat, 5,371 bu; corn, 87,654 bu; oats, 1,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 86,571 bu.

Toledo, O., Feb. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, higher; cash, $1.00; May, $1.01⅛; July, 93⅛c; August, 90⅛c. Corn easier, active; cash, 55½c; May, 56c. Oats quiet; cash, 47c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull, steady; cash, February, and March, $4.60.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,841 bu; corn, 6,934 bu; clover-seed, 704 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,700 bu; corn, 5,500 bu; oats, 600 bu; clover-seed, 1,312 bags.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 26.—GRAIN—Corn firm; No. 2, 53⅜@54c; No. 3, 53@53½c; No. 4, 50⅛@51½c. Oats active, higher; No. 2 white, 47⅛@48c; No. 3 white, 46½@47c. Rye scarce, firm; No. 2, 82½@83c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.15; spirits, $1.17.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,500 bu; corn, 27,600 bu; oats, 35,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 11,600 bu; oats, 46,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.14; No. 1 Northern, $1.11; No. 2 red, $1.05½. Corn—No. 2, 60c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 26.—TURPENTINE—36c.

## HOW HE SAVED HIS HOMESTEAD.

### The Rev. John B. Damson, Colored, Wins a Legal Battle—Other Court News.

In reviewing the evidence in the suit of the Rev. John B. Dawson, the colored preacher, against P. E. Stanley, Robert F. Bullen, Douglass D. Dawson, and Malcolm McNeill, Judge Tuley held yesterday that a forgery had been committed and that the homestead of the clergyman was sold without due process of law.

For thirty years the Rev. Mr. Dawson was the owner of seven acres of land at Crawford and Milwaukee avenues, which he has always used as a homestead with his family. In the latter part of 1882 Mr. Dawson, while preaching at Quincy, Ill., received a letter from his son Douglass requesting authority to use his name to borrow $200 from Bullen, a money-lender. The father consented and the son signed a judgment note in his own name and that of the old gentleman in favor of Bullen. On this note Bullen recovered judgment for $288.35 in the Superior Court in July, 1883. Under his execution the Sheriff sold the property to Stanley.

May 15, 1883, judgment was rendered against John B. and his son, Douglass D. Dawson, in favor of Stanley on a note transferred to him by Bullen for $355. A second sale of the Dawson homestead was made to McNeill and he transferred the property to Stanley.

Ex-Judge Barnum, on behalf of the Rev. Mr. Dawson, claimed that both notes upon which judgment was entered were forgeries, while John Lyle King argued that they were signed by Dawson the elder.

Judge Tuley holds that the first judgment note was executed with the knowledge of the preacher and was valid. The second note on which judgment was rendered for $355 was a forgery and complainant knew nothing about it. As to the sale under the first judgment Mr. Dawson had a right to redeem because no demand was made on him to satisfy the claim and therefore the sale conferred no right or equity upon the purchaser. The law protected the home of a debtor until it was taken from him until dower rights were set apart, and an appraisement made, and a strict method of sale performed. The sale under the other judgment was void because the law court had no jurisdiction to enter the judgment and the sale would be set aside. Mr. Dawson will redeem the premises on payment of the first note and interest. An appeal was prayed by defendants.

### Wants the Decree Set Aside.

Judge Collins will soon hear an application to set aside a decree for separate maintainence obtained by Caroline L. Hollingworth against Alfred Henry Hollingworth, formerly a bookkeeper for the Union National Bank. Two weeks ago the wife told the court she was abandoned and she produced a letter to the effect that the defendant had married her for her money. She was allowed $20 a month alimony.

The husband now seeks to make a defense on the ground that he did not have proper notice of the proceedings. He says he was secretly married to complainant July 4, 1889, at Kenosha, Wis. Owing to business contracts and the fact that his wife would lose her position as typewriter for a lawyer in the Metropolitan Block they agreed to live apart until spring. Mrs. Hollingworth went to reside with her parents, while defendant lived with his mother, Mrs. Jane Mills, at No. 618 North Clark street. The husband avers that his wife has no affection for him; that she married him for a home, thinking that she would get to like him on account of his generosity. Hollingworth says his wife demanded $3,000 in cash and $50 a month to get a divorce, but he refused the proposition. Because of this suit he has lost his position. Being a cripple he is incapacitated from doing hard work, and he is now out of employment and has no property. The wife declares he resigned his position to defeat her claim for alimony.

### Marital Differences Settled.

The differences between Estella G. Cunnea and her husband, James Cunnea, were finally adjusted yesterday by Judge Tuley entering a decree in the separate maintenance suit brought by the wife accusing James of drunkenness. In bond of $30,000 John E. McCambridge is appointed trustee for all of the property of defendant. The trustee is directed to transfer to James Cunnea thirty shares of the capital stock of the Calumet National Bank and to give Cunnea $2,000 to pay his debts. Within six months the trustee is to pay $3,000 to Mrs. Cunnea to pay her debts. The residue of the estate the trustee is to keep in investment and to turn over the income to the wife during her lifetime, and upon her death the property goes equally to the four children. Mrs. Cunnea is given the temporary custody of the children, with permission to the father to visit them at all reasonable times. The arrangement of the trust property, however, is to remain under the control of the court.

### Petitions for Conservators.

Mrs. Madeline M. Ward, No. 26 Gross terrace, filed a petition in the Probate Court asking the appointment of a conservator for her husband, Frank C. Ward. She alleges that for two years he has been drinking to excess and is wasting his estate. Ward has a life interest in premises Nos. 17 and 54 Randolph street, valued at $50,000, and Nos. 20 and 22 Sangamon street. A jury was summoned and a verdict rendered finding Ward to be a spendthrift. Henry A. Foster, the public administrator, was appointed conservator.

A petition was filed by Mrs. Sophie Elizabeth Schuman of Bremen to have a conservator appointed for her husband, Julius Schuman, who was declared a lunatic July 18, 1889. He has property worth $9,000.

### Legal Notes.

Exceptions to the Master's report in the suit of Patrick O'Donnell and other property-owners on West Lake street against the Lake Street Elevated railroad company came up before Judge Horton yesterday and went over to Tuesday.

Albert V. Tilling, a workingman employed at Pullman, was defeated in Judge McConnell's court yesterday in an attempt to recover his 14-months-old girl baby from its maternal grandparents, William and Mary Bentley, who took the child when the mother died. The grandparents were warned, however, that the father would doubtless be granted the custody of the child when it grew up. To preserve the father's right the case was continued.

## THE COURT RECORD.

### Superior Court—New Suits.

131,828—Petn. of John J. Doyle to perpetuate test. Abbott & Baker, solrs.

131,829—J. E. Nelleson et al. vs. B. J. Diefendorf. Appl.

131,830—Val Blatz Brewing Co. vs. Christian and Maria Kelling. Conf. judgt., $338.24. Rubens & Mutt, attys.

131,831—Mollie W. McLemore, admx., vs. C. C. Ry. Co. Case, $5,000. H. Dunlevy, atty.

131,832—Wm. Dee vs. S. M. Biddison. Appl.

131,833—John N. Cunning vs. Eleanor Walker. Appl.

131,834—Michael S. Richardson vs. Mary Richardson. Bill for div. J. M. Beverley, solr.

131,835—William S. Harbert vs. Asahel Gage et al. Petn. to establish title. Lot 3, Cossitt's add. Harbert & Daly, solrs.

131,836—U. S. Brewing Co. vs. Michael Detlorf. Conf. judgt., $2,822.51. E. Furthmann, atty.

131,837—Oswald Kutsche vs. S. S. Chisholm, J. A. Boyd, and B. C. White. Asst., $5,000. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.

131,838—E. R. Walker vs. Hannah M. Spencer, and A. E. Case. Conf. judgt., $143.96. G. B. Power, atty.

131,839—Harriet L. Chapin vs. Henry Wood et al. Petn. for dower. H. S. Mecartney, solr.

131,840—Attch. Withheld for service.

### Circuit Court—New Suits.

89,201—Arnold O. Andrae vs. Michael J. Benson. Con. judgt., $310.77. Jones & Hacker, attys.

89,202—Peter Dudley vs. William H. and William F. Thomas. Same, $1,310. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

89,203—John E. Crate vs. Edwin D. Morse. Asst., $1,000. Hynes & Dunne, attys.

89,204—Same vs. A. A. Campbell. Case, $1,000. Same attys.

89,205—George Shaffer vs. C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co. Case, $10,000. J. A. Fullenweider, atty.

89,206—Patrick Curry vs. Same. Case, $10,000. Same atty.

89,207—Nels Larson vs. Same. Case, $5,000. Same atty.

89,208—Asst. Withheld for service.

89,209—Marshall J. Allen et al. vs. Maurice Cornhauser & Co. Asst., $2,000. L. L. Hodges, atty.

89,210—Ford J. Allen, use of G. J. Williams, vs. Nickel-Plate Fast Freight Line. Garn. A. M. Johnson, atty.

89,211—Maud J. Kinner vs. John F. Kinner. Bill for div. S. H. Herbeson, solr.

89,212—Lawrence A. Algaard vs. W. C. S. R. R. Co. Case, $10,000. Gentleman & Purnell, attys.

89,213—John G. Elliott vs. George N. Todd. Asst., $1,500. C. H. Aldrich, atty.

89,214—Arnold O. Andrae et al. vs. H. and George Horan. Asst., $500. Jones & Hacker, attys.

89,215—Michael J. Benson, use of A. O. Andrae, vs. Steele-Wedeles Co. and M. Schwisthal. Garn. Same attys.

89,216—Peter J. Simmons vs. Richard McGarigle. Case, $5,000. J. H. Sleeper, atty.

89,217—Univ. of Notre Dame vs. Katharine L. Johns. Asst., $1,000. H. L. Mason, atty.

89,218—Ernestine Mikel vs. Jacob Mikel. Bill for div. Fanning & Herdlicka, attys.

89,219—Charles Munson Belting Co. vs. James J. Gore and Patrick Heffron. Asst., $600. Paden & Gridley, attys.

89,220—Eq. S., L. and H. Assn. vs. Enos R. Davis et al. Bill. D. W. Graves, solr.

89,221—Charles K. Nichols vs. John Pearson. Asst., $1,000. Harbert & Daley, attys.

89,222—Wm. F. King et al. vs. W. M. Farrar Co. Asst., $2,000. Tenney, Church & Coffeen, attys.

89,223—Fanny J. Lamoine vs. Charles G. Lamoine. Bill for div. D. T. Duncombe, solr.

89,224—Western Planing and Manufacturing Co. vs. Peter Meyer. Conf. judgt., $391.27. Newell & Camp, attys.

89,225—John Lafke vs. Harland Brick Co. Appl.

89,226—Petn. of City to condemn for opening Fifty-second street from State street to South Park av. J. Hutchinson and F. E. Halligan, attys.

89,227—Same for widening South Branch of river east and west of South Canal street. Same attys.

89,228—George Grof vs. Louis Jordan. Bill. Burton & Harris, solrs.

89,229—Derby Silver Co. vs. Charles Weimer and Wm. A. Weinstock. Asst., $1,500. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.

89,230—E. R. Walker vs. Hannah M. Spencer, S. and A. E. Case. Conf. judgt., $143.96. G. B. Power, atty.

89,231—Ferdinand L. Glass vs. William J. Glass et al. Bill for partn. Lackner & Butz, solrs.

89,232—Royal B. & L. Assn. vs. Herman G. Conrad et al. Bill. W. C. Cooledge, solr.

89,233—Charles L. Ely vs. Margrette E. Ely. Bill for div. C. J. Beattie, solr.

89,234—John T. McAuley et al. vs. K. Parsons Wilber. Debt, $2,500, das., $2,500. J. A. Fullenweider, atty.

89,235—C. M. Henderson et al. vs. Same. Debt, $2,000, das., $2,000. Same atty.

89,236—Henrietta Friedman et al. vs. Sam May. Conf. judgt., $256.40. Page, Eliel & Rosenthal, attys.

89,237—James T. Young vs. Andrew L. Thompson. Asst., $800. Young & Makeel and T. E. D. Bradley, attys.

89,238—Bill. Withheld for service.

89,239—C. S. Beattie vs. Calvin E. Brown. Asst., $1,000. Plff. pro. se.

89,240—Rhoads & Ramsey Co. vs. P. McGrath et al. Appl. by plff.

WITHHELD CASES—89,128—Jethro M. Getman vs. Kizzie B. Kellogg. Attch., $545.50. Richolson, Matson & Pease, attys. Feb. 24.

### County Court—New Suits.

9,179—Petn. of Louis K. Scotford for release under insolvency act.

9,180—People vs. Henry Bradford. Proceed. to compel sup. C. A. Williams, atty.

### Judgments.

JUDGE BRENTANO—126,365—Rosa Seybvlske vs. Kate Soranick. On findg., $10. Satisfied.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—87,982—Millington File Co. vs. James Parrott. By deflt., $421.84.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—80,474—John W. Potter vs. J. F. Hallissey. Mo. n. t. denied and judgt., $153. Satisfied.

JUDGE DRIGGS—87,860—Nelson Morris et al. vs. Joseph Scannell. By deflt., $527.51.

JUDGE BLODGETT—156—Andrew J. Gillespie vs. F. J. L. L. and F. J. Jr. Rappal. Defts. fail to pld. to amd. dec. and had notice of mo. for judgt. and failing to pld. to said mo. judgt. for $8,368.31.

### Decrees.

JUDGE HAWES—1,163—Freeman vs. Altgeld; dec.—4,990—Gross vs. Doscher; dec.

JUDGE TULEY—2,612—Home B. and L. Assn. vs. Doner; dec. sale.—3,056—Stonewell vs. Johns et al.; dec. for part and apptg. comrs.—2,110—Cunnea vs. Cunnea; dec.

JUDGE COLLINS—3,490—Tinds vs. Thompson; dec. sale.

JUDGE HORTON—3,088—Free Home B. L. and H. Association vs. Hindele; dec. sale.—492—Knowles vs. Knowles; dec. for ref. and release; B. R. 807—Tolbert vs. Stedman; dec.—3,217—King vs. King; dec. sale.

JUDGE SCALES—In re petn. of Albert Dahke and wife to adopt Martha S. H. Spaulding; dec. of adoption and change of name.

### The Call.

JUDGE HAWES—No announcement. Saturday—Default divorce cases. Monday—Contested motions.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No court. Saturday—Motions.

JUDGE ALTGELD—No announcement. Saturday—Peremptory call of all pending motions for new trial.

JUDGE BRENTANO—No court. Saturday—Peremptory call of motions for new trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No court. Saturday—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE COLLINS—No call. Saturday—Motions.

JUDGE HORTON—No call. Saturday—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—City condemnation cases (objections)—75,208, 75,209, 79,903, 79,905, 80,718, 74,138, 75,212, 79,901, 77,338, 78,325, 74,201, 78,331, 80,134. No. 512½, Nathan vs. Atlas Nat. Bank, on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—No court. Saturday—Contested motions in 86,937, 88,063, 6,344, 8,660, 8,892, 400, 236.

JUDGE GRINNELL—No announcements.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—General business. Saturday, 11 a. m.—Contested motions in 7,705, 3,056, 8,338. Motions for new trial, 2,107, 1,989, 8,724, 5,994, 8,246, 2,164.

JUDGE DRIGGS—No call. Saturday—Contested motions.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Set cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set motions.

JUDGE SCALES—Insanity cases.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

### Tin Mines of Dakota.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Feb. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have just read the editorial in your issue of the 7th inst. headed, "Prating About Tinplate." As a majority of your readers might infer from it that the Black Hills tin mines are a delusion, or that Senator Moody's claims made before the Senate regarding them were false or greatly overdrawn, I refer you to the inclosed report made this month by H. C. Wicker, General Manager of the Harney Peak Tin Mining and Milling company, showing the progress made in developing its rich tin mines.

GEORGE B. MANSFIELD,
Secretary Rapid City Board of Trade.

## NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FEB. 26.—INCORPORATION licenses were issued today by the Secretary of State as follows:

The Furniture Specialties Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; for the manufacture of furniture and other articles; incorporators, A. Rhein, A. Jung, and G. F. Lanaghen.

The Holy Family Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, at Chicago; without capital stock; incorporators, John W. Clancy, Martin O'Connell, and Edward Kelly.

The Court Hyde Park, No. 7,588, Ancient Order of Foresters of America, at Chicago; for benevolence; incorporators, Henry J. Barker, R. Prosser, and E. W. Aria.

The New Monitor company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; for the manufacture of agricultural implements and to conduct a foundry and planing-mill; incorporators, E. Listenwalter, C. N. Coats, and P. E. Simmons.

The French Delicacy company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; to carry on a wholesale and retail business in canned goods and other merchandise; incorporators, Francis Tanty, C. De Laney, and L. G. Gottschalk.

The Patoka Fruit-Shipping Association, at Patoka; without capital stock; to provide cheap, rapid, and safe transit to market; incorporators, W. K. Simcox, J. L. Simcox, O. Famer, J. W. Davidson, and F. J. Cooper.

Manhattan Club, at Chicago; without capital stock; for social and educational purposes; incorporators, G. L. Nelson, F. Hunt, J. Wicks, M. Larkins, and J. Dillon.

The Kankakee Social Club, at Kankakee; without capital stock; for social purposes; incorporators, G. V. Huling, W. R. Hunter, T. P. Bonfield, F. D. Hatch, and F. H. Holmes.

The St. Louis Mining and Mercantile company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $15,000; to conduct a general mining and mercantile business; incorporators, H. C. Hall, F. H. Floyd, and F. W. Risque.

A certificate was filed to record the increase of the capital stock of the Peters Trimming company, at Chicago, from $50,000 to $75,000; also one to record the increase of the capital stock of the Chicago General Supply company from $5,000 to $25,000.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Thursday, Feb. 26:

| | |
|---|---|
| West Twelfth st, bet Forty-first and Forty-second, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 23 (B. Lowrey to Johnson & Varland) | $ 2,600 |
| Burlington st, 127 ft e of West Sixteenth, s f, 22x100 ft, dated Feb. 5 (H. Culver to A. & M. Gindra) | 1,600 |
| South Chicago av, s e of Cottage Grove av, n e f, 100x130 ft, dated July 3, 1889 (V. P. Keeney to R. P. Shield) | 2,800 |
| Juniata av, s e cor of Eighty-second st, w f, 30x124¾ ft, dated Jan. 30 (J. R. McCortney to C. Schwarz) | 1,100 |
| Belmont av, n e corner of Sheffield av, s f, 125x60 ft, dated Jan. 26 (F. Schaedler to L. W. Herdrich) | 2,000 |
| Wabash av, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second sts, w f, 79x161 ft, dated Feb. 10 (L. M. Little to M. Nagle) | 7,500 |
| Vincennes av, n w corner of Bowen av, e f, 155½ ft to alley, dated Jan. 17 (F. Bode to A. J. Hageman) | 12,427 |
| Western av, 25 ft north of Bryson st, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Feb. 26 (H. C. N. Hansen to H. Katschke) | 1,070 |
| State st, 350 ft s of Fifty-sixth, w f, 148x182 ft, dated Jan. 2 (A. A. Munger to E. E. Crepin) | 22,800 |
| Dearborn st, n w cor of Fifty-seventh, e f, 75x99 ft, dated Dec. 26, 1890 (P. and H. Weinheimer to M. A. Hageman) | 5,000 |
| State st, opposite Fifteenth, w f, 120x128 ft, dated Feb. 12 (E. E. Crepin to Alex. A. McKay) | 30,364 |
| Robey st, 49 7-10 ft n of Thomas, w f, 48x120½ ft, dated Feb. 18 (H. S. Cram to William Meyne) | 3,000 |
| Kingston av, 147 ft s of Eighty-third st, e f, 32x125 ft, also Colfax av, 122 ft s of Eighty-fifth st, e f, 350x125 ft, dated June 19 (J. J. Hewitt to Kirby & Sepple) | 3,370 |
| Grenshaw st, s e cor of Spaulding av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 9 (H. L. Hecker to L. and B. Brandt) | 1,600 |
| Norman av, 137 7-10 ft s of Wabansia, w f, 25x118 ft, dated Feb. 23 (C. P. Johnson to A. O. Oyen) | 1,600 |
| Fulton st, 125 ft w of Albany av, s f, 25x133 ft, dated May 19, 1890 (E. B. Loomis to S. B. Loomis) | 1,500 |
| North av, 225 ft e of Homan av, n f, 50x120 ft, dated Dec. 15, '90 (O. C. Clarke to E. E. Brown) | 1,600 |
| Twelfth st, n w cor of West Forty-fifth place, s f, 40x125 ft, with 25x125 ft in same add (J. C. Schumacher to J. C. Chapek) | [illegible] |
| Forty-eighth st, 316¼ ft s of Halsted, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 24 (D. J. Rice to M. Kline) | 1,432 |
| Sixty-ninth st, 56¾ ft w of Adams av, n f, 25x124¾ ft, dated Feb. 20 (J. T. Parker to H. T. Glover) | 1,600 |
| Ashland av, 92 ft s of Leland av, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 28 (W. Q. Scott to D. W. C. Row | [illegible] |

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| ...land) | 6,00 |
| St. Lawrence av, 31½ ft s of Forty-second st, w f, ...x... ft, dated Jan. 30 (J. Montgomery to W. J. Canfield) | 18,000 |
| Van Horn st, 168 ft w of Paulina, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 5 (V. Osowski to J. Ponzar) | 2,225 |
| Wallace st, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 30, 1888 (estate of D. Davis to N. Schimmels) | 4,000 |
| Ogden av, near Honore st, e f, 25½ ft to alley, dated Feb. 25 (G. T. Stoneham to J. Roster) | 12,000 |
| Emerald av, 50 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, w f, ...x...½ ft, dated Feb. 23 (A. Crane to B. Madigan) | 1,000 |
| Norman av, n w cor of Wabansia, e f, 45x100 ft, dated Aug. 21, 1890 (J. A. Patzke to C. Bendtsen) | 5,000 |
| Sixty-ninth st, 124 ft w of Jefferson av, n f, ...x124¼ ft, dated Feb. 20 (C. H. Nichols to H. T. Glover) | 4,500 |
| West North av, 98 ft e of Washtenaw, s f, 24x124¼ ft, dated Feb 25 (A. P. Sorenson to H. Vollmer) | 3,900 |
| Butler st, 190 ft n of Thirty-ninth, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 26 (F. F. Hynes to M. E. and H. Biggers) | 1,900 |
| Larrabee st, 164½ ft n of Fullerton av, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 19 (G. A. Damski to E. Appel) | 3,228 |
| Bond av, 280 ft n w of Seventy-fifth st, n w f, 50x112 ft, dated Feb. 25 (J. S. Hoolan to T. H. Saunders) | 3,350 |
| Michigan av, 200 ft s of Eightieth st, w f, 200x... ft, dated Sept. 18, 1890 (S. Spitz et al. to H. Landauer) | 9,000 |
| Fulton st, 281 ft e of Homan av, s f, 38 ft to alley, dated Feb. 23 (W. B. Keese to A. T. McCoy) | 2,300 |
| Lot on court bet State and Wabash av, opposite 15th st, 152x25 ft, dated Feb. 7 (E. E. Crepin to Chic. & S. S. Rapid Transit R. R. Co.) | 15,194 |
| Nelson st, 200 ft w of Perry st, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 15 (Sundmacher & Glade to L. Brown) | 2,880 |
| West Huron st, 179 ft w of Washtenaw av, s f, 24x122 ft, dated Feb. 18 (C. Delilla to R. and G. Sasil) | 1,500 |
| Lawndale av, 250 ft n of 29th place, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 19 (F. B. Chaney to E. B. Blinn) | 3,500 |
| State st, n e cor of 42d place, w f, 94x160 ft, dated Feb. 18 (Howard & Berwin to D. F. Morgan) | 38,500 |
| Colorado av, s w cor of Crawford, Lots 3 and 4 and pt Lot 2, dated Dec. 22, 1890 (S. Hoag to E. T. Noonan) | 3,000 |
| North Wood st, 48 ft n of Keenon, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 6 (A. Schwebs to S. Volkert) | 2,700 |
| Butterfield st, 124 ft s of Thirty-first, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 17 (N. A. Larsen to G. Anderson) | 7,000 |
| West Twelfth st, n w cor of Homan av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 30 (W. Meinel to Waters & Berry) | 6,000 |
| Center st, s of Ravenswood Park, s f, 33x165 ft, dated Feb. 26 (F. Jost to F. Schoultz) | 1,900 |
| Ellis av, 49 ft n of Forty-fourth st, e f, 62½x150 ft, dated Feb. 25 (Master in Chancery to Union Savings and Loan and Bldg. Assn.) | 10,090 |
| Horne av, n e cor of Seventy-fourth st, w ½ Blk. 10 (ex Lot 46), dated Feb. 13, 1890 (J. Eslander to J. E. Barnes) | 5,750 |
| Halsted st, 49 ft s of Seventy-eighth, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 21 (B. Timmerman to W. J. Arnold) | 1,250 |
| Cottage Grove av, 287 ft s of Sixty-second st, w f, ...x125 ft (J. Roster to G. T. Stoneham) | 13,125 |
| California av, 49 ft n of West Taylor st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 24 (F. Hein to T. A. Nott) | 7,000 |
| Lots 6 and 7, Gaylord & Smith's, n w ¼, w ½, s w ¼, Sec. 13, 38, 13, dated Feb. 24 (F. A. Nott to F. Hein) | 3,500 |
| Forty-seventh st, 24 ft w of Wallace, n f, 24x125 ft (A. C. Christian to W. W. Christian) | 2,000 |
| Sixty-ninth st, 124 ft s of Wood, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 4 (J. D. Jurgeman to W. A. Bancroft) | 1,200 |
| Sixty-third st, n w cor of Lincoln, s f, 89x120 ft, dated April 5, 1890 (E. A. Cummings to A. Lonergan) | 2,355 |
| Lots 11 to 18, Merchants', lots 8 and 9, Warner, s e ¼ 22, 40, 13, dated Feb. 26 (P. Mueller to E. G. Uihlein) | 4,150 |
| The premises No. 364 Fulton st, dated Feb. 26 (W. J. Moody to A. G. Baid) | 3,500 |
| Eighty-seventh place, 346 ft e of Cottage Grove av, n f, 30 ft to alley, dated Feb. 25 (J. Cox to J. Holmbone) | 1,100 |
| Laflin st, 49 ft n of Thirteenth, w f, 25x86 ft, dated Oct. 4, 1890 (F. Kaufman to E. Gehle) | 1,300 |
| Lake av, bet Fifty-second and Fifty-third sts, e f, 25x90 ft, dated Feb. 26 (C. B. Waite to J. G. Barkman) | 5,000 |
| Sixty-third st, bet Halsted and Winter sts, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 28 (J. J. De Golyer to S. E. Farrar) | 1,500 |
| Deming court, 200 ft e of Orchard st, s f, 50x150 ft, dated Feb. 5 (W. Henning to J. Gross) | 9,000 |
| Eighty-seventh st, n e cor of Desplaines, s f, ...x... ft, dated Jan. 1 (J. W. Blee to W. W. Hanchett) | 1,800 |
| Sacramento av, 309 ft s of Fillmore st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 14 (J. S. Moore to W. Baecke) | 1,425 |
| Logan av, s w cor of Evanston, 10 acres, dated Feb. 24 (A. S. Wehrheive to P. Brobst) | 45,000 |
| Parnell av, 96 ft s of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 48x125 ft, dated Jan. 30 (A. S. Guthrie to P. B. Peterson) | 1,700 |
| Fletcher av, 96 ft e of Paulina st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 25 (W. B. Blake to H. M. Barclay) | 2,200 |
| Monroe st, 124 ft s of Wood, s f, 25x104½ ft, dated Feb. 24 (R. L. Commons to E. P. Boyer) | 5,000 |
| Ford av, 191 ft s of Seventy-eighth st, 50x167 ft, dated Feb. 5 (S. C. Knox to J. O'Donnell) | 2,000 |
| Albany av, 140 ft s of West Madison st, w f, 24x86 ft, dated Feb. 26 (B. F. Carroll to N. Hopkins) | 2,725 |
| Ninety-first st, 150 ft e of Buffalo av, s f, 25x135 ft, dated Feb. 26 (Cal. and Chi. Canal and Dock Co. to L. Peterson) | 1,000 |
| Ashland av, 150 ft n of Nellie, e f, 25x124½ ft, dated Oct. 28, 1890 (C. J. Ford to J. L. Nelson) | 1,000 |
| Center st, n e cor of Jay, s f, 48x125 ft, dated Feb. 25 (W. Schwefer to J. B. Gillies) | 5,000 |
| Mill st, 172 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 1, 1890 (F. M. Lowell to S. L. Carter) | 1,100 |
| Emerald st, bet Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth, w f, 40x148 ft, dated Jan. 26 (W. Picker to T. D. Ferguson) | 2,400 |
| Indiana av, 275 ft s of Forty-seventh st, e f, 25x160 ft, dated Dec. 18 (W. H. Mooney to S. Haley) | 4,000 |
| Bowen av, w of Lawrence, n f, 27¾x121 ft, dated Dec. 20, 1890 (E. H. and G. J. Reed to H. D. Scow) | 2,887 |
| Miller st, 362 ft s of Colorado av, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 3 (R. C. Ward to L. A. Seymour) | 1,500 |
| Polk st, 216 ft e of Woodburn av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 3 (Same to same) | 1,500 |
| Seventy-third st, n e cor of Madison av, s f, 198x125 ft, dated Jan. 31 (C. D. Snapp to C. F. Gardner) | 8,500 |
| Lot 12, Chambers' w ½ s w ¼, 6, 37, 14, dated Dec. 15 (W. Isbell to F. W. Short) | 2,032 |
| The premises No. 4402 Ellis av, dated Feb. 2 (M. C. Clancy to W. M. White) | 14,000 |
| Wabansia av, 48 ft e of Robey st, n f, 24x80 ft, dated Aug. 31, 1890 (G. W. Steinhaus to J. A. Patzke) | 2,000 |
| Fifty-second st, bet Halsted and Peoria sts, s f, 100x120 ft, dated Feb. 25 (A. F. Stevenson to C. K. Bayliss) | 3,000 |
| Woodburn av, s e cor Lexington st, w f, 58x125 ft, dated May 27 (F. C. Butter to J. C. Keefe) | 1,300 |

### OUTSIDE SALES.

| | |
|---|---|
| B 3, Chicago Herald add to Oak Park, dated Oct. 29 (C. W. Foster to J. A. Schultz) | 19,000 |
| California av, s e cor Ninety-third st, 5 acres, dated Feb. 16 (F. W. Short to C. P. Jackson) | 9,000 |

### NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Vincennes av, n w cor of Bowen, 157x136 ft, by A. J. Hageman.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth st, n e cor of Myrtle av, 172x90 ft, by R. B. Smith.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth st, n e cor Loomis, 172x117 ft, by Wm. H. Burns.

### LEASE.

G. W. Henry has leased to the Eastern Construction Co. for 99 years the property on Michigan av, s e cor of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 110x127½ ft, at a rental of $6,000 per annum.

## BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued yesterday:

John Witt, one-story frame additional at No. 1028 George st, to cost $1,000.

J. Smith, three two-story and cellar frame dwellings at Nos. 6610, 6612, and 6616 Honore st, to cost $7,200.

A. Powell, two one and one-half-story frame cottages at Sixty-ninth and Carpenter sts, to cost $2,500.

Charles Wolf, two-story and attic brick flats at Fifty-ninth and School sts, to cost $3,000.

J. F. Nelson, two-story brick dwelling at No. 6455 Wharton st, to cost $3,400.

John Mochowski, two-story frame flats at No. 6917 Escanaba av, to cost $1,000.

W. B. Palmer, twelve one-story frame flats at No. 6741 Evans av, to cost $1,500.

A. C. Payton, two-story and basement brick flats at No. 1075 West Taylor st, to cost $2,800.

John Durkin, two-story and basement brick flats at No. 853 Kedzie av, to cost $3,800.

J. G. Jones & Co., two two-story and basement brick dwellings at Nos. 1058 and 1060 Warren av, to cost $11,000.

Fred Grimsall, two-story brick barn and dwelling at Nos. 78 and 82 West Erie st, to cost $1,500.

H. Anderson, two two-story frame flats at Nos. 150 and 152 Mozart st, to cost $2,800.

Mrs. C. Stateman, three-story and basement brick flats at No. 81 Ruble st, to cost $3,500.

William Pith, two-story and basement brick flats at No. 421 North Robey st, to cost $3,400.

G. B. Wikodorn, one brick basement at No. 86 Ashland av, to cost $2,000.

W. T. Lesher, fifteen two-story brick flats on Dickey av, between St. Louis and Homan avs, to cost $30,000.

W. T. Lesher, twelve two-story brick flats on Dickey av, between St. Louis and Homan avs, to cost $24,000.

W. T. Lesher, twenty two-story brick flats on Central Park av, between St. Louis and Homan avs, to cost $40,000.

Charles Lueike, two-story brick additional flats at No. 195 West Thirteenth st, to cost $1,500.

W. Tomson, two-story and basement brick flats at No. 1385 Jackson st, to cost $8,000.

Joseph Glenski, two-story brick flats at No. 465 Wood st, to cost $1,800.

Martin & Barton, two-story brick warehouse at No. 139 Carroll av, to cost $1,200.

Dr. Edward Buecking, three-story and basement brick dwelling at No. 423 South Paulina st, to cost $5,000.

J. W. Eckhardt, two-story and basement brick dwelling at No. 710 West Monroe st, to cost $5,000.

H. Boleke, two-story and basement brick flats at No. 335 Sacramento av, to cost $3,500.

Mrs. Chandler, two-story and basement brick flats at No. 697 Flournoy st, to cost $4,000.

Mrs. Ida Baumfort, three-story and basement brick flats at No. 321 Hastings st, to cost $3,500.

E. P. Smith, two-story and basement frame dwelling at No. 5247 Lexington st, to cost $7,000.

## HOSPITALS.

HOME FOR LADIES, BEFORE AND DURING confinement; female complaints successfully treated; strictly confidential; reasonable terms; baby adopted. MRS. DR. ZARA, 1409 Wabash-av.

LADIES PRIVATE HOSPITAL BEFORE AND during confinement; all female complaints treated successfully; also babies adopted; strictly confidential. MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ, 379 W. Adams-st.

## PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST.—practices in all courts; advice free.

## MACHINERY.

STEAM YACHTS, STEAM LAUNCHES, BOAT engines and boilers complete and in progress, at our works on North Branch; illustrated catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., 236 Randolph-st.

## BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS; rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—

Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

## STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—GOOD WALNUT CYLINDER DESK; price $5. Room 55, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OFFICE RAILING, PARTITION, shelving, gas-fixtures, chairs, and desks. Must be sold. C. S. SMITH, 4 Washington-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FOX TERRIER; BLACK EARS, TWO black spots near tail; name "Peter"; no collar. Return to 480 Dearborn-av. Suitable reward.

LOST—ST. BERNARD DOG, WITH COLlar; registered tag, 28,888; $10 reward. 3246 Vernon-av.

FOUND—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING MONEY and other articles today on street. Owner address O 12, Tribune office.

NOTICE—I HAVE LOST WAREHOUSE RECEIPT No 12343, calling for 210 sacks of flour, stored in name of C. F. Listman & Co.; the public are hereby warned against negotiating for same, as delivery has been stopped; please return receipts to Sibley warehouses or to JOHN FREE, 125 West Ohio-st.

## BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. E. SHOWERS Japanese Bldg., 243 State-st., cor. Jackson.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS AT IMPORTERS prices and trade terms. Goods delivered on first payment. Examine my stock before purchasing.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Diamond Importer,
110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY GENtleman of many years' experience, a position requiring financial management on a large scale, such as secretaryship of a Building & Loan Association or where a man of undoubted honesty and integrity is required. References unexceptionable and not confined to this locality alone. Address N 50, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper; one year's experience. References. Address M 126, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN 24 years old; good penman and figurer. Address N 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GROCERY CLERK OR bookkeeper; best of references; willing to work and can speak German. Address N 128, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN GROCERY store; best of references or recommendations; can speak English and German. N 127, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 28 as bookkeeper or general office man; accurate and not afraid of work. Can give best of references as to character and ability. Address N 143, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUG CLERK, WITH city and country experience. N 140, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, D. E.; ENergetic, reliable. City references. N 163, Tribune.

### Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EDUCATED LADY AS stenographer; salary moderate. N 180, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHORThand and typewriter man would like work evenings from half-past 7 to 10. Address O 21, Tribune.

### Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS CITY salesman; have been calling on retail grocery trade for several years; best of ref. N 147, Tribune.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS EXPERIENCED coachman. Can furnish reference. None need apply but first-class. Address N 146, Tribune office.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN AS janitor or to take care of flats. Address M 123, Tribune office.

SITUATED WANTED—AS BUTLER OR WAITER, by a young Englishman; thoroughly competent; single man. First-class references. N 142, Tribune.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS cashier; evenings and Sundays; reference. Address N 129, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF TWO and one-half years' business experience wants a position in office as bookkeeper or cashier. Reference will be given. 216 and 214 South Water.

### Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady stenographer and Remington opertor; salary $10 per week. Address N 151, Tribune office.

### Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a competent Swedish girl. Good references. Call at 3539 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—GIRL FOR SECOND work in boarding house; good wages. 7 31st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork by Swedish girl. 3151 La Salle, down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL AS cook or to do general housework. Call 3158 5th-av.

### Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—A WET NURSE IS LOOKing for a situation. 1409 Wabash-av.

### Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AMERICAN LADY wants situation as housekeeper; good cook; best of references. Address N 139, Tribune office.

### Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SUPERIOR PRIVATE family domestics of all nationalities furnished at SMITH'S THROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 8 AND 10 THROOP-ST., NEAR MADISON.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GENTLEMAN or lady bookkeper; one capable of keeping a set of double-entry books; business about $200,000 per year. Give references and full particulars regarding past experience, reasons for being out of position, etc. Prefer one acquainted with book business. Address M 139, Tribune office

WANTED—CLERKS OF EVERY KIND. CLERIcal Exchange, Suite 413, Chamber of Commerce

WANTED—OFFICE MAN—PREFER YOUNG man quick and reliable at figures; good penman; state age, experience, salary expected, and references. Address O 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER WITH SEVERAL thousand dollars on security to enter a well-established business. Address O 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GROCERY CLERK; references. Address N 152, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN TO file and index and press copy letters in merchant's office; wages $6. State business experience and references. Address N 158, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO MAKE OUT bills and for general office work in a wholesale house; state experience and reference; salary $10. Address N 177, Tribune office.

### Salesmen.

WANTED—LUMBER SALESMAN FAMILIAR with city business on the North Branch and Lake View; must be thoroughly familiar and well posted in all its details. Address B C 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO SELL lots or 5-acre blocks in our new subdivision adjoining stock-yards, Lake Co., Ind. M 120, Tribune.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL RAILS, CHAIRS, and other rail material; must be first-class and thoroughly posted; permanent and desirable position. Address, with references, M 118, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN—WE DESIRE TO ENgage several first-class salesmen to push our chocolate goods in Chicago and the West. Address by letter, stating age, experience, and reference. The Walter M. Lowney Co., 103 Pearl-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS A LARGE ACquaintance to sell lots in quick-selling, improved subdivisions inside old city limits; also shares in a syndicate now forming. Address N 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH MEANS TO TAKE THE agency for an Eastern house; a competent salesman acquainted with the grocery trade preferred. Address N 110, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL PETIT LEDGers, advertising cards, and many other specialties to merchants. W. B. PERSHING, S. Bend, Ind.

WANTED—RATTLING SALESMAN IN FIRSTclass retail hat store. Address N 173, Tribune.

WANTED—MAN TO SELL CITY JOBBING trade; must be energetic, reliable, experienced. Excellent position for right man. Address L. P. ALLEN, City P.-O. Box 721.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMAN TO SELL grocers in city; must be well acquainted with the grocers and have good references. E 165 Tribune.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR wholesale house; experience in jewelry trade preferred; state experience and references and salary required. Address N 170, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS OIL SALESMAN FOR city trade on commission. Address, stating experience, N 156, Tribune office.

### Boys.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE. Wages $3. Room 45, 57 Washington-st.

WANTED—SOUTH-SIDE ERRAND BOY LIVING near Cottage Grove-av. and 39th-st., east of State; must come well recommended. STREETER BROS., State and Madison-sts.

WANTED—BOY TO RUN ERRANDS, ETC.; salary $3 per week. Chicago Wholesale Picture Co., 149 Wabash-av.

### Trades.

WANTED—FREIGHT-CAR BUILDERS. APPLY to manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc

WANTED—MAN TO DO STABLE WORK; ONE who understands the business. Inquire at 2703 Michigan-av. WM. POTTER.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ENERGETIC INSURANCE SOLICITors or good business-men possessing qualifications as such to introduce and represent in this and other States a legitimate and first-class beneficial organization, working on the ten-year endowment plan; certificates non-forfeitable; benefits from $500 to $5,000 in ten years, or previous in case of death; plan desirable, business-like and easily worked, either on the lodge system or otherwise. Exclusive territory given and liberal inducements offered to those who can accomplish results. Such will please address, stating references and territory desired. P.-O. Box 258, Richmond, Va.

WANTED—GENTS AND LADIES TO LEARN TO color photographs; any one taught in one hour free; no glass used; no canvassing; $20 weekly. IRVING B. SNELL, patentee, 184 N. Clark-st., up-stairs. I will leave the city Saturday, March 7.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN FOR MANAGER of furniture factory in Rockford, Ill. A liberal salary will be paid the right man. Address B C 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—RELIABLE MAN TO PROCURE APplications for "Old Line" Life Insurance company; big commission to hustler. E 138, Tribune.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—THE F. B. Q. CLOTHING CO. OF New York City are in need of representatives in the Western States, and are prepared to pay liberal salaries to men commanding large established trade. Address all communications to 8 West Third-st., New York City.

WANTED—DRUG SOLICITOR, CITY, ACquainted with North and West Side druggists; give experience and references; must be a druggist. Address O 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC GENTLEMAN OR lady with $200 capital to take general agency in Chicago for our Lunar 28. Also good reliable lady canvassers wanted in every town in the West to sell Lunar 28. Address Lunar Medical Co., Springfield, O.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS FOR A necessity in every house. 514 Rialto Building.

WANTED—AN AGENT IN THIS CITY TO REPresent one of the largest Western investment companies; must be a man of good business standing and able to furnish satisfactory references. Address N 175, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN OF CHARACTER, UNDER 30, to go South in permanent business; good pay; small cash investment necessary; don't apply unless you have the cash and mean business. N 150, Tribune.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SOBER MEN, ONE THAT understands the city thoroughly and one good washer; must be strictly sober men. Apply at 2228 Indiana-av., rear Mineola stables.

WANTED—PHOTO RETOUCHER, FIRST-CLASS. Ask for BENNETT, 286 E. Huron-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS CASHIER AND Treasurer for theatrical company, $15 per week and expenses. Good reference and small cash deposit required. PALMER & MILLER, Room 85, 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HELP TO MANAGE BROKER'S BUSiness; some money required. O 9, Tribune.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Stenographers.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER and typewriter with her own machine; must be good penman; state wages wanted. Address O 14, Tribune office.

### Domestics.

WANTED—FOUR EXPERIENCED AND EFFIcient dining-room girls to go to Galesburg, Ill.; $14 per month; good rooms; excellent laundry facilities. Address, giving references, A V 110, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good wages. 302 Oakwood-blvd., first floor.

WANTED—AT 3359 WABASH-AV.—A THOROUGHly competent second girl (Protestant); wages $4; city references.

WANTED—WOMAN COOK FOR WESLEY HOSpital. Apply 114 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; MUST be good plain cook. Apply KATE REILY, 1305 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, except washing; references; $4.50. 5126 Madison-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 934 Monroe-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; NEW comer preferred; good wages. 9 33d-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; healthy suburbs. Call at 2961 Calumet-av.

### Milliners.

WANTED—MILLINERS—COMPETENT TRIMmers can secure good situations for the coming season. Apply in person or by letter to M. HEIMANN & CO., Wholesale Millinery, Milwaukee.

### Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED OPERATORS WILLcox & Gibbs and Wheeler & Wilson No. 2 machines; also band and end turners; permanent employment for scarfmakers. Neckwear Department, Wilson Brothers, Market and Jackson-sts.

### Nurses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NURSE GIRL FOR children. 3125 South Park-av., first flat.

WANTED—WET NURSE FOR BABY ONE month old to go to Argyle Park. Call at 47 S. Jefferson-st., first floor, early.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO NO. 1 LADY CANVASSERS; will pay good salary. Address Helvetia Milk Cond'g. Co., N 137, Tribune office.

WANTED—ANY YOUNG LADIES LIVING ON South Side in Chicago who are employed during the day and desire to join a working women's club for the purpose of learning dressmaking, millinery, and plain sewing please address A H 172, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY WHO THOROUGHLY understands retouching and reception work; steady position. SCHNEIDER & STOTZER, 3018 State.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

EXTRAORDINARY AUCTION SALE AT THE magnificent mansion, No. 623 West Jackson-boulevard, this day (Friday), Feb. 27, at 10:30 sharp a. m. The above house was furnished a few months ago at a cost of several thousand dollars and comprises some of the choicest furniture money could procure—viz.: Handsome parlor suits covered in brocatelle and English Wilton rugs, massive bedroom suits in oak and cherry, a magnificent grand upright piano, 7⅓ octaves, carpets, dining-room furniture, extension tables, writing-desks, sideboard, and a grand collection of fine oil paintings by eminent masters, including a large quantity of fine bric-a-brac, bronzes, and parlor cabinets, and other things too numerous to enumerate. All of the goods will be sold positively today at 10:30 sharp a. m. without limit or reserve, rain or shine. House open morning of sale 9 o'clock a. m.; catalogue on hand.

PARKER, PLATT & WILLIAMS,
Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—

Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

FOR SALE—HALF PRICE—JEWETT RANGE, $8, nearly new, cost $47.50; Jewell gas range, new, cost $31; walnut bookcase and desk, cost $110; Hall's refrigerator, cost $45; twenty pieces furniture, costly pictures, flowers, child's patent chair. 290 42d-st.

FOLDING BEDS TILL YOU CAN REST: ALL kinds. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co. 383 W. Madison-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR FURNIture, carpets, household goods; hotels and houses a specialty. No. 21 Park-av.

THE EMPIRE BEDSTEAD CO. WILL FURNISH your house from cellar to garret for cash or partial payments; suburban delivery every day; free delivery within 200 miles. 381 to 385 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY NICE SECOND-HAND BABY cab; describe and state price. O 23, Tribune.

## LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE DESIRAble 6-room flat, south Lincoln Park, $300. Address N 108, Tribune office.

## INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL. Superior instruction in shorthand and typewriting; full course, $40; dictation for writers of all systems, with typewriting practice, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

CUTTERS AND TAILORS—WARNING! TO OBtain the A. D. Rude New Method of Cutting it is necessary to attend the Cleveland Cutting School. No agents are employed and no one dare use it without certificate from the school.

PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPING, 125 DEARBORN-ST. Preferable to business colleges. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co. Call for circular.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Auditorium. All languages taught by seventeen native teachers.

WANTED—EXPERT LADY OR GENT TO GIVE private lessons three evenings week in eclectic shorthand; state lowest terms. Address N 136, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278, AND 280 West Madison-st. Nineteenth year. Day and evening sessions. FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

I OFFER FOR SALE A VERY FINE BRED pacing mare, 5 years old, and I believe will pace this season with proper handling better than 25; she paced quarters last summer in 34½ seconds with less than 30 days' handling; she is sound, kind, and clean in every particular, and any one wishing a very fast and promising animal cannot afford to pass her by. Address N 169, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av. car barns.

FOR SALE—AT LE ROY PAYNE'S, SOUND, gentle young 2:40 brown mare, new buggy, swell-box cutter English (Kimball) cart (cost $350), and $150 harness, all for $550; horse alone worth more; owner going away. LOOMIS, 39 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—HORSES—ONE PAIR OF COB horses, 4 cart or coupe horses. Also several saddle horses, at 290 31st-st., city.

FOR SALE—A STRONG ROCKAWAY A little out of order, but cheap. Inquire of H. B. HILL, 394 Wabash-av.

## WEARING APPAREL.

GOOD ADVICE—

If you have had any of the following troubles with your tailor give us a trial, as we know how to avoid them:

Did your last coat cut and bind you under the arms?

Did your last coat work up over your neck?

Did your last coat really suit you?

We can please you—comfort and good style, ease and elegance, good taste and finish. We have at the head of our Cutting Department a gentleman of long-tried skill and taste.

DAVIS BROS.
48 Clark-st.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—BIG MONEY FOR HUStlers, male or female, in a business which will bear the closest investigation. Call R. 113, 225 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—NEW CIGAR LIGHTER; every smoker buys; lights in wind or rain. Sample, 15c.; two for 25c.; $1 a dozen, by mail; stamps taken. STAYNER & CO., Providence, R. I.

## CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 148 EAST INDIANA-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

A. H. S., 148 EAST INDIANA-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR gents' second-hand clothing; orders promptly attended to. G. SCHWARTZ, 370 State-st.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT fortune-teller and healer. 445 West Madison-st.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

WILSON'S STUDIO, 48 STATE-ST.—12 CABinets and one 11x14 crayon, $2; 12 cabinets and one life-size crayon, $5; use of flowers and laces

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AND INVESTMENT CO.,
108 Dearborn-st., corner Washington,
main floor, Chicago.
JOHN R. TOWLE. EDWARD B. SPRINGER.
GEORGE J. M. PORTER.
OLIVER P. STODARD. W. B. SHARP.
Telephone 2068.

Investigate our guaranteed 10 per cent investment.

BUSINESS AND FLAT PROPERTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 150 feet on Madison-st., corner, improved | $1,000,000 |
| A 7-story office building | 135,000 |
| An office building on prominent corner; pay to modernize | 437,500 |
| Modern office building on Washington-st.; price | 250,000 |
| Modern 6-store and 24-flat bldg. on Cottage Grove-av | 90,000 |
| Fifth-av., corner lot, 125x190; poorly impr'ved | 20,000 |
| State-st., lot 100x131, frame bldgs | 80,000 |
| State-st., lot 50x150, store and flat bldgs | 30,000 |
| State-st., lot 25x125, store and flat bldg | 15,000 |
| State-st., lot 20x125, store and tenement bldg. | 9,000 |
| Sixty-third-st., near depot, lot 40x120; frame improvements | 20,000 |
| Wabash-av., lot 42x170; poor improvements | 30,000 |

NORTH SIDE BUSINESS PROPERTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Store and flat bldgs.; pays over 10 per cent. | $ 43,000 |

INCOME PROPERTIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| North Clark-st., 4-story stone and brick front; new and modern | $ 130,000 |
| Flats and stores on Cottage Grove-av.; pays 8 per cent net | 90,000 |
| New flats near Washington-boulevard; pays 10 per cent net | 25,000 |
| Flats near 61st-st., Englewood; pays 9 per cent net | 32,000 |
| Stores and flats on De Kalb-st., near Flournoy; pays 12 per cent | 15,000 |

FEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 per cent gold fee on Wabash-av | 42,000 |
| 6 per cent fee on Michigan-av | 100,000 |
| 6 per cent fee on Monroe-st. | 140,000 |
| 6 per cent fee on Blue Island-av | 50,000 |

ACRES. ACRES. ACRES.

NORTH SIDE.

Argyle-av., near Evanston, 3½ acres.
Edgewater, Brynmawr-av., 4 acres.

SOUTH SIDE.

10 acres Center-av., near 110th-st.
5 acres Halsted-st., near 104th.
5 acres Halsted-st., near 90th.
7 acres State-st., near 100th.
8 acres 79th-st., near B. and O. tracks.
10 acres 75th-st., near Jeffery-av.
20 acres, 79th-st., nr. B. & O. tracks.
5 acres, 75th-st., nr. Paxton-av.
5 acres, Wentworth-av., near 106th-st., s. f.
5 acres, Wentworth-av., nr. 105th-st.
9 acres, Wentworth-av., nr. 105th-st.
40 acres on 79th-st., nr. Stony Island-av.
20 acres on Stony Island-av., nr. 79th-st.
10 acres on 87th-st., nr. Carse-av.
10 acres on 87th-st., nr. Jeffery-av.
5 acres on 88th-st., nr. Carse-av., the cheapest offering on South Side.

115 acres E. of Dauphin Park; can sell this tract in any quantity from 5 acres up; included frontage on 87th, 88th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d, and 94th-sts.

40-acre tract at Fernwood, within three blocks of station.

WEST SIDE.

120 acres Cicero, Sec. 33.
12 acres in Cicero, Sec. 19.
40 acres in Cicero, Sec. 33; I. C. R. R. runs through this tract.
80 acres in Proviso, Sec. 24.
15 acres in Proviso in Sec. 24.
12 acres in Morton Park.
40 acres in Sec. 35, within 5 miles of the Court-House, or will exchange same for equity in desirable income property and assume or pay cash difference.
5 acres on Western-av.-blvd.

HARVEY ACRES.

30 acres in Harvey, near Halsted-st.

TOWN OF MAINE ACRES.

40 acres handy to Wisconsin Central and Columbia Steel Car Works.

These are only a few of our many choice offerings in acres.

HOUSES. HOUSES. HOUSES.

We have a very large list of houses, varying in price from $2,000 to $50,000, and we know that we can show you the best bargains in the market. It will pay you to call and examine our prices before buying.

LOTS. LOTS. LOTS.
EVERYWHERE.

In all sections of the city and suburbs at prices as low as the lowest.

FOR SALE— B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.

BARGAINS IN VACANT PROPERTY.

98x164 feet on Ellis-av., near 54th-st., at $125 per foot.
50x130 feet on Oakenwald-av., near 45th-st., at $38 per foot.
50x125 feet on Lake-av., near 42d-st.; bargain at $150 per foot.
60x135 feet on Grace-av., near 63d-st.; bargain.
150x182 feet on Madison-av., near 63d, e. f., at $110.
100x125 feet on Drexel-av., near 53d-st., e. f., $130.
100x125 feet on Jackson-av., near 52d, e. f., at $105.
124x176 feet, corner on South Chicago-av., at Grand Crossing; cheap.
100x119 feet on 43d-st., near Champlain-av., n. f.; below market price.
57x123 feet on Forestville-av., So. 43d-st., at $95.
505 feet on 52d-st., near Hoyne-av., s. f., at $15.
205 feet on Ada-st., near 57th-st., at reduced price.
50x125 feet, s. w. corner Champlain-av. and 44th-st.
212x164 feet, n. e. corner Greenwood-av. and 54th-pl.
75x150 feet, fine corner on Washington-av., north of 55th-st.
50x195 feet on 46th-st., east of Ellis-av.
50x178 feet on Monroe-av., e. f., south of 55th; low price.
50x125 feet on Ellis-av., south 63d-st.

B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.,
City office 119 and 121 La Salle-st.
And Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

FOR SALE—

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Business corner, N. Wells-st., near Division-st., 80x100; fine stone building, stores below and flats above; first-class in every respect; rental $12,000 per annum. Will pay well as cash investment. Might take choice property in city as part payment. This property shows 11 per cent net on investment.

50 ft. on State-st.; leased for 99 years, improved, near Harrison; $120,000.

Stores and flats on Cottage Grove-av., 24x175; house in rear; well rented; $18,500.

Three buildings on Cottage Grove-av., 3-story and flats; will pay 10 per cent; $35,000.

Fine new building on 35th-st., stores and flats, near Woodlawn-av. cable-cars.

Van Buren-st., n. f., bet. Franklin and 5th-av., 20x100; will lease for 99 years.

Franklin-st., cor. Madison, building lot 24x80.

Cottage Grove-av., south of 37th-st., $70,000.

Property leased for 99 years; pays 5 per cent on $250,000.

B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—

LA GRANGE. LA GRANGE.
LA GRANGE.

27 minutes from Chicago,

ON C., B. & Q. R. R.

Triple track; 42 trains daily.

Choice residence lots in the Kensington Addition to La Grange. Every city improvement included in our price.

A bargain for the investor or home-seeker.
Come and talk with us about it.
Do not fail to see La Grange.

PRATT & ELY.
132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY

STANDISH & SCHOLL.

118 DEARBORN-ST. TEL. 5,329.

CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY.

LOT 25X109 FT., ON 5TH-AV., WITH CHEAP FRAME IMPROVEMENTS RENTED AT $1,000 PER YEAR. WE ARE OFFERING THIS AS A SPECIAL BARGAIN THIS WEEK.

FOR SALE—

CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS,
NOTICE.

Centrally located block, about 135x125, $110,000; rental now is $12,500. Address my only agent for a short time; principals only. Address O 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE GREAT BARGAINS IN business blocks and flats; investigate.

DUTY BROS. & CO.,
155 Washington and 582 Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FEW SHARES IN SYNDICATE small cash payment; lots at two-thirds market value. Address N 38, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$25,000—6 PER CENT FEE LEASED for 99 years; new improvements. H. B. C., P.-O. Box 558.

## SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY LEE BROS.—
116 LA SALLE, ROOM 44.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 feet on Dearborn, near 23d-st.; fine location for flats; builders investigate | $145.00 |
| 50 feet on Vincennes-av., near 71st | 45.00 |
| 50 feet on Grace-av., near 63d-st., only | 100.00 |
| 50 feet on Hope-av., near Jackson Park | 100.00 |
| 100 feet on 63d and Loomis; only | 65.00 |
| 125 feet, n. w. corner 71st and Prairie; bargain | 48.00 |
| 425 feet, St. Lawrence and 72d; bargain | |
| 430 feet, s. e. corner 78th and Bishop | 14.00 |
| 600 feet, Chauncey-av. and 79th | 30.00 |
| 183 feet, Greenwood-av. and 77th | 25.00 |
| 75 feet, Nutt-av., near 79th | 25.00 |
| 55 feet, corner Drexel and 80th; bargain | 25.00 |
| 50 feet, 71st, near Stony Island-av | 40.00 |
| 36 feet, s. e. corner Greenwood-av. and 71st | 40.00 |
| 50 feet, Madison-av., near 75th | 40.00 |
| 25 feet, 69th, near Oglesby; only | 48.00 |

62 lots, Hinsdale; only $65; each snap.
4 houses on Lake-av. at great bargain; owner must sell.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN VACANT GRANDblvd.—48x150, east front, near 42d-st.; $275 per ft.; this is $25 per ft. below the market.

Cor. on Grand-blvd., near 43d-st., at a sacrifice.

Wabash-av., near 45th-st., large corner; at a bargain.

Ellis-av., near 65th, e. f., 100 ft.; $75 per ft.

Elizabeth-av., near 79th-st., e. f., 40 ft.; $30 per ft.

Vincennes-av., near 44th-st., next to $12,000 residence, 26x150; stone sidewalk; sewer, water, and gas in; price $120 per ft.

Calumet-av., near 44th-st., 50 ft.; $105 per ft.

Calumet-av., near 34th-st., 50 ft.; $150 per ft.

45th-st., near Grand-blvd., 50 ft.; choice; $100 per ft.

Everett-av. and 56th-st., cor., next to Jackson Park, 125x150; hotel site, $200 per ft.; a decided bargain.

Atlantic-st., near 52d, one block from Wentworth-av.; 240 ft.; $40 per ft.; will sell in lots, $300 down; easy terms; $10 per ft. under the market.

Grand-blvd., 25x140, near Oakwood-blvd.; must be sold; can be purchased $50 per ft. under the market.

Vincennes road, at junction of Perry-av., 3 blocks from Eggleston station, w. f., 50 ft., below the market.

REA, MENDEL & CO.,
Telephone 4927. 42 Rookery (Rotunda).

FOR SALE—BY
STANDISH & SCHOLL,
118 Dearborn-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

100 ft. n. front on 43d-st., near Cottage Grove-av. We want to sell this at once and will take $130 per ft.

75 ft. on South Chicago-av., adjoining the corner of Cottage Grove. This is the best and cheapest piece of inside in that locality.

25, 50, or 75 ft., South Chicago-av., next to a corner lot at a very low price this week.

FOR SALE—RATLEDGE & WRIGHT, 88 AND 90 Washington-st. Branch Office 7116 Cottage Grove-av.

$550 lots, $600 lots this week only.

Take advantage of these prices this week; next week $100 advance; $250 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years; look at the convenience of the transportation; one to three blocks from the I. C. R. R. depot at 82d-st.; same distance from Cottage Grove-av., between 82d and 83d-sts., Storms, Drexel, Schell, and Ellis-avs.; a positive 50 per cent profit in three months. Show us any such property for the price and we will buy it. Call for plat.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN.

GROVELAND-AV., NEAR 32D-ST.,

3-story and cellar brick house,
lot 25x119, price $11,500.
BENJ. BISSINGER, 152 La Salle-st., Room 9.

## SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— SOUTH SIDE.

MODERN HOMES.

By BARRY BROS., Owners,
Rooms 417 and 418 Inter-Ocean Bldg.,
130 Dearborn-st.

Nos. 3225 and 3229 Wabash-av. These are 3-story 10-room houses, rock-faced buff Bedford stone fronts, with stone steps, finished in hardwood all through, hardwood floors in lower hall, reception hall, and dining-room, wood mantels with art tiling, grates, dumping and dampers in grate openings; handsome buffet with beveled plate mirrors in dining-room; gas-fixtures wired for electric gas lighting; walls all tinted and decorated; butler's pantry, large kitchen well lighted; laundry with metal tubs; furnace, fruit room, etc., in basement; plumbing and sewerage the best that money will buy. We offer you in these houses an elegant home that will last you a lifetime in the choicest location on Wabash-av., the frontage being all built up with fine residences; lots 175 feet to 20-foot paved alley; only one block to State-st. cable cars, two blocks to Indiana-av. cars; price $11,500; easy terms.

We also have on Vernon-av., Nos. 3234, 3236, and 3238, same as above described; east front; deep lots to a paved alley; price $11,000 each.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—

Vincennes-av. corner, near 45th-st., 156 feet deep, only $148 per ft.

57th-st. corner, near South Park Station and Jackson Park, $125 per ft.

Kimbark-av., a corner near 55th-st., 50 ft., $150 per ft.

Cottage Grove-av., block south of cable extension, 175 feet frontage, $35,000.

Cottage Grove-av., between 63d and 67th-sts., the only frontage, for $115 per foot.

65th-st., near Cottage Grove-av., 96 feet, $50 per ft.; easy terms.

Glen Ellyn, half-acre lots, $500 each; $100 cash.

W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.,
And 4305 Cottage Grove-av.
Office open Thursday and Monday evenings.

FOR SALE—BY M. R. BARNARD & CO., 209 CHIcago Opera-House.

Groveland Park, two-story and basement brick residence, 12 rooms; lot 40x129¾; barn.

Lake-av., 4365, new two-story and cellar residence, 10 rooms; lot 25x125; house full width of lot.

Lake-av., near 45th, elegant modern residence, 10 rooms; lot 25x171.

FOR SALE—

TWO CHOICE CORNERS.

100x125, cor. of Carpenter and 60th-sts., only $30 ft. for this week.

100x125, cor. Carpenter and 63th-sts., only $30 ft. for a few days.

BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
83 Dearborn-st.

| | |
|---|---|
| FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., BET. 76th and 77th, 50 ft., best bargain on the st. | $62.50 |
| Aberdeen-st., east front, near 67th, 50 ft., at | 17.00 |
| 73d-st., bet. Center-av. and Ada-st. | 16.00 |

VAIL & SHEARMAN,
1108 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—10-ROOM DETACHED house, just built by owner for a home; foundation and porch of stone, hardwood finish and floors, elegant mantels, plate-glass, balcony stairs tiled, bathroom, and all modern conveniences; fine growing neighborhood; adjoining Washington Park; cable and "L" road; barn in rear; terms made. LINCOLN BROOKS, 616, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOREST-AV., NEAR 35TH-ST.—Modern 9-room brick; must be sold.

BARNES & PARISH,
157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 22D-ST., 50 ft., e. f.

State-st., just north of 22d-st., 25 ft., e. f., A1 imps.

68th-st., near Stony Island, 40x127 ft., $150.

79th-st., corner Vincennes-av., 125x150 ft., $35.

69th-st., near I. C. Station, s. f., 25x125 ft., $42.

FELLOWS & McCANN, 2222 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOCATION; 72D AND Woodlawn-av.; 50 ft.; only $40.

J. D. VANDERCOOK, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD,

near 14th-st., 3-story stone-front house; only $21,000.

LOEB & GATZERT,
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE PROPERTY—

Evans-av., near 47th, 10-room modern house; $8,000.

Vincennes-av., near 47th, 2-story flats; $6,000.

Vincennes-av., near 41st, 9-room modern house, $8,000.

Rhodes-av., near 33d, 8-room modern house; $6,750.

R. B. COOPER, 89 Madison-st., R. 18.

FOR SALE—

STATE-ST.,

75x161, bet. 71st and 72d-sts.; only $55 per ft.

LOEB & GATZERT,
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—
STATE-ST.

24X125 FEET, FRAME IMPROVEMENTS, NORTH OF AND NEAR 35TH-ST., EAST FRONT.

J. E. PINGER & CO.,
Room 28, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., N. E. COR. 33D-ST.—Large brick house in good order; all conveniences; good brick barn; lot 50 feet front; at a bargain if taken quick.

B. R. DeYOUNG & CO.,
101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EAST WASHINGTON-ST. PROPERty; lot 40x200, with 2 4-story buildings; $100,000.

A. D. HYDE & CO., 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS BLOCK AT A bargain; Nos. 5548 and 5550 State-st. First-class building; lot 48 feet front; price $26,000. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NORTH OF 74TH—100 FT.; easy terms. Address N 178, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOREST-AV., NEAR 32D-ST., TWO elegant 9-room stone-front rough finish houses, modern, $8,000. BRAY, GARVEY & CO., Room W Rookery.

FOR SALE—

Bet. I. C. R. R. and Cottage Grove-av., at 80th-st., 136 lots, to close out; big bargain offered in amounts to suit.

J. D. VANDERCOOK,
Exclusive Agent,
185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER—MICHIGAN-AV., north of 31st-st., 75x122, at a bargain for a few days. E. C. WARE, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON VERNON-AV., SOUTH OF 31ST-st., a nice 2-story stone front residence; 9 rooms; price $7,500. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SIX NEW BRICK FLATS, SOUTH Side; modern improvements; will sell at a bargain if taken at once. Address J 92, Tribune office.

## WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

| | |
|---|---|
| CONGRESS-ST., near Loomis, 3-story and cellar apartment building, in 3 flats of 8 and 9 rooms, modern, hardwood finish; rental $100 per month; lot 25x170; price | $14,000 |
| OAKLEY-AV., near Polk, new modern 7-room residence built by owner for a home, has all conveniences, furnace, laundry, 3 wood mantels, etc.; price | 4,750 |
| JACKSON-ST., near Ashland, 10-room modern brick residence; all conveniences; large brick barn; price | 13,000 |
| CONGRESS-ST., near Laflin, modern 2-story and cellar flat building of 8 rooms each, 2 furnaces, laundry, large attic, etc.; price | 11,500 |

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—

WEST MADISON-ST.

We offer for sale at a bargain the only 25-foot corner on West Madison-st., near Halsted; owner is bound to sell. For particulars call on

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—

45TH-ST. LOTS,

Lots on 45th-st., near Western-av., only $400, on easy terms. Sidewalks and water in.

BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

Brick Houses—Two flats of four rooms each; desirable location on West Side; first-class bargains; price $3,500; very easy terms.

TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.

268 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. Tel. 2737.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
250 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
Will sell in smaller pieces or lease 99 years.
Above have switches from Pan-Handle, Wis. Cen. and Northern Pacific railroads. Address Owner,
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE— FOR SALE—

LOTS NEAR GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
CHEAP.
GEO. M. FADNER & CO.,
159 LA SALLE-ST., GROUND FLOOR.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE PROPerty west of 40th-st. on all of the streets and avenues. Call at our branch office, 1973 W. Madison-st. Open Sundays. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st. Tel. 630.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FILLMORE, CHARLOTTE, and 12th-sts., between 44th and 46th-sts.

$350 AND UPWARDS.

Agent on ground every Sunday 1 to 5 p. m.

SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER,
163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—

We have a choice 40-foot lot, south front, on Warren-av., west of Kedzie-av., at $140 per foot cash or $150 on time. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
Tel. 630. 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

Jackson-blvd., bet. Throop and Loomis, frame cottage, brick bas.; rents $50 per month; lot 25x125 to alley; $5,500.

SCHWARTZ & CO.,
181 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., BTW. WOOD AND Paulina, s. f., fine brick residence, with all modern conveniences; burglar alarm, electric appliances, speaking tubes, etc.; also brick barn; lot 25x186¼. Easy terms. Investigate. Address N 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—100 FT., VACANT, S. F., WASHINGton-blvd., 400 ft. from Garfield Park, fine improvements both sides; will divide.

J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st. Tel. 2737

FOR SALE—EVANS-AV., NEAR 48TH-ST., TWO 2-story flats, 6 and 7 rooms, $6,250.

WARREN F. PITNEY, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—

Ellis-av., near 58th-st., opposite the new university grounds, 48 feet, at 10 per cent below market for immediate sale. REDPATH & POLLOCK,
519 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—

Choice of two 9-room stone, east front, houses on Elizabeth-st., between Madison and Washington-boul.; $6,500 and $7,000.

Lovely 9-room stone-front house on Ada-st., near Washington-boul., w. front; $7,500.

THOS. CLUCK, 32, 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

Bet. Oakley and Western-avs., 150 feet on Van Horn-st. J. D. VANDERCOOK,
185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$4,250 BUYS GOOD 25-FOOT LOT AND store building on South Halsted-st. GEO. M. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—W. LAKE-ST., NEAR W. 41ST-ST., 3 lots, 25x125 each; price $1,500 each; bargains.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON HUMBOLDT-blvd., near Western-av.; 125 feet deep, 15 minutes from Wells-st. depot; fare 6¼ cents; $850 a lot.

J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

## WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MONT CLARE LOTS—
(Clear Mountain.)

We are the owners of the highest ground in Chicago. About two miles north of Oak Park. Beautifully situated, only one block from station, seventy-five feet above the lake. The water drains from the west portion into the Mississippi River and from the east portion into Lake Michigan; 8½ miles from court-house; only twenty-seven minutes' ride; good suburban service; streets 80 feet wide; lots 50x210; more than three times the size of ordinary lots; excellent society; good schools, etc.; all of the houses are first-class; come and learn of the advantages of our subdivision. Price of lots $600 and upwards. Easy terms. Money loaned to build. We will be glad to take you out any day to see this property free of cost. CLARK & SEATON,
406 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—

Van Buren-st., near California-av., fine lot, 25x125; chance to make $500; secure this.

Adams-st., n. e. cor. Honore, 50 feet and two frame houses; want an offer.

Washington-blvd., desirable locality, 3-story and basement brick house and frame barn; only $8,000.

Washington-blvd., near Ada, 3-story stone front; only $10,000.

Adams-st., brick, 2 flats, rent $60; price $7,000.

Jackson-st., 3-story brick flats; fine order; rent $80; price $8,500.

H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle, R. 6.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
SEVEN RAILROADS.

Manufacturing, coalyard, and stoneyard sites on Pan-Handle road, Northern Pacific system (5 roads), and B. and O. Ry., north of 12th-st.; giving switches from an east road and a west road.

126 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep. Tel. 2737.
208 ft. on railroads by 627 ft. deep.
410 ft. on railroads by 426 ft. deep.
Will sell in smaller pieces, or lease for 99 years.
Also many other desirable locations. Owner,
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOTS NEAR corner Western and Diversey-avs., 4 miles from Court-House; accessible by horse and steam cars; fare 6¼ cents; $475 per lot.

J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE, NEW 8-ROOM DEtached, pressed brick and stone; modern in every way; a bargain for home; principals only. Address Rooms 501 and 502, Grand Central Passenger Station, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—HARRISON, CORNER CALIFORNIA-av., 56x125; Colorado, corner Kedzie, 37½x122, 80 ft. wide in rear; Warren-av., bet. Leavitt and Hoyne, 60 feet; $200 per foot. These are cheap.

J. T. SUTOR,
1264 Madison-st., 150 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

West Adams, near Aberdeen, 3-story frame, brick bas., 21 rooms; rents $75 per month; lot 27½x176 to 40 ft. alley; $8,000; easy terms. SCHWARTZ & CO.,
181 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST BRICK BLOCK on Blue Island-av.; two street frontages, four stores, and twelve flats; all rented; $45,000, one quarter cash. A very desirable investment. Address N 109, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DE PUYSTER-ST., TWO 3-STORY brick residences, 12 rooms each, renting for $80 per month, lot 40x160; ground alone is worth the price we are asking; price $8,000.

(88.) SNOW & DICKINSON,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN CHOICE LOTS—TWO east front lots at Garfield Park, $1,000 each, ½ cash. Kedzie-av., 2 lots near Central Park-blvd., $1,000. Others asking $1,200 to $1,500. Colorado-av., 2 lots, $1,200 each. Madison-st., 2 lots, $1,550 each.

J. T. SUTOR,
1264 Madison, 150 La Salle.

FOR SALE—BUNCH OF 25 LOTS SIX MILES northwest; $450 each; could use $5,000 residence west of Union Park. Address M 125, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MODERN brick house; all conveniences; must sell; bargain. 225 Colorado-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—DON'T miss this chance; elegant stone-front 3-story and basement house; lot 25x125; beautifully situated on Sheldon-st., So. Lake; forced sale; $6,000; half cash. MR. JACKSON, Owner, 1004 51st-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS. 10 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. Tel. 2737. Address Owner.

J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., R. 6.

## NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME STONE-FRONT brick house on the North Side, east of North Clark-st., fronting south near Division-st., with all modern improvements; first-class in every particular. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. MOREY & CO., CLARK AND Center-sts., opp. Lincoln Park, desirable residence lots, near Lincoln Park and north shore; residences and flat buildings in same district.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK in a delightful location, an elegant 12-room brownstone residence; just completed; contains every modern convenience, including hot water heating system, sideboards, electric appliances, etc., etc.; lot is full size, this is a genuine bargain; plans can be seen at our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW FOUR-STORY apartment building, located on a prominent corner near Lincoln Park, finished in hardwood, steam heat, gas ranges, etc.; net income over 10 per cent; no agents. REA, MENDEL & CO.,
Tel. 4,927. 42 Rookery (Rotunda).

FOR SALE—CORNER OF FULLERTON-AV. AND Cooper-st.; 75x120; fine corner.

P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark, 53 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—NO. 328 LA SALLE-AV.—FINE 3-story stone-front house; all modern; price $12,000 if taken soon; owner must sell; call at our office for permit. L. A. GILBERT 713, 133 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, 25 AND 35 FEET FRONT by 150 feet deep, on Dearborn-av. to alley, east frontage, between Maple and Elm-sts.; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN,
99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

A manufacturing site on East Superior-st., corner, 120x100 ft.; railroad facilities; a bargain; 50x149 ft. on Dearborn-av., near Burton-pl., only $400. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE; A BARgain; 8 rooms; new and modern; $8,500. R. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$8,500—ELEGANT FLAT BUILDING nr. Fullerton-av. and Burling-st., brick, with stone trimmings, bay windows, large, light, airy rooms, light on all sides, good frame barn, 31-ft. lot. Call for particulars.

H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE; NORTH Side corner; 250x130. A. D. HYDE & CO., 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE BARGAINS BEtween Lincoln Park and Evanston; large list at Argyle, Edgewater, and Rogers Park.

DAVIS & BROWN,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—346 BURLING-ST., NEAR WEBSTER-av., brick house; about 9 rooms; every convenience; five blocks from Lincoln Park; $4,500; a bargain if taken quick.

B. R. DeYOUNG & CO., 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, 678 FULLERton-av.; choice neighborhood.

HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON FREMONT-ST. AND 25 feet on Dayton-st., between Garfield and Webster-avs. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

## HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

DREXEL-AV. BARGAIN.

300x125, cor. of 84th-st.; only $15 ft.; must be taken at once for this price.

BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

69th-st., cor. Adams-av., 58x125, at $115.
69th-st., near Stony Island, 40x125, at $90.
69th-place, near Jefferson-av., 50x125; make an offer.
Jefferson-av., bet. 68th and 69th-sts., 40x164, at $90.
66th-st., near Hope-av., 40x125, at $125.
Jefferson-av. and 73d, 48x125, cheap.
Madison-av. and 72d-place, 50x125, cheap.
Midway Plaisance, choicest corner, 300 feet.
3,000 feet of frontage, just south of Jackson Park, from $85 to $100 a foot; 100 per cent profit within a year. MILLER & BARNES, 215 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

STORMS-AV. BARGAIN.

300x125 ft., cor. of 84th-st.; only $15 ft.; must be taken at once for this price.

BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

MIDWAY PLAISANCE
Corner, 140 ft.

The finest corner on this boulevard; high and dry; all improvements in; near Jackson Park; at a bargain. B. A. ULRICH & SON,
90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—

54 ft. on Robertson-av., one block from 63d and Jackson Park, $80 ft.; 100 ft. on Hope-av., near 64th-st., $80 ft.; 25 ft. or more to suit on 63d-st., between Oglesby-av. and I. C. Ry.; 40 ft. on Woodlawn terrace.

BRANDENBURG & GILBERT,
503 and 504 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—5133 PRAIRIE-AV.—A MODERN 8-room stone-front house, finished in hardwood; price only $5,500; terms easy.

C. B. OTT, owner, 5540 State-st.

FOR SALE—DAUPHIN-PARK, ONE DAY ONLY, fine residence lot; $525.

ROBBIE & SOUTHWICK, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

SEVENTY-NINTH-ST.

40x125 or 80x125 ft. near Jeffery-av., at $37½ ft. if sold at once; terms, ¼ cash.

BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—A FINE TEN-ROOM MODERN FRAME house, stone foundation and hardwood finish; lot 40x125; stone sidewalks and paved streets; located near I. C. R. R. depot and four blocks from Jackson Park; only $6,500. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—

SEVENTY-NINTH-ST.

125 ft. of frontage, just east of Stony Island-blvd.; only $25 per ft. today.

BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
Tel. 5831. 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ST. LAWRENCE-AV., NEAR 60TH-st., lots at $82.50 per foot.

WARREN F. PITNEY, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BUILDING LOT ON 60TH-st., 50x150, opposite Washington Park. Inquire J. S. RALSTON, with Sturges, Barker & Betz, 152 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT SACRIFICE—80 FT. ON LEXINGton-av., near 56th-st., at $60 if taken within 5 days; must realize at once. Address N 162, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—NEARLY NEW 9-room 3-story brick house, opposite Ellis Park on 36th-st. C. B. BOGUE, 1119 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN— TEL. 99.

50 feet, Grace-av., near 63d, $160.
50 feet, Hope-av., near 63d, $100.
BRAY, GARVEY & CO., Room W Rookery.

FOR SALE—WEST WINDSOR PARK LOTS, NEAR 75th-st., on Paxton, Luella, and Spencer-avs., within easy walking distance of Jackson Park; very desirable and the cheapest well located property in the market; see owners.

J. W. BOYD & CO., 808 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—

ELIZABETH-AV. BARGAIN.

Lot 40x125, near 76th-st., only $800; must be taken by Saturday noon.

BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

## HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
KENWOOD AND HYDE PARK LOTS.
BARGAINS.

Kimbark-av., near 49th-st., 50x186 ft.
Madison-av., near 49th-st., 50x150 ft.
Lake-av., near 46th-st., 54 ft.
Oakenwald-av., near 45th-st., 50x130 ft.
Kenwood-av., near 48th-st., 30 or 50 ft.
48th st., near Madison-av., 50x150 ft. cheap.
Greenwood-av., near 50th-st., 50x297 feet.
Ellis-av., near 47th-st., 60x180 ft.
Ellis-av., near 49th-st., 50x150 ft.
Greenwood-av., near 46th-st., 75x200 ft.
Woodlawn-av., choice corner, 150 feet; bargain.
Monroe-av., near 56th-st., 25x175 feet.
Greenwood-av., near 54th-st., 50x161 feet.
Greenwood-av., cor. 54th-place, 200 ft.
Lake-av., near 41st-st., 50 feet.
Midway Plaisance, cor Oglesby-av., 144x170 ft.
Lots on all avenues between 43d and 67th-sts.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—

BOULEVARD-PLACE.

Will sell to builders lots from 50 to 100 feet each. The choicest block north of Washington Park for substantial improvements. Price way under value, $60.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE 25 SHARES LEFT OF Drexel-av. Syndicate, corner of 85th, two blocks from Fordham Station, on the Illinois Central, and one block north of Dauphin Park; others are advertising lots in this vicinity not as good as ours at $650 and $800 apiece; the bids for choice will reduce the price on inside lots to about $350. If you want any shares you will have to hurry up, as they are too good a thing to last long at $400 a share. Terms $100 cash, balance $15 per month.

OESTERREICHER & KAHN,
Room 13, 84 and 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

STATE-ST. BARGAIN.

100x160 ft., north of 75th; will be sold at a big bargain and terms less than ¼ cash.

BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHAMPLAIN-AV., NEAR 47TH-ST., an elegant 2-story flat of 6 and 7 large, light, and airy rooms each, with all conveniences; large, light bath-rooms; first-class plumbing throughout; splendid furnace for each flat; lot 25x125; all in perfect order; for a short time for the low price of $8,500, which is a great bargain and will easily net 10 per cent. WARREN F. PITNEY,
69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

A BARGAIN.

South Park-av., near 80th-st., running through to Calumet-av., 600 ft. on each street; a decided bargain. Investigate this. LOEB & GATZERT,
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

Indiana-av., s. e. cor. of 85th-st., 311x160 ft.; $22.50 per foot.

Prairie-av., s. w. corner 85th-st., 298x160 ft.; $22.50 per foot. Apply to

JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN LOTS.

Greenwood-av., near 65th-st., 50 ft., e. f.; bargain
Lexington-av., near 65th-st., 100 feet; $75 per ft.
Oglesby-av., near 69th-st., 100 feet.
Grace-av., near 64th-st., 25x100.
Myrtle-av., near 64th-st., 60 feet.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—

VERNON-AV. BARGAIN.

100x125 ft., north of 79th-st.; only $25 ft. if sold at once.

BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH CHICAGO BARGAINS.

11 lots, Wendell-av., bet. 83d and 84th; $4,400.
12 lots, Sherman-av., bet. 84th and 86th; $4,800.
Few single lots, sidewalks, etc.; $500.
THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOT—

Jefferson-av. and 55th-st., 25x150, with improvements; price, if taken at once, $4,750; easy terms; privilege of party wall adjoining.

B. J. PARKER,
Telephone 9033. 5636 Lake-av.

FOR SALE—

Corner Spencer-av. and 77th-st.; $30 per foot.

Corner Farragut-av. and 77th-st.; $27.50 per foot.

Cheapest property south of Jackson Park.

McKEY & POAGUE, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THIS. 75 FEET ON Schell-av., near 76th-st., only three blocks from Cottage Grove and same from I. C. R. R. Station; $22 per foot. BRAY, GARVEY & CO., Room W Rookery.

FOR SALE—LOCATION FOR APARTMENT building or family hotel; choice corner 100x150 ft., near Kenwood I. C. R. R. depot, at great bargain; plans for building at office.

53d-st. and I. C. R. R., 110x80 ft.; fine location for flats; $180 per ft. B. A. ULRICH & SON,
90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—

JEFFERY-AV.—BARGAIN.

100x125 ft. between 78th and 79th-sts.; only $30 ft.; one-third cash if sold at once.

BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—

South front on 71st-place, near Stony Island-av., at $47.50 per foot. CHARLES G. ROSE,
807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—ST. LAWRENCE-AV., NEAR 63D, two-story frame in flats of 5 and 6 rooms; lot 25x125; $3,250. WARREN F. PITNEY,
69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST., an elegant 2-story and basement brick, stone front, 8-room, all modern; price $8,000. GRIFFITH & DWIGHT, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSE on Euclid-av., near I. C. R. R. depot; lot 40x125 feet; bargain; only $6,000. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD PROPERTY—

Grand-blvd., fine corner; 60x175; north of 42d-st., at bargain.

Grand-blvd., near 42d-st., 48x150 ft.

Grand-blvd., corner, 150 ft. south of 47th-st.

Drexel-blvd., choice corner, 100x250; bargain.

Drexel-blvd., near 42d-st., 35 ft.

B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—FIFTY-FIFTH-ST., CORNER ELLIS-av., 97x100; $22,500. WARREN F. PITNEY,
69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—STONY ISLand-av., near 64th-st., 50 or 100x190 ft., $225.

R. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—UNDER THE MARKET—JACKSON Park corner—S. E. corner 59th-place and Adams-av., 58x125; only $100 per foot; extra bargain. Exclusive agent, B. J. PARKER,
'Phone 9033. 5636 Lake-av.

FOR SALE—

SEVENTY-NINTH-ST.

Six lots corner of Central-av.; will sell for $3,000 if sold by March 1.

BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—FRONTAGE SOUTH MIDWAY, NEAR Jackson Park; $65 up. RIVERA, 908 Tacoma.

FOR SALE—600 FT., MICHIGAN-AV., BET. 78TH and 79th-sts., including corners. Address OWNER, N 29, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY J. E. PINGER & CO., ROOM 28, 69 Dearborn-st.

Michigan-av., near 71st-st., 100 feet; price, $37.

Michigan-av., corner 72d-st., 100 feet; cheap.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS LOTS ADJOINing Jackson Park, by owner. Address N 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DO YOU KNOW A BARGAIN? Greenwood-av., bet. 65th and 66th-sts., 50 feet, $65; $10 below market. BRAY, GARVEY & CO., Room W Rookery.

FOR SALE—SNAP—

48x111, west front, Stony Island-av., north of 70th-st.; property all around sells for $150; will take $95 if sold this week. C. T. HASS & CO.,
Room 51, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

Michigan-av., corner 78th-st.; 300x161; cheap.

LOEB & GATZERT,
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT WOODLAWN PARK, CHEAP FOR a few days, a very desirable lot; Oglesby-av., east front, north 62d-st. Owners. J. W. BOYD & CO.,
808 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 40TH-ST., choice modern residence, 10 rooms, all conveniences; good barn; lot 50x161; $12,000; ⅓ cash; easily worth $14,000. RYAN & GREEN,
702 Real Estate Board Bldg.

FOR SALE—MUST RAISE MONEY BY THE 1ST of March; will sacrifice my corner, 130x165, Indiana and 50th, at $100 per foot. Will make easy terms if closed in two days. Address N 157, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—

MICHIGAN-AV.,

bet. 78th and 79th-sts., 600x161; a bargain.

LOEB & GATZERT,
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE

50x161, east front, Stony Island, between 70th and 71st, with new 2-story store building; price $12,000; store worth $4,000 and ground worth $12,000 now and $300 per foot in 30 days; you can't duplicate this.

C. T. HASS & CO.,
51, 88 Washington and 71st and Stony Island.

FOR SALE—72D-ST., NEAR STONY ISLAND-AV., at $47.50 per foot. CHARLES G. ROSE,
807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR OAKLEY av., 25x125; $100. WARREN F. PITNEY,
69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN OPEN SNAP ON VINCENNES-AV., e. f., 50x125, between 60th and 61st-sts.; price $71.50 per foot; terms easy. C. H. EULETTE & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st.

## LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—$15 LESS THAN MARKET PRICE; 380 FEET EAST AND WEST FRONTAGE, BUTTERFIELD-ST., BETWEEN 57TH AND 59TH; WILL DIVIDE; PRICE, $65; TERMS ONE-THIRD CASH, BALANCE 1, 2, AND 3 YEARS.

J. E. PINGER & CO.,
Room 28, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IF TAKEN THIS WEEK; No. 117 Garfield-blvd, new 2-story first-class building, stone cellar; arranged for two families; each flat has 7 rooms and bath-room, gas fixtures, two furnaces, wooden mantels, in fact all modern improvements; lot 37½ feet front on boulevard; this property is now rented for $720 a year; price $7,150. Apply JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN NORMAL PARK—ON IMPROVED streets near steam and horse cars, convenient to markets, schools, etc. Modern cottage on lot 25x125; price $2,000. New 9-room house on lot 37x178 to 20-ft. alley; natural oak trees in yard; east front; $3,500. MAURICE H. ADAMS, R. 18, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ON HALSTED, FROM 57th to 58th. A fine eight-room house, with good outbuildings, on 57th; lot 50x125; $2,200; ½ cash. A six-room house, everything first-class; $1,600; easy terms. Also a large number of vacant lots in all parts of South Englewood on easy payments.

ARNOLD & NOBLE, South Englewood.

FOR SALE—63D-ST. BUSINESS LOTS, ONLY $1,150; east of Laflin-st. O. L. BENEDICT, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—N. E. CORNER 57TH AND DICKEY-sts.—All improvements, including stone sidewalks; $90 per foot; opposite corner sold at $75. Elegant lots in East Eggleston, $25 to $40 per foot, fronting Wentworth or Perry-av.

MAURICE H. ADAMS, R. 18, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THREE MODERN HOUSES IN BEST part of Englewood, 6620, 6622, and 6624 Dickey-st.; terms $1,000 cash, balance in five equal annual payments, with 6 per cent interest. Apply to owner, L. A. GILBERT, R. 713, 133 La Salle-st., or E. C. Smith, 6624 Stewart-av., Englewood.

## LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

TWO BIG BARGAINS.

Stewart-av., cor. of 83d-st., 300x125 ft., only $12 ft.; one-third cash if sold at once.

Harvard-st., cor. of 83d, 300x125 ft., only $12 ft.; one-third cash if sold at once.

BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—75TH-ST., COR. Dickey, 200x133 ft.; gas, water, sewer, stone sidewalks, macadamized streets; all in and paid for, price, if taken at once, $60; terms one-third cash. J. E. PINGER & CO., R. 28, 60 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—72 FEET EAST FRONT on State-st., between 55th and 56th-sts., price $14,400; will double inside of value in 2 years. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNER IN RIDGELAND, 235X170; about two blocks from depot; cheap. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

## LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT EDGEWATER, 50 FEET ON WINthrop-av., all improvements; a great bargain. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, central location; price reduced from $5,000 to $4,250; must sell. R. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE-BOULEVARD, NEAR Nellie-av.; 100 feet; choice and cheap; easy terms. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark, 53 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF DEMING-COURT AND Clark-st., 50, 100, or 200 feet at $135 per foot. O. W. CARLSON, Owner, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 44.

## CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK—ONLY SEVEN MILES west of Court-House, on Wis. Cent. R. R.; only 4 blocks west of Grant Locomotive Works; streets graded, trees planted, sewer built, sidewalks laid; lots on Harrison and Twelfth-sts., Lombard and Austin-avs., and all intervening streets; only $400 and upwards. Office in depot on the ground. Call for free tickets and plats. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn-st.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

GLEN ELLYN
is
The finest suburb of Chicago.

Situated 41 minutes from Wells-st. Depot, on Galena Div., C. & N. W. R. R.

208 feet above Chicago. Gravel soil and timberland.

Lots 50x150, each
Lots 200x150, each
$750 to $1,200.

NOTICE!
NOTICE!

The Glen Ellyn Hotel and Springs Company have set apart 100 acres in the center of which lies a beautiful lake of 55 acres, with gravel shores. This 100 acres comprises a public park, diversified by hill and dale and beautiful winding walks and drives.

The springs, superior to those of Waukesha, pour forth over 400 gallons per minute.

A handsome hotel, 120 feet square and 4 stories high, is now in process of construction and will soon be completed.

Purchasers of our property solely are entitled to use of Park; water from springs for own use; also lake for boating.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Glen Ellyn Hotel and Spring Co.,
Suite 44,
130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HARVEY! HARVEY! HARVEY! The new manufacturing town. Over 2,000 lots sold and still selling rapidly in the new booming Town of Harvey on the crossing of the I. C. "Big Four" and C. & G. T. railroads. Large manufactory already located and in operation, and over 500 houses built and occupied. Don't fail to see this town before purchasing. Call at our office any day and go to Harvey with us and you will be convinced of the activeness of this new and self-supporting town. Prices reasonable and terms easy. L. H. GILBERT, 713, 133 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— FOR SALE—
GLEN ELLYN,
Chicago's most beautiful suburb, 200 feet higher than Lake Michigan.
96 HALF-ACRE LOTS, $500.
$100 cash; balance easy terms.

Join the syndicate now forming and secure a lot at acre prices. Over 20 lots already sold.

W. H. & W. A. PRIDMORE,
115 Dearborn-st., Room 111,
South Side office, 4305 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—

EVANSTON AND VICINITY.

We make a specialty of EVANSTON and NORTH SHORE property.

Can offer some bargains in homes and choice building sites along shore from Evanston to Fort Sheridan. RICE & CREIGHTON, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MORGAN PARK ONLY $325; payable $2 per week; no advance payment; free excursion every Saturday. C. H. STODDART, 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE NEW STOCKyards on Lake Shore, only $35 each; they will sell next summer for $200 each; title perfect; abstract furnished. J. B. HOGUE & CO., 177 La Salle, Room 4

FOR SALE—CHOICE EAST FRONT, BERWYN and La Vergne lots at $250; on easiest terms. CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE COUNTRY HOME IN Wheaton, Illinois; one hour's ride from Chicago, C. and N. W. Ry.; brick house and large grounds. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, HOUSE AND LOT, 60x160, on Maple-av., 2 blocks from depot; price $7,000; easy terms; might exchange for good city property. HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR WAUKEGAN PROPERTY—HOUSES, LOTS, or ACRES, address D. M. ERSKINE & SON, Real Estate Agents, Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—
10 ACRES AT ELSDON,
FRONTING SOUTH ON 51ST-ST.; BUT ONE BLOCK FROM THE DEPOT; NEAR ARCHER-AV.; RIPE FOR SUBDIVIDING. $2,250 per acre. A bargain. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOME IN SUBURB; BElow cost; sacrifice. Address B A 6, Tribune office.

## ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES NORTH OF RIVERSIDE ON NEW ILL. C. R. R.; ALSO 60 acres adjoining above fronting on TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR NORTHERN PACIFIC CAR SHOPS AND GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, WHICH can be sold in 10-acre blocks or more.

80 acres, Sec. 24, Proviso, 12th-st. frontage; ELECTRIC ROAD NOW BUILDING BY THIS; Oak Park-av. and 16th-st.; 10, 20, or 30 acres.

5, 10, OR 15 ACRES IN CENTER OF MORTON PARK.

The above can be bought at a bargain. J. B. OSBORNE, 169 La Salle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—
ACRES. ACRES.
20 acres, Chicago and Robinson-avs., 4, 39, 13.
5 acres, Division-st. frontage, n. e. ¼, 3, 39, 13.
5 acres, Western-av. and 42d-st., subdivided.
5 acres, 55th-st. and Sacramento-av., n. w. ¼, 13, 38, 13.
6¼ acres, 81st-st. and Indiana-av.; a bargain.
5 acres, Stony Island-av. and 76th-st.
5 acres, Brainard Station, n. w. ¼, 5, 37, 14.
5 acres, Washington Heights, Hitt's sub., 8, 37, 14.
40 acres at Harvey, adjoining Spaulding tract.
10 acres, Milwaukee and Central Park-avs., 26, 40, 13.
5 acres, Kedzie-av. and Elston road, 23, 40, 13.
6 acres, Sheridan Drive, adjoining Edgewater.
10 acres at Winnetka, s. e. ¼, 29, 42, 13.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES. ACRES. ACRES.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.

715 acres in one body 6 miles south of city limits at the depot and railroad crossings; high land; ripe for subdivision; only $165 per acre; easy terms. Also 500 acres, depot on the ground; same location; $165. E. S. DREYER & CO., N. E. Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
80 acres on I. C. Ry., at station; $400 acre.
5 acres, 89th-st., only $2,250 acre for few days.
20 acres facing Jackson Park; make offer.
15 acres overlooking Jackson Park.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 and 504 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—ACRES—ACRES—A great bargain: twenty acres at Harvey; the best chance for platting and quick returns in the city; call and investigate. Will the young man who called yesterday in regard to above place call again? JOHN S. KING, 126 Washington, Room 38.

FOR SALE—
10 ACRES.
CORNERING ON CRAWFORD-AV., NEAR 55TH-ST.; $1,500 PER ACRE; BARGAIN. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
20 acres, 80th-st., near Cheltenham, $5,000.
20 acres, 87th-st., bet. Grand Crossing and South Chicago, $2,000.
60 acres, cor. 95th-st., South Chicago, $1,750.
THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4 acres (subdivided) in Crawford on 25th-st., 1 block west of W. 40th-st. G. S. HUBBARD JR., 12, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, N. E. COR. 83D-ST. AND Johnson-av., at $1,500.
5 acres, n. w. cor. 69th and Blanchard-av., at $2,400. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF LAND 8 MILES FROM the Court-House, Chicago; inside the city; at $140,000; ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. If not sold in 30 days from Feb. 18 price will be $2,000 per acre, or $160,000 for all. Address for 30 days A R 151, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OPPOSITE PULLMAN. ADdress OWNER, N 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—17 ACRES AT CRAGIN—ARMITAGE-av. and West 49th-st.; lake water. G. H. O'BRIEN, owner, 289 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—200 ACRES NEAR ELMHURST; RIPE for subdivision; frontage on Lake and Madison-sts.; two railroads run through this tract; a fortune in this at $300 per acre. Room 306, 112 S. Clark-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL FOR CASH, OR EXchange for stock of boots and shoes, 50-acre finely improved fruit farm near this town; peaches, pears, apples, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, and grapes; fine frame house; 9 rooms, stone foundation; good well, cistern, and cellar. SCHULZ & PIXLEY, Agts., St. Joseph, Mich.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM—94 acres excellent land, with good house, barns, and outbuildings, in nice order, in Lake County, near Lake Forest, at a bargain. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—80 acres in Valparaiso, Indiana, very near the town and close to the Fair Grounds. Can be bought low. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE FARMS IN NORTHern Illinois. J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 700 ACRES in Cook County, Illinois, on the line of the Wabash railway; all cultivated land, high and dry; two dwellings, barns, sheds, and outbuildings; in first-rate condition; can be bought at a great bargain. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT $82 AN ACRE, 320 ACRE FARM; the best in Du Page County; 30 miles from Chicago; stone and brick buildings; cost $20,000; only $5,000 down, balance to suit. IRA BROWN, 177 La Salle-st.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS ONLY—A MODERN house on West Side, west of Loomis and east of Western-av.; $20,000.
A nice frame house on Monroe, Adams, or Jackson, between same streets east and west, for $4,500.
A tract of 500-700 acres within 15 to 25 miles of Chicago, west or southwest, for $100 per acre, or less.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st. Telephone 620.

WANTED—VACANT AND IMPROVED CITY OR suburban property from the owners; we have many purchasers for North, South, or West Side property. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn, S. W. cor. Washington-st.

WANTED—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY; also fees subject to 99-year lease. We have clients who wish to invest. REA, MENDEL & CO., Tel. 4927. 42 Rookery (rotunda).

WANTED—50 to 100 ft. vacant in some North Side suburb; can make quick sale. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE: FROM OWNERS only; house on easy payments. Address N 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—RESIDENCE PROPERTY ON THE North Side for immediate purchasers. REA, MENDEL & CO., Tel. 4927. 42 Rookery (rotunda).

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—FLAT BUILDING in good location; West Side; $4,000 to $6,000. Address N 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—A 50-FOOT LOT, with flat building; on good residence street; West Side. Address N 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—HAVE CUSTOMER FOR $10,000 house, south of 43d-st., north of 51st-st., east of Cottage Grove-av. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st.

WANTED—GOOD FURNISHED HOUSE, EAST of Wabash-av., north of 31st.; will pay half cash; balance clear lots. Address O 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—OWNERS OF ACRES OR BUNCHES of lots to call on us; we are in the market for any snap bargains and will close at once. RATLEDGE & WRIGHT, 88 and 90 Washington-st.

WANTED—A MODERN HOME, 50-FT. LOT, IN Lake View as far out as Edgewater; not over $7,000; convenient to Evanston R. R. Address N 178, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM OWNER OR EXCLUSIVE agent for syndicate—acres for subdivision. J. H. BRUCE, 406 Chamber Commerce.

WANTED—5 TO 20 ACRES TO SUBDIVIDE; must be south of 67th and east of Cottage Grove; have money on hand. MILLER & BARNES, 215 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BUYERS AND OWNERS OF GENuine real estate bargains to call; we buy and sell. LEE BROS., 116 La Salle-st., Room 44.

WANTED—200 TO 500 FT. ON RAILROAD WITH good switching facilities; West or North Side. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL CHOICE RESIDENCES ON the North Side; we have several clients. REA, MENDEL & CO., Tel. 4927. 42 Rookery (rotunda).

WANTED—IF YOU HAVE A BLOCK OF 5 OR 6 acres, south of 67th-st., east of Cottage Grove-av., and north of 87th-st., well located, and that can be had at its present actual value I have a customer. Give description, price, and terms. Address N 174, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY CASH PURCHASER—10-ROOM residence on South Side; location must be first-class; house must have all modern conveniences, with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Address N 167, Tribune office.

WANTED—ON NORTH SIDE, BET. BELMONT and Halsted, north of Center-st., 25 or 30 ft. to build on. Address N 173, Tribune office.

WANTED—HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR RESIdence property on north shore, south of Graceland-av., east of Clark-st. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st.

WANTED—GOOD MODERN HOME, 10 ROOMS, east C. G., south 42d, north 65th, for small cash payment. THOS. CLUCK, 32, 92 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MODERN HOUSE EAST OF CLARK-st. and south of Lincoln Park, from $8,000 to $12,000. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MODERN 8 OR 9 ROOM BRICK RESidence, detached, bet. Loomis and Oakley, Washington and Harrison; must be a bargain. Address N 131, Tribune office.

## TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—CHICAGO IMPROVED PROPERTY, 12 acres, and 40-room hotel, for farm and timber land. Room 22, 153 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—1,200 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND in Douglas County, South Dakota; about one-half under cultivation; will exchange for city or suburban improved property. Address Drawer 26, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—1,000 ACRES IN DENTON County, Texas; adjoins Denton City; is all improved and in the best of order; will exchange for real estate in Chicago. Inquire of J. S. RALSTON, with Sturges, Barker & Betz, 153 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—167-ACRE IMPROVED IOWA farm; price $4,400. Box 424, Ashland, Wis.

TO EXCHANGE—A MICHIGAN FRUIT FARM for merchandise; $6,000.
A Michigan home for vacant Chicago; $1,400.
Humboldt Park, flats and home for farm; $5,000.
Irving Park lots for grocery; $2,500.
Englewood home for saloon; $1,600.
South Side clear vacant for drug-store; $2,000.
La Grange home, furnished, for farm; $7,200.
THOS. CLUCK, 32, 92 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE NEW RESIDENCE IN City of Marion, Ind.; best location in city; street-cars; paved street; all modern improvements; natural gas in all rooms; a gilt-edged property for selling or renting; will exchange for Hyde Park residence north of 45th-st. and east of State, worth $6,000 to $8,000. Room 512 Brevoort House.

TO EXCHANGE—BRICK BLOCK FOR ACRE property. HOGUE, 177 La Salle, Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXchange for one of the finest improved farms in Southern Kansas? Call at 138 Wells-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE ACRE, CORNER 91ST AND Green-sts., South Englewood, for West Side house and lot. SHANAGHY BROS., owners, 196 La Salle.

## REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENtral business property at 5 and 6 per cent. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON CHICAgo real estate, funds on hand, at lowest rates; property examined promptly and no charge made for drawing papers. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LIBERAL LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE can be obtained by applying to E. RUBOVITS, Secretary of the Republic Loan and Building Association, 120 Randolph-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN large and small amounts, at 5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT. LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st., Rooms 307 and 308.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums to suit at lowest rates. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st., 2d floor.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOWest rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO. E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr., s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 155 Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON IMproved real estate at 6 per cent; building loans made. B. R. DEYOUNG & CO., 101 Washington-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED—THREE LOANS, TWO OF $1,500 EACH, and one of $1,800, on city property; worth nearly three times amount of loan; will pay 6 per cent; 5 years' time. FIRTH & COCHRAN, 90 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $1,500 ON VACANT property, South Side, near 47th-st.; will pay 8 per cent and commission. Address N 164, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN OF $2,500 FOR 3 YEARS AT 6½ per cent; no commission; real estate security. Address N 138, Tribune office.

$500 TO $10,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE at market rates. WHITE, WOODRUFF & WENTWORTH, 167 Dearborn-st.

## FINANCIAL.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? KINDLY CALL. Loans made from $1 to $1,000 on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, etc. If you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call at Heyman's Collateral Loan Bank, 145 E. Madison-st., near La Salle.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE REAL ESTATE mortgages in small amounts at 6 and 7 per cent. WHITE, WOODRUFF & WENTWORTH, 167 Dearborn

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE PAPER OF $1,000 at 6 per cent; security $5,000. O 15, Tribune.

FOR SALE—AMERICAN BISCUIT STOCK: 100 shares, 90c. Address N 155, Tribune office.

LOANS ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES, SAME bought; $500 least transaction. P.-O. Box 646.

MONEY LOANED ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS and any available collateral security. Low rates and easy payments. Courteous treatment assured. Room 805 Chamber of Commerce.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN TO GOOD PEOple at 4 per cent monthly on first-class collaterals. Address N 159, Tribune office.

RELIABLE PERSON WISHING $200, $300, $500 ON chattel mortgages cheap from person not in loaning business address N 119, Tribune office.

6, 7, AND 8 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE loans for sale. S. B. LINGLE, 37, 162 La Salle-st.

## FINANCIAL.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST. THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST. "GROUND FLOOR."

ADVANCES. LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST. THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST. "GROUND FLOOR."

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

### South Side.

FOR RENT—PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR A term of years if desired; first-class and modern in every respect; location unexceptionable. Apply at Room 66, No. 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—1475 MICHIGAN-av., for business or boarding; will be put in good condition for tenant. 66 Cedar-st. B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—12 LARGE rooms; furniture all new; no agents; Michigan-av. Address N 130 Tribune office.

### Hyde Park.

TO RENT—AN APARTMENT BUILDING OF 36 rooms near Jackson Park; will give five-year lease. D. A. PEIRCE, 111 53d-st.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN FIVE ROOM FLATS at 536, 538, and 540 Wabash-av., with janitor service; also large two story and basement barn in rear, 24 stalls. Apply to janitor at building or JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 5559 TO 5563 WENTWORTH-AV.—Choice 6-room flats; bath, gas, mantles, speaking tubes, shades, etc.; convenient to cable and steam-cars; agent on premises from 3 to 5 p. m.; or apply to REXFORD & BELLAMY, 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE SEVEN-ROOM FLAT, steam heat, to man and wife. 232 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—559 TO 565 STATE-ST.—NICE LIGHT 4-room flats, with janitor service. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 58, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, CALUMET AND 37TH; modern, new; $35. W. D. BISHOPP, 3633 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLAT, 3733 JOHNSON-PLACE, March 1. A. D. HYDE, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLAT, FIRST FLOOR, 7 ROOMS, ALL improvements, near corner Prairie-av. and 31st-st. Fine chance for millinery or dressmaking. Open.

### West Side.

TO RENT—
BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., MADISON AND LA SALLE-STS.

FLATS, WEST SIDE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 81 S. Peoria-st., 10 rooms, good order | $32.50 |
| 663 Jackson-st., 6 rooms, brick | 27.50 |
| 241 Ogden-av., 7 rooms, brick | 27.50 |
| 970 Washington-blvd., 7 rooms, new, stone-front | 40.00 |
| HOUSES. | |
| 863 W. Harrison-st., 8-room brick | $37.50 |
| 330 Park-av., 10 rooms | 50.00 |
| 740½ Adams-st., 10-rooms | 50.00 |

TO RENT—

| | |
|---|---|
| 4-room flat, 10 Morgan-st. | $14.50 |
| 5-room flat, 10 Morgan-st. | 18.50 |
| 6-room flat, 278 W. Randolph-st. | 27.50 |

Freight elevator; janitor service. Janitor, Flat E, 274 Randolph-st., or V. H. SURGHNOR, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT 7-ROOM FLAT; EVery modern convenience; well lighted; good neighborhood; rent $35. Call at 1029 Adams-st.

TO RENT—MONROE-ST. FLATS—6 AND 7 ROOMS, hardwood, oil finish, plate-glass, bronze hardware; very desirable. J. T. SUTOR, 1264 Madison-st., 150 La Salle.

TO RENT—171 WARREN-AV., 2D FLOOR, 7-ROOM flat; every convenience; to small family; only $30. Apply W. GRAY BROWN, 786 Madison, corner Robey-st.

### North Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM FIRST-FLOOR FLAT. 148 La Salle-av.; modern; $30.

### Hyde Park.

TO RENT—4523 LAKE-AV., LOWER FLAT. LUTHER WILLIAMS, 905 Chicago Opera-House.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM; ALL CONVENiences; suitable for one or two gentlemen. Take elevator. Flat 6, 167 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3225 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NICELY furnished front room; 1st flat; moderate price.

TO RENT—FINELY-FURNISHED, FRONT ALcove room, gas, heat, only $20 per month; 2 newly-furnished rooms for housekeeping; elegant location. 2341 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—499 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED rooms, suitable for two, by the day or week.

### North Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, GRAND PALACE HOTEL, Clark and Indiana; $3 weekly; transients 50c.

TO RENT—FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, FAMILY private. 298 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SQUARE room. Reference. 286 Ohio-st.

### West Side.

TO RENT—NO. 162 SOUTH WOOD-ST., ELEGANT front alcove room, furnished.

## TO RENT—STORES.

### South Side.

FOR RENT— BY KEEBLER & CO., Renting Agents, Tel. 5045. 146 La Salle-st.

338 State-st., entire building, store, basement, and 3 floors, containing 24 rooms; 5 years' lease May 1.

496 and 498 State-st.; 1-story building, possession at once; lease 1 to 5 years.

340 and 342 State-st., basement for saloon; 5 years' lease.

Wabash-av., near Van Buren, store for sample-room.

183 E. Madison-st., store 17x90, for any good mercantile business.

151-3 Jackson-st., 2 elegant basement stores; possession at once; long lease.

KEEBLER & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 5559 TO 5563 WENTworth-av.; fine opening for drugs, boots and shoes, hardware, etc.; agent on premises from 3 to 5 p. m. daily; or apply to REXFORD & BELLAMY, 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—295 5TH-AV., 4-STORY AND BASEment brick building, 25x80 ft., with steam heat and elevator. SNOW & DICKINSON, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR RENT—STORE ON CLARK-ST., BET. Adams and Monroe-sts., west front, 24x80; possession at once if desired; 2 or 4 years' lease. B. R. DEYOUNG & CO., 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STOREROOM ON SOUTH CLARK, between Adams and Monroe; 5 years' lease from May 1; cheap if taken at once. B. F. JACOBS & CO.

TO RENT—185 CLARK-ST., STORE 24X80, 4 OR more years, May 1. A. D. HYDE, 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Clark-st., near Monroe, store, 24x80 ft. Possession May 1. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

### West Side.

TO RENT—STORES—BETWEEN RIVER AND Halsted-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE 865 WEST MADISON-ST., cheap to prompt tenant. DR. McCHESNEY, corner Randolph and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—90 W. MADISON-ST., 4-STORY AND basement store building, 40x110 feet, with steam heat, and passenger and freight elevators; plate-glass windows. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

### Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—STORES AND BUSINESS PROPerty. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn.

TO RENT—STORES IN WHOLESALE AND REtail districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

### Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—ON 92D-ST., SOUTH CHICAGO—New brick store, steam heated, fine location for grocery. Inquire at STONE'S Market, 92d-st., South Chicago.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDing (new) for restaurant and boarding house on Lake-av., near World's Fair Grounds. D. A. PEIRCE, 111 53d-st.

## TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

### Offices.

TO RENT—

Elegant first floor office on La Salle-st. containing about 1,400 square feet; ample vault room. Apply to GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE MALLERS BLDG. from May 1, from 300 to 1,800 square feet of floor space with the best of light, brick vaults, in a fireproof building. 226 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND DESK ROOM IN 20 OFfice buildings. CARR & CO., 461 Rookery.

TO RENT—OFFICE—ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR OF 103 Adams-st., opposite Post-Office, consisting of large front office and two rear offices; possession May 1st. B. R. DEYOUNG & CO., 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; ALL FURNISHED. 34, 151 Monroe.

### Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

### Barns.

TO RENT—IN HEART OF DOWN-TOWN DIStrict, barn 40x70, capacity 70 horses, rear of 187 and 189 E. Washington-st. C. L. JENKS, 702 Chamber of Commerce Building.

## TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 140 to 148 Monroe-st., 1 front room, 45x65; or will divide, making 2 rooms, 2 basement rooms, 45x55; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers, and low insurance. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. • Phone 4166.

## TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $20 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4166. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES, for manufacturing; we are agents for a large list of factory buildings and warehouses. Call or send word to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A fine 23-room hotel, with restaurant on ground floor, corner Madison-st. and Western-av. SCHWARTZ & CO., 181 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—REVERE HOUSE, 200 ROOMS, OPPOsite County Buildings; all modern improvements; also buildings 221 to 227 Kinzie-st., 80x100; whole or in part; concrete floors in basement; also basements and flats. Apply to owner. THOMAS MACKIN, 276 E. Indiana-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING SUITABLE FOR manufacturing, wholesale business, or storage; elevators, engine, boilers, etc. RICE & CREIGHTON, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—The only State-st. corner in down-town district; 50 ft. front. Address N 65, Tribune office.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORES, LOFTS, OFfices, residences, and flats; a large inquiry. General management of property solicited. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN EVANSTON OR WINnetka, from May 1, for 3 months, 6 months, 1 and 3 years, furnished and unfurnished houses at from $20 to $150 per month. Owners address EDWIN READ & CO., 167 Dearborn-st. Tel. 1825.

WANTED—TO RENT—PROPERTY TO RENT, manage, or sell; rents collected; satisfaction guaranteed. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle, main floor.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS in first-class private house; convenient to 22d-st. Address O 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS in respectable quarter. State terms. With and without board. Address N 145, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR OCCUPANCY MAY 1st, a store with not less than twenty-five thousand square feet floor surface; in the wholesale grocery district; state location, size, and terms for a three or five years' lease. Address N 148, Tribune office.

## TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—99 YEARS, NO REVALUATION—47X153 or 100x153, on best corner in the city for apartment building or hotel; easy terms. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.
50x100, 75x100, 100x100, 272x100 Harrison, near Desplaines-st.
100x126, 150x126, 250x126, 2,000x126 Pan-Handle and Northern Pacific R. R. systems and Taylor-st. Can give any terms wanted.
Address owner. (Tel. 2737)
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.
FOR 99 YEARS, NO REVALUATION.
ELLIS-AV., 100x190 ft., s. e. cor. 46th-st.
WOODLAND PARK (north of Douglas monument), 50x120 ft., fronting south on the park.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN BY INVESTING $2,500 can double his money in six months and get a salary of $125 a month.
AN OFFICE-MAN BY LOANING EMPLOYER $6,500 can get interest and salary and a share in profits amounting to $7,500 a year.
A BARBER CAN BUY ON EASY TERM A DOWN-town 6-chair shop and bath business.
A SOUTH SIDE CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY store; rent $35; good living rooms; $400.
W. T. COLLINS, Licensed Broker, 142 Dearborn-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT—PRACTICAL SHEEPmen at Cheyenne, Wyoming, are organizing a stock company to have $60,000 paid-up capital, for the purpose of sheep and wool raising. The business will pay better than 12 per cent per annum on the investment, besides increasing the size of flock every year. Parties desiring to invest will be given full particulars and references by addressing FRANK DANA, or Thomas Bros., Cheyenne, Wyoming.

A SPECIAL GOOD OPENING FOR BUSINESS man with $1,000, position and salary $1,200; want business man with $3,500 for Secretary of old reliable company, salary $1,500; if you can fill the place and have $15,000 with your services can have salary $3,000. THOS. CLUCK, 32, 92 La Salle-st.

A STOCK OF FURNITURE AND GENERAL household goods for sale at much less than inventory prices; store is in good location and cheap rent if purchaser desires to continue business. Apply 115 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

A TAILORING UNIFORM AND SPECIAL ORder business; already established and doing a good trade; wishes more capital to organize a stock company. Rare chance for good investment. Investigate. Address N 141, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY, ETC., store for sale; West Side; fine location; I will sell at less than cost of fixtures; cash or easy terms, and will give rent free to May 1. Apply at once to owner, Room 15, 194 South Clark-st.

AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $3,500 CASH CAN REPresent our goods in large territory at $1,500 salary; 7 per cent for your money secured; answer quick. Address N 160, Tribune office.

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—SUDLOW'S Improved New Home Ash Sifter; patent for sale. S. SUDLOW & SON, 295 Ewen-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

A GROCERY STORE, YEARS ESTABLISHED, good team, new stock, everything O. K. clearing $100 a month; call around and see the trade. PALMER & MILLER, Room 85, 185 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR STOCKS OF DRY GOODS, clothing, shoes; confidential. B C 42, Tribune.

CASH PAID FOR STOCKS, OR PART STOCKS, OF dry goods, clothing, shoes, furnishings, or any goods; confidential. Address A V 137, Tribune office.

DO YOU WANT TO SECURE A BUSINESS IN Beloit, Wis., that you can coin money, elegant fitted restaurant, cigar, and confectionery; to investigate it is to buy it. PALMER & MILLER, Room 85, 185 Dearborn-st.

ELDERLY COACHMAN WOULD JOIN PARTNER in boarding stable. Address SMITH, 228 Tinkham-av., West Side.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, $12,000 STOCK OF clothing, with lease and fixtures, in this city; well established trade; in business 10 years; will take unincumbered improved Chicago real estate as part payment; good reason for selling. Address N 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND GOOD LEASE, 11-room house; rent $50; $900; part cash; full; good paying roomers; elegant location. Calumet-av., near 23d. Address N 134, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LIVERY-STABLE ON NORTH Side; centrally located; good trade; best of reasons for selling; investigate and make an offer. Address N 135, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN OR LADY WITH SMALL MEANS don't jump into unprofitable business, but get reliable information at small cost and you will surely find a life of paradise in magnificent climates. Apply to A. KASTELIC, Director of Public Works, Caracas, Venezuela, inclosing $10 greenback correspondence fee.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A BUSINESS call on KIRKE HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle, main floor.

IF YOU WISH SALOON, A CIGAR STORE, GROcery, or any business, will be pleased to have talk with you. THOS. CLUCK, 32, 92 La Salle-st.

MANUFACTURERS!—I HAVE AN OPPORTUnity to make an arrangement with one or two manufacturers employing not less than 50 men to furnish them room rent free and power at a nominal cost, with freight facilities equal to any location down-town. Address or call on D. R. NIVER, 226 La Salle-st., Chicago.

MAN WITH $500 WILL FIND IT TO HIS INTERest to address N 125, Tribune office.

PARTIES CONTROLLING VALUABLE PATENT rights and wishing to form company for manufacture and sale under the same in this territory will be pleased to meet person in position to take charge of promoting such company; the fullest investigation is solicited; liberal terms will be made to the right party. Address N 161, Tribune office.

ROOMING-HOUSE, 14 NICELY FURNISHED rooms, for sale very cheap. Call at 123 Dearborn-av.

SNAP—

New and elegantly-furnished 18-room house in fashionable neighborhood North Side, now clearing over $200 per month; long lease; now filled with first-class paying boarders; everything new and complete to step right in; this is a genuine bargain; no brokers; $3,000. Address M 141, Tribune office.

SHOE FACTORY IN HIGH GRADE OF GOODS would move to a country town if suitable inducements were offered. Address M 171, Tribune office.

STORE SOLD AT 739 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. YESterday. Mr. Walker, who bid on same, will please call and see me at 679 West Lake-st. today.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE WITH A PRACtical and experienced chair manufacturer, with small capital, with view of establishing a chair factory; good opening; city of 3,000; water-works, electric light, and abundance of all kinds of timber. Address BOARD OF TRADE, Box G, Salem, Ind.

WANTED—AT ONCE, PARTY WITH $50,000 CASH to take one-fourth interest in a first-class fireproof apartment building on Drexel-blvd. and Oakland Square. This is a special opportunity for a very large return offered only on account of the death of one member of the syndicate. Plans ready to begin building at once. Further particulars of W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

WHAT DO YOU WANT BETTER THAN A BUSIness that will guarantee you $25 per week and expenses on $500 invested? Stand closest investigation. PALMER & MILLER, Room 85, 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAN WITH CAPital to take stock and superintend a furniture factory with established trade; must be a hustler and a first-class man. Address B C 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE WITH A PRACtical and experienced furniture manufacturer, with small capital, with view of establishing a furniture factory; city of 3,000; water-works, electric light, and abundance of timber of all kinds. Address BOARD OF TRADE, Box G, Salem, Ind.

$4,000 WILL PURCHASE ONE OF THE FINEST and most elaborately furnished, best equipped Turkish baths in this city; near the Grand Pacific Hotel; bright, nice, new, and clean; rent only $50 per month and long lease; it is simply magnificent and making money; do not miss it. GEO. W. COLE & CO., 707 Chamber of Commerce.

$700 CASH BUYS DOWN-TOWN RESTAURant; worth $1,500; good reasons; act quick. Address K 69, Tribune office.

## ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by the FORD ROOFING CO., 153 Washington-st.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF,
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS,
276 WEST MADISON-ST., CORNER MORGAN.
OFFERS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING PIANOS:

| | |
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| 1 Schoemacher | $100 |
| 1 Hardman | 140 |
| 3 New England uprights | 135 |
| 1 Gabler | 125 |
| 1 Decker Bros.' piano | 200 |
| 1 Chase Bros.' piano | 175 |
| 1 Fisher piano | 125 |
| 3 Vose & Sons' pianos, each | $175, $200, $225 |
| 2 Kroeger & Sons' pianos, each | $175, $225 |
| 3 Decker pianos, each | $175, $190, $200 |
| 1 Haines Bros.' piano | 100 |
| 1 Goold piano | 105 |
| 2 Weser Bros.' pianos | $100, $125 |
| 3 Schaff pianos | $150, $165, $175 |
| 1 Chase piano | 190 |
| 5 upright pianos, your choice, each | 100 |
| 2 Chickering pianos, each | $150, $200 |
| 7 square pianos, each | $45, $90 |

EASY TERMS TO SUIT BUYERS.

Every piano warranted to be as represented or money refunded.

Pianos moved, tuned, and repaired.

200 pianos to rent, $3, $4, and $5 per month. One year's rent allowed if purchased.

SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

LYON & HEALY'S CARD.

SPECIAL CLEARING SALE OF SECOND-HAND GOODS!

RARE OPPORTUNITIES!!!

During the present week we shall offer special inducements to those wishing to purchase upright pianos that have been but little used, and name the following unexceptionable list:

3 Fischer pianos, nearly new, $225.00, $250.00, and $275.00—according to size.

3 New England pianos, nearly new, $185.00, $200.00, and $225.00—according to size.

3 Lyon & Healy pianos but little used, $150.00, $175.00, and $200.00—according to size.

Also a number of Steinway pianos, both new and second-hand.

Also a number of Kroeger pianos, both new and second-hand—both at greatly reduced prices.

We have also a few second-hand square pianos that have just received the best attention of our repairing department. The prices of these are $150.00, $100.00, $75.00, $50.00, and $40.00—according to age, condition, and tone.

Also some Knabe, Chickering, Steinway, and Gabler second-hand square pianos at $200.00, $150.00, $125.00, and $100.00—according to age, condition, and tone.

In addition to these we have an unusual lot of pianos of the following famous makes:

KNABE
KNABE
KNABE
FISCHER
FISCHER
FISCHER
PEASE
PEASE
PEASE
NEW ENGLAND
NEW ENGLAND
NEW ENGLAND

LYON & HEALY,
STATE AND MONROE-STS.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.

This being the Western house of Chickering & Sons and Chase Bros., purchasers will have the advantage of dealing direct with the manufacturers. We also represent several other well-known piano manufacturers—Mathushek & Son, S. T. Gordon & Son, and Wisner, all of whom are legitimate manufacturers.

We have a large number of high-class pianos taken in exchange to be sold at low figures. We handle no stenciled instruments.

Especial attention of professional musicians and connoisseurs is called to Chickering & Sons' patent combination of the AGRAFFE and SUSPENSION BRIDGE, one of the most valuable improvements ever introduced in the pianoforte, found only in the Chickering. UNLIMITED GUARANTEE WITH EVERY CHICKERING AND CHASE BROS.' PIANO.

New pianos to rent. Rent allowed to apply if purchased. Every piano guaranteed as represented or money refunded. Old pianos taken in exchange. Pianos sold on monthly payments.

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av., Andrews Building.
F. H. KING, Manager.

ESTEY & CAMP—

Have just received a number of new DECKER BROTHERS' matchless pianos in fancy woods, which were selected by Mr. Camp when in New York recently on account of their rare beauty of finish and exquisite tone quality.

THE ESTEY PIANO, with its new repeating action and broad, full tone, affords the musician all the technical possibilities of the grand, together with the advantages peculiar to the upright. The Estey Piano is built to occupy the same position among pianos that the Estey Organ does among organs, and that is saying a great deal.

NEW PIANOS FROM $300 TO $1,000.

SPECIAL SALE OF NEW ESTEY ORGANS in cases not shown in our latest catalogue. These organs are new and fully warranted and will be closed out at

A GREAT REDUCTION

to make room for the new styles coming. Among our second-hand pianos we have 1 Steinway, $250; 1 Decker Bros., $225; 1 Mathushek cabinet grand, $225; 1 Albrecht, very handsome, $200; 1 small Mathushek, nearly new, $200; 1 Story & Camp, $150; 1 Whitney, $125.

Easy payments if desired. Good pianos to rent. Tuning, repairing, and moving.

ESTEY & CAMP.
233 State-st. 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

WE SHALL CARRY IN STOCK CONSTANTly a fine line of the IVERS & POND PIANOS,

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC

For which we have recently taken the agency. These pianos have the NEW PATENT SOFT STOP, which is entirely independent of the pedals and can be used with or without them, doing away with all the annoyance of practice. They have a fine tone, the best materials throughout, and are beautiful in design. These will be sold at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES On the most liberal terms.

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT.

AYRES & WYGANT CO.,
182 and 184 Wabash-av.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

The only authorized representatives in Chicago for the

STEINWAY PIANOS.
STEINWAY PIANOS.
STEINWAY PIANOS.

We have at present a large assortment of second-hand upright and square pianos of standard makes which we offer at great bargains.

INSPECTION INVITED.
INSPECTION INVITED.
INSPECTION INVITED.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 and 176 Wabash-av. Steinway, A. B. Chase, Kurtzman, Lester, G. W. Lyon, and Webster Pianos. Vocalion, A. B. Chase, and Wilcox & White Reed and Self-Playing Organs.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

New, slightly used, or second-hand, square or upright? If so it will pay you before deciding purchase same to see our extensive stock and great bargains which we now have to offer. Good uprights in fine order, 7⅓ octaves, medium size, handsome cases, carved trusses, for $125, $150, and $175; for cash or easy payments; each piano fully warranted.

We also have second-hand pianos from $50 to $100 on payments of $5 per month; we can give you more for your money than you can possibly get anywhere else in this State.

Remember the place.

The Manufacturers' Piano Co.,
248 Wabash-av.

THE MATCHLESS VOSE & SONS PIANOS; established 40 years; large assortment now in store, with all the very latest improvements. Call and examine these instruments whether you wish to purchase or not. Our prices are low and terms easy. Salesrooms open evenings.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

REMOVAL—WE WILL MOVE INTO OUR new building, 243-253 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st., about March 1. Until then we will offer extra inducements to purchasers of second-hand pianos to close out the stock we have on hand.

Sole agents for the famous
HALLET & DAVIS AND EMERSON PIANOS,
Manufacturers of the popular
KIMBALL PIANOS and ORGANS.
Sold for cash or on monthly payments on
THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
Second-hand pianos taken in exchange.
LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

WE MANUFACTURE PIANOS—GOOD ONES.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ALBRECHT PIANOS HAVE THE PATENT Note Indicator. The greatest invention of the age for the benefit of teacher, player, and pupil. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st., Sole Chicago Agent.

$6 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano; fully warranted; price $165, $175, $200, and $225. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

NEW KROEGER PIANOS, NEW DECKER pianos, all styles, at reduced prices; terms to suit; salesrooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$125, $135, AND $150 EACH—3 UPRIGHT PIanos; easy terms. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SHONINGER PIANOS AT LOWEST PRICES AND EASY TERMS. PIANOS FOR RENT OR EXCHANGED. B. SHONINGER CO. 225 STATE-ST.

MAGNIFICENT GRAND UPRIGHT PIANO will be sold by public auction Friday, Feb. 27, at 10:30 sharp, at the elegant residence, 622 Jackson-blvd., including all the fine household furniture, without limit or reserve. PARKER, PLATT & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

$10 CASH, $5 MONTHLY, BUYS UPRIGHT piano, fully warranted; low price. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$125 BUYS A LARGE HALLET & DAVIS piano; easy terms.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$20 BUYS A SQUARE PIANO; CARVED legs.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ANOTHER LIST OF BARGAINS:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 A. & J. Geogh | $25 | 1 New York Piano Co. | $ 90 |
| 1 A. H. Gale & Co. | 50 | 1 Chickering, full round | 175 |
| 1 F. C. Lighte & Co. | 60 | 1 Kranich & Bach, nearly new | 200 |
| 1 L. D. Fry & Co. | 75 | | |
| 2 Hallet & Davis, each | 75 | | |

All fully warranted. Terms to suit. New and second-hand pianos for rent, one year's rent allowed in case of purchase. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 156 and 158 Wabash-av.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### South Side.

5 AND 6 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—GENTLEMEN will find a first-class table and pleasant, neat, quiet rooms with steam heat and elevator accommodations at $8.50 a week. Two blocks from Palmer House.

1636 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board.

2213 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, SUITE OF furnished front rooms, with board.

2529 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE FRONT AND other rooms; excellent table board.

2825 MICHIGAN-AV.—ALCOVE AND SUITE OF rooms, with board.

### North Side.

107½ DEARBORN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD and nicely furnished rooms; reasonable prices.

262 ONTARIO-ST.—2D STORY ALCOVE AND other rooms; board if desired.

340 EAST OHIO-ST.—TWO ELEGANT FRONT suites and other rooms, with board; steam heat.

360 EAST OHIO-ST.—FOR RENT—PLEASANT front room, for one or two, with board; reasonable.

435 LA SALLE-AV.—LARGE, HANDSOME ROOM for two with board.

### Hotels.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIANA—Rooms steam-heated, $3 weekly; transients 50c.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

### Miscellaneous.

IF YOU WANT ROOM OR BOARDING PLACE call for list. CARR & CO., 461 Rookery.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1200 Tacoma.

BOARD—BY A LADY ENGAGED IN BUSINESS—A good boarding place in private family on West or North Side; room alone. Address N 168, Tribune.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A PRIVATE FAMILY ON South Side by a lady wishing to give vocal or piano lessons in part payment. Address O 3, Tribune office.

## STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; 6-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79-81-83 Van Buren-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,573. S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543. GEORGE PARRY.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

ELDERLY LONE MAN WANTS LADY PARTNER, Protestant, to understand restaurant. Address SMITH, 228 Tinkham-av., West Side.

PARTNER WANTED—YOUNG OR MIDDLE AGED man with $5,000 and a good education to extend an established business. Investigate; receipts last year, $6,700. Address B C 26, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN RESTAURANT, FIRST-class; $350 cash required; must be seen to be appreciated. GEO. W. CARR & CO., 461 Rookery.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH THREE OR FOUR thousand to take interest in rooming apartments of 6 floors on East Madison. Inquire FELTON, Room 44, 115 Dearborn.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE J. C. WALSH Gasoline Lamp Manufacturing Co.—You are hereby notified that the directors of said company have ordered a special meeting of the stockholders of said company to be called, to be held at the office of said company, in Chicago, on Thursday, March 19th, 1891, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of voting on a proposition to increase the capital stock of said company from ten thousand dollars to fifty thousand dollars, and of changing the name of said corporation to the WALSH TORCH CO.

JNO. C. WALSH, O. A. JOHNSON, E. J. HANLEY, Directors.

## MEDICAL.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR J. F. RENNERT, 41 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

AUTOGRAPHS AND OLD MANUSCRIPT bought; highest price paid. O 1, Tribune.

## STEAMSHIP LINES.

### Ocean Steamers.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.
SS. Saale, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 7 a. m.
SS. Werra, Saturday, Feb. 28, 8:30 a. m.
SS. Spree, Wednesday, March 4, noon.
SS. Aller, Saturday, March 7, 1 p. m.
SS. Lahn, Wednesday, March 11, 7 a. m.
SS. Ems, Saturday, March 14, 9 a. m.

SPRING SAILINGS 1891.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Havel | Tues | April | 14 | Eider | Sat | May | 16 |
| Elbe | Wed | April | 15 | Trave | Tues | May | 19 |
| Eider | Sat | April | 18 | Fulda | Wed | May | 20 |
| Trave | Tues | April | 21 | Saale | Sat | May | 23 |
| Fulda | Wed | April | 22 | Spree | Tues | May | 26 |
| Saale | Sat | April | 25 | Werra | Wed | May | 27 |
| Spree | Tues | April | 28 | Aller | Sat | May | 30 |
| Werra | Wed | April | 29 | Lahn | Tues | June | 2 |
| Aller | Sat | May | 2 | Kaiser | Wed | June | 3 |
| Lahn | Wed | May | 6 | Ems | Sat | June | 6 |
| Ems | Sat | May | 9 | Havel | Tues | June | 9 |
| Havel | Tues | May | 12 | Elbe | Wed | June | 10 |
| Elbe | Wed | May | 13 | Eider | Sat | June | 13 |

Safety, speed comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 an adult. Steerage at low rates.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago, General Western Agents.

1840—FIFTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY—1891

OF THE OLD RELIABLE

CUNARD LINE

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Books now open for advance cabin engagements. "First come, first served."

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Etruria | 18th April | 16th May | 13th June | 11th July |
| Umbria | 2d May | 30th May | 27th June | 25th July |
| Aurania | 25th April | 23d May | 20th June | 18th July |
| Servia | 11th April | 9th May | 6th June | 4th July |

Early application necessary to secure choice of location.

F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept.,
131 Randolph-st.

INMAN LINE.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN
LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT
STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
Gen'l Western Agent.
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

RED STAR LINE.

Tourists and business-men intending to visit Europe should take the Red Star Line steamers via Antwerp. The short route to Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, etc. London, Paris, the Rhine reached from Antwerp in a few hours. Sailings every Wednesday. Cabin accommodations unsurpassed; rates low. Return tickets good also by Inman Line steamers from Liverpool.

WASMANSDORFF & HEINEMANN,
Western Passenger Agents, 145-147 Randolph-st.,
CHICAGO.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

### WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis and Peoria Express | † 7:45 am | † 7:25 pm |
| Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex | † 7:45 am | † 7:25 pm |
| Pekin and Peoria Express | † 1:00 pm | † 1:25 pm |
| Joliet and Streator Express | † 5:00 pm | † 9:20 am |
| Kansas City Limited | * 6:00 pm | * 8:50 am |
| Denver Limited | * 9:00 pm | * 8:50 am |
| Fort Worth and Galveston Exp | * 6:00 pm | * 8:50 am |
| St. Louis Red Express | * 7:30 pm | * 7:50 am |
| California Fast Express | * 1:30 pm | * 2:00 pm |
| Kansas City Express | *11:30 pm | * 7:50 am |

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Evansville Day Line | * 8:00 a m | * 7:20 p m |
| Evansville Night Line | §11:25 p m | § 7:00 a m |
| Nashville & Southern Fast Line | § 4:15 p m | §10:45 a m |
| Chicago and Attica Line | * 2:30 p m | * 9:55 a m |

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station Canal-st. bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

| Trains | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Vestibuled Express | * 12:30 N'n | 1:15 pm |
| Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim. | * 6:00 pm | 8:45 am |
| Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express | * 11:20 pm | 7:00 am |
| St. Louis Vestibuled Limited | * 9:00 pm | 7:00 am |
| Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex. | † 9:00 am | 7:20 pm |
| Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex. | * 11:20 pm | 7:00 am |
| Joliet & Streator Accommodation | † 5:00 pm | 9:45 am |

*Daily †Daily except Sunday

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Trains leave Union Station, Canal and Adams-sts., for Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis: *5:30 p. m.; *11 p. m.; †8 a. m. For Milwaukee: †4 a. m.; †11:30 a. m.; †3 p. m.; *5:20 p. m.; *7:20 p. m.; *11 p. m. Sunday only, 8:30 a. m. For Omaha and Sioux City; *6 p. m.; *11:10 p. m. For time to other points apply at City Ticket Office, 207 Clark-st., or at Union Station. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

### WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points | *12:05 pm<br>§ 6:00 pm<br>§10:20 pm<br>§11:00 pm | * 6:10 pm<br>§ 8:20 am<br>§ 6:20 am<br>§ 2:00 pm |
| Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming | § 6:00 pm | § 8:20 am |
| St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth | § 6:00 pm<br>§11:15 pm | § 7:00 am<br>§ 9:25 pm |
| Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit | * 9:00 am<br>* 9:00 am | * 6:45 pm<br>§ 8:20 am |
| Milwaukee and Racine | X 8:20 am<br>§ 3:00 pm<br>§ 7:20 pm<br>§10:20 pm | * 1:50 pm<br>* 4:00 pm<br>§ 9:45 am<br>§ 6:25 am |
| Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison | * 8:00 am<br>*11:20 am<br>§ 5:00 pm | §10:00 am<br>* 1:50 pm<br>* 7:00 pm |
| Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee | *11:20 am<br>§10:00 pm | * 1:50 pm<br>§ 6:25 am |
| Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton | § 3:00 pm | § 7:00 pm |
| Marquette and Lake Superior | §10:00 pm | § 6:25 am |
| Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton | *11:20 am | * 1:50 pm |
| Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield | § 3:00 pm<br>§10:00 pm | § 7:00 pm<br>§ 6:25 am |
| Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh | * 9:20 am<br>* 4:15 pm | * 4:00 pm<br>*10:15 am |
| Freeport, Rockford and Elgin | *10:15 am<br>* 4:15 pm<br>*11:20 pm | * 2:10 pm<br>*10:20 am<br>*11:20 pm |
| Rockford and Elgin | * 7:15 am | * 5:50 pm |
| Rockford via Harvard | * 9:00 am | * 6:45 pm |
| Rockford, Beloit, Janesville | * 6:00 pm | *10:25 am |
| Dixon and Sterling | * 8:20 am | *10:15 pm |

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

| *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express | * 8:25 am | * 6:00 pm |
| K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp. | * 2:20 pm | * 1:00 pm |
| St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex. | * 9:00 pm | * 7:15 am |
| Custer Park and Essex Accom. | * 4:20 pm | *10:10 am |
| Worth Accomodation | ‡ 6:30 am | ‡ 9:00 am |
| Worth Accomodation | ‡10:00 am | ‡ 1:50 pm |
| Worth Accomodation | ‡ 5:25 pm | ‡ 7:55 pm |

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

| Daily. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Detroit, New York, Boston Lim. | 3:00 pm | 10:15 pm |
| Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex | 9:05 pm | 7:20 am |

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

| Daily. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Toronto and Montreal Express | 3:00 pm | 10:15 pm |
| Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex | 9:05 pm | 7:20 am |

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Galesburg and Streator | † 8:50 am | † 6:50 pm |
| Rockford and Forreston | † 8:50 am | † 2:15 pm |
| Burlington and Local Points | *11:45 am | * 2:15 pm |
| "Burlington's No. 1" to Denver | * 1:00 pm | * 8:20 am |
| Rochelle and Rockford | † 4:30 pm | †10:25 am |
| Rock Falls & Sterling | † 4:30 pm | †10:25 am |
| Streator and Mendota | † 4:30 pm | †10:35 am |
| St. Paul and Minneapolis | * 5:30 pm | * 9:00 am |
| Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch. | * 5:50 pm | * 9:15 am |
| Hannibal, Galveston and Texas | * 5:50 pm | * 9:15 am |
| Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver | * 6:10 pm | * 6:45 am |
| Deadwood and the Black Hills | * 6:10 pm | * 8:00 am |
| Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln, & McCook | *10:30 pm | * 1:00 pm |
| Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy | *10:30 pm | * 6:15 am |
| St. Paul and Minneapolis | ‡10:50 pm | ‡10:30 am |

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago & New Orleans Limited | § 3:00 pm | § 4:45 pm |
| New Orleans Fast Mail | § 8:15 am | §12:20 am |
| St. Louis & Texas Express | § 8:40 am | § 7:20 pm |
| St. Louis & New Orleans Fast Ex. | § 8:40 pm | § 7:20 am |
| Kankakee & Bloomington Pass. | † 2:10 pm | † 4:25 pm |
| Kankakee & Gilman Passenger | † 4:20 pm | † 9:55 am |
| Springfield Express | § 8:40 pm | b 7:20 am |
| Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line | § 1:20 pm | § 1:00 pm |
| aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex | §11:25 pm | § 6:20 am |
| Rockford & Freeport Passenger | † 4:20 pm | †10:30 am |
| Rockford & Freeport Express | † 8:55 am | |
| Dubuque & Rockford Express | | c 7:30 pm |

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday. bDaily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

| | Leave | Arrive |
|---|---|---|
| Illinois and Iowa Express | † 8:15 am | † 7:25 pm |
| Peoria Express | † 1:20 pm | † 1:15 pm |
| Spirit Lake and Dakota Express | † 1:30 pm | ¶ 1:15 pm |
| Council Bluffs & Minneapolis Ex | † 1:30 pm | † 1:15 pm |
| Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express | * 5:30 pm | * 9:50 am |
| Omaha Limited Vestibule | * 7:00 pm | * 8:05 am |
| Joliet Accommodation | † 3:00 pm | †10:35 am |
| Peru Accommodation | † 5:00 pm | †10:20 am |
| Council Bluffs night Express | *10:30 pm | * 7:15 am |
| Minneapolis & Spirit Lake Ex | ‡10:30 pm | ¶ 7:15 am |
| Peoria Night Express | ‡11:00 pm | ¶ 6:25 am |
| Kan. City, St. Jos. & Atch. Exp | *11:00 pm | * 6:25 am |

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES (N. P. R. R. Co., Lessee). Trains depart for St. Paul and Minneapolis, *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Portland, Ore., *10:45 p. m.; Ashland and Iron towns, *5:00 p. m., †10:45 p. m.; Duluth, *5:00 p. m.; Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, †8:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh and Neenah, †8:00 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Burlington, *4:35 p. m. For time-tables apply at City Office, 205 Clark-st., or Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av. *Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:00 p. m. daily; 8:30 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:03 am. and 10:45 pm.

### EASTERN.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

| Oct. 1, 1890. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet" | * 9:20 a m | * 5:10 p m |
| Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric" | * 8:35 p m | * 7:35 a m |
| Lafayette and Louisville | * 8:30 a m | * 6:15 p m |
| Lafayette and Louisville | * 7:20 p m | * 7:35 a m |
| Lafayette Accommodation | * 3:05 p m | *10:20 a m |

*All trains daily.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE-Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Local | † 7:30 a m | 6:30 p m |
| New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited | *10:10 a m | * 9:30 p m |
| New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited | * 2:55 p m | *11:40 a m |
| Pittsburg Limited | * 6:25 p m | * 8:25 a m |
| Night Express | *10:40 p m | * 5:50 a m |
| Walkerton Accommodation | * 4:05 p m | * 9:15 a m |

*Daily. †Except Sunday

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

| *Daily. †Except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Pacific Express | † 8:40 a m | * 7:20 p m |
| Limited Express | * 3:15 p m | *11:15 p m |
| Day Express | *10:20 a m | * 6:20 p m |
| Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express | * 8:15 p m | * 8:05 a m |
| Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw | * 8:15 p m | * 8:05 a m |
| Funeral train | *12:00 m | * 3:25 p m |

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices, Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| New York Fast Mail (via Old Road) | § 8:00am | § 9:20am |
| New York & Boston Day Ex. | § 9:20am | * 6:45pm |
| New York & Boston Fast Ex. | § 3:10pm | § 8:00pm |
| Vestibule Limited | § 5:30pm | § 9:45am |
| Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston | § 7:15pm | § 7:25am |
| Night Express (via Old Road) | *11:30pm | § 6:55am |
| Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation | * 4:35pm | *11:10am |

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

| | Leave | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex. | x 7:25 pm | x 8:25 am |
| N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim. | x 3:20 pm | x 8:20 pm |
| Lima, Marion, and Columbus | o 8:20 am | o 8:20 pm |
| Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim. | x 3:20 pm | x 8:20 am |
| North Judson Accommodation | x 4:55 pm | x10:25 am |
| Columbus, O., through car | x 7:25 pm | x 8:25 am |

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES—MADISON AND Canal-sts., Chicago. Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the station. Trains leave for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg, at F †8:15 a. m., P *10:20 a. m., F *3:15 p. m., F *5:30 p. m., P *8:20 p. m., F *11:30 p. m. For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South, P *9:15 a. m., P *8:30 p. m. Express trains arrive at Chicago—F *7:00 a. m., P *7:30 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., P *5:00 p. m., F †5:00 p. m., P *5:10 p. m., F *9:20 p. m.

F via Ft. Wayne route. P via Pan-Handle route. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Pennsylvania Lines Chicago Passenger & Ticket Office will be removed from 65 Clark street to "248 CLARK STREET—CORNER JACKSON," on or about May 1st.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., 194 Clark-st.

| All trains daily. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express | 9:20am | 5:15 pm |
| Do Night Express | 8:15 pm | 7:20 am |

"THE NICKEL-PLATE."—NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis Railroad.—Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:35 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 6:25 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 199 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. Rs.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit, †6:55 a. m., †9:00 a. m., *3:10 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †4:50 p. m.; for Grand Rapids via New Buffalo, †9:00 a. m., †4:40 p. m., *11:15 p. m. for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, *3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m. for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:20 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday